TOPICS BEFORE CONGRESS.

THE LAST WEEK OF DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Seventy-seven Amendments on the Desk of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole—Vigorous Efforts to Be Made to Restore Sugar and Coal to the Dutiable List—Hawaii and the Federal Elections Bill Are to Be the Topics in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The same topics which were before Congress last week will continue to engage its attention during all this week—in the House the Tariff bill, and in the Senate the bill to repeal the Federal Elections laws. There is one man, at least, who hails with delight the approach of the end of the tariff debate in the House, and who enters upon this week's work with renewed zest, for the reason that it is the last to be devoted to the pending measure. That man is Representative W. L. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and therefore responsible for the progress of the bill through the House. His has been a most prodigious labor. Not only has the burden of the parliamentary struggle on the floor been borne by him in largest measure, but the demands made by anxious representatives of this or that interest for changes in the schedules of the bill have engrossed his time and attention in and out of the committee room, both before and since the measure was reported to the House, so that neither by day nor night has he had an hour for months that he could call his own. The drafts upon his mental and physical powers have been such that many a man of more rugged physique would have succumbed to the strain. Thus far, however, Mr. Wilson has been able to respond to every call, save in a few instances last week when he was unable to meet his committee associates at their night sessions, being completely exhausted. One night he suffered from a slight hemorrhage, but its ill effects were speedily overcome. At the conclusion of the debate, and when the bill has passed the House, Mr. Wilson will doubtless seek needed rest and recreation for a season.

When the debate closed in the House on Saturday night there remained upon the desk of Chairman Richardson seventy-seven amendments, which the authors desire to offer for the action of the House. The progress of the bill in committee last week demonstrates that it will be practically impossible for all or many of these to reach a position whence they can receive attention, unless some modification of the present method of consideration is made. There will probably be some change by which either the time alloted for discussion of each amendment will be limited or by which the Ways and Means Committee will be placed in control and no amendments proposed except such as meet its approval—in other words, become committee amendments.

Under orders adopted by the House last week, the sugar item is to be discussed on Monday and coal on Tuesday. Three hours have been allotted to each. Various amendments will be proposed to the sugar schedule. The Louisiana members will seek to retain the bounty on sugar if they fail in having a duty placed on sugar. Mr. Harter of Ohio will propose to make the duty on all grades of sugar one cent a pound and abolish the bounty. "There is no reason why a discrimination should be made in favor of refined sugars," Mr. Harter said. "We beat the world at refining, and refiners need no protection. Should my proposition become a law the revenues of the Government would be increased, and at once, by at least $45,000,000 a year—thirty-five millions from customs duties and ten millions from the saving in bounty."

Vigorous efforts will be made to restore coal to the dutiable list, the amendment of duty ranging from 25 to 60 cents a ton. An organized movement to effect this change has been made, and representatives of the transportation and mining interests have been hard at work in Washington to secure votes. Much effort has been spent on the Republican Representatives in this behalf, but, as far as can be learned, without success. A leading member of the minority in the House said, speaking of this missionary labor:

"We do not consider it good politics to join in a movement having for its object the relief of the Democratic party from its leaders, not even when the chief beneficiary is to be the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means himself. The other three members from West Virginia are asking us to help them pull him out of the hole into which he has fallen, but inasmuch as their sympathy for American interests affected by the bill expends itself wholly on the coal miner and owner, we think they can take their medicine with the rest of us."

There is every indication that when the bill comes to a vote on the 29th inst. it will receive the support of every Democratic and Populist member, with possibly, at the outside, half a dozen exceptions.

In the Senate there will be a slight relaxation of the programme in order to permit of the delivery of a speech on the subject of our Hawaiian relations by Senator Cullom of Illinois. He is expected to talk on Monday or Tuesday. The discussion of this subject may take an interesting turn and trench even more upon the time set apart for the consideration of the Election Law Repeal bill, if some of the Republican Senators realize their expectations that the Turpie resolution, declaring against foreign intervention in Hawaii, or a concurrent resolution, recognizing by legislative act the Provisional Government of Hawaii, will be pressed to the front. Except by unanimous consent, however, the discussion of Hawaiian affairs must be confined to the morning hours of the week, and the regular topic for debate will be the Elections bill. Speeches on this bill will be made by Senators Higgins of New Jersey, Hawley of Connecticut, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Frye of Maine. A vote is not expected this week.

Friends of the proposed income tax scheme, or at least some of them, have abandoned all expectation of its present adoption by the House. One of these is Representative J. C. Sibley of Erie, Pa., who says that friends of the tax are not lacking, but its enemies have the fortress and all the ammunition. Mr. Sibley has spoken against the Wilson bill as at present constituted, and has also written to the Democratic committee of Crawford county, Pa., offering to resign his seat in Congress if, after consultation with the County Committee, they shall deem that course to be for the best interests of the party. This was in response to a resolution adopted by the Crawford County Committee criticising Mr. Sibley for failing to support the Wilson bill.

Other friends of the income tax, however, are more hopeful and express confidence that in the Democratic caucus it will be made a part of the Tariff bill, and succeed or fail with that measure. A new argument has been placed in their hands by the figures furnished by the Treasury Department to the Committee on Ways and Means regarding the cost of collecting revenues. These show that while the collection of customs revenues costs 3.61 per cent., and that of internal revenues, including liquors and tobacco, 2.61 per cent., it cost but 1.6 per cent. to collect the income tax.

A poll of the Senate Committee on Finance on the question of an income tax is said to have revealed the fact that it stands 6 to 5 in opposition thereto. This fact may have an important bearing on the treatment of the subject in case it should reach that body.

At a meeting of the majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means to-day the form of the internal revenue bill was finally agreed upon and formally adopted.

It will be reported to a meeting of the full committee to-morrow morning, and afterward introduced into the House. Neither Chairman Wilson, who was confined to his room during the day, nor Mr. Cockran, whose wife is just recovering from a severe attack of pleurisy, was present at the meeting.

A number of proposed amendments to the pending Customs bill were discussed, but one of the members reports that nothing was decided upon. The committee will, however, it is practically certain, have several amendments to offer before the consideration of the bill has been concluded.

MAY HAVE TO REFUND THE MONEY.

Payments to the Behring Sea Commissioners Declared to Be Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Comptroller Bolter of the Treasury Department has rendered a decision which makes illegal the per diem allowances to Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan, and other members and attaches of the late Behring Sea Commission. The per diem allowance of the several members of the Commission and staff, ranging from $10 to $20, were paid by Paymaster Halford as they required the money, and the accounts were closed two or three months ago and submitted to the Secretary of State, according to custom. They were then forwarded to the Treasury, where they are now being examined by the accounting officers in the regular way.

Francois Jones, a clerk detailed from the State Department, received $6 per day to cover his hotel bills and personal expenses. His accounts were paid by the regular disbursing officer of the State Department instead of by Major Halford, and were forwarded direct and alone to the Treasury Department before the rest of the Behring Sea disbursements were submitted. When the bills of Mr. Jones came to Comptroller Bolter he promptly, and regardless of the orders of President Harrison and Secretary Foster, disallowed them, and rendered a decision requiring Jones to submit itemized statements, with sub-vouchers for all of his expenses. The Comptroller held that Mr. Jones, being an employee of the Government and receiving a stated salary for his services, was entitled to his actual expenses in the performance of his duty and nothing more, and that Secretary Foster had no right to give him a lump allowance. Mr. Jones kept no itemized account and received no vouchers for his expenses while he was in Paris; therefore it is impossible for him to render such a statement as the Comptroller requires.

This decision must govern the settlement of the accounts of Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan, Judge Blodgett, and all other members of the Commission who are now upon Uncle Sam's payrolls. It does not apply to Mr. Carter, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Foster. It is a question whether Mr. Bolter understood the scope and effect of his decision when it was rendered, and unless he reconsiders it Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan, and the rest will have to submit itemized accounts for all their expenses, with subvouchers, because the Treasury can make no distinction between a clerk of the State Department and a United States Senator or a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Neither Mr. Morgan nor Justice Harlan kept an account of their expenses, and it was purely accidental if they obtained vouchers. They will be utterly unable to comply with the requirements of the Comptroller, and unless he reverses his decision they will have to refund to the Treasury all the money they received for which they cannot render an itemized account.

SMITHSONIAN REPORT SUPPRESSED.

Some Unorthodox Utterances of Scientific Lecturers Expurgated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The entire edition of the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, numbering 2,000 copies, will have to be expurgated before the report sees the light of day. It was discovered, just before the report was to be placed into the hands of the binders, that it contained matter that would shock the national idea of orthodoxy.

The objectionable matter was found in two lectures by well-known Wasnington scientific men—one by Prof. W. G. McGee of the Geological Survey, and the other by Prof. Lester Ward of the Smithsonian Institution.

They were taken from the winter course of Saturday lectures at the National Museum, and the offence in each was trenching on the teachings of the orthodox Church. They were accordingly expurgated.

The lecture by Prof. Ward was on the "Physiological Man." Prof. Ward, in common with a number of modern scientific men, is of the opinion that all mental exhibitions are the result of physiological action, a materialistic view of brain phenomena not exactly in accord with the theory of a distinct indwelling soul principle.

In this he does not go much further, if any, than Prof. Ladd or Dr. Frank Baker of this city, but in his National Museum lecture he launched into speculative flights that, in the opinion of Prof. Langley, were calculated to shock the national propriety.

Prof. McGee's lecture was more of a popular one, treating of the growth of the earth, its maturity and decline through the ages, as a parallel of that of an individual; but the general tenor was to cast some doubt on the idey of a special creation, and showed a decided leaning toward the theory of evolution, not an uncommon heresy in these days, and one of which Prof. Langley himself has been supposed to be guilty. Some of the particularly offensive paragraphs of the lecture suggested the possibility that the theory of evolution would be one day universally accepted, but one of the crowning offences, which seemed to have caught even the eye of the copy reader, was the spelling of Creator with a small "C." The paragraph in question concerned "the kindred of man," and read as follows:

"In the beginning of the biology human knowledge was a chaos of isolated facts concerning living things whose relations were not perceived; in the later system these living things were grouped in a hierarchy or orderly system of species, general, families and orders, which were recognized as running from the lower and simple to the higher and complex, and this arrangement was interpreted as the expression of a preternatural and admirable plan, and a long line of high priests of the gospel of special creation extolled the works of the creator. (Here was where the small "c" came in.)

"Then came Spencer, Darwin, and Wallace, with the doctrine of evolution, and it was perceived that living things represented not merely a hierarchy, running from low to high, but a generic series, in which the higher sprung from the lower through the operation of natural forces planted in the cosmos at the beginning and thus residing in the earth, and thereby a new and nobler plan of creation was recognized, and the modern high priests extolled a more exalted theme than the old."

There were about 125 octavo pages of these lectures killed. The lecturers are in high dudgeon, but will not talk for publication just now.

$150,000,000 FOR PENSIONS IN 1895.

This Will Be a Decrease of $30,000,000, as Compared with 1894.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations hopes to complete its work on the Pension Appropriation bill early in the week, probably on Tuesday. The aggregate amount to be appropriated will be about $150,000,000, Commissioner Lochren having estimated for $162,631,570. This is quite significant, in view of the fact that the yearly appropriations, including deficiencies, have amounted to $180,670,234. Ex-Commissioner Raum told the committee a year ago that pension appropriations had reached their maximum, one reason being that "the high-priced men die quickest," being disabled to a greater degree than the others. Gen. Raum's predictions have, therefore, come true. If the death rate among the "high-priced" pensioners continues at the existing rate, the $150,000,000 to be appropriated for next year will undoubtedly be found excessive, and several millions may be covered back into the Treasury.

THE VATICAN RELICS.

They Are to be Again on Exhibition When the Columbus Museum in Chicago is Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The valuable relics, carefully guarded for hundred of years in the Vatican, and which were loaned by the Pope for exhibition at the World's Fair, will not be returned to Rome under guard of Government officers and in a naval vessel, as was stipulated when the Pope gave his consent to their removal, but are to remain in this country indefinitely. They are now in the possession of Archbishop Ireland, and when the Columbus Museum at Chicago is ready they will be again placed on exhibition. It is understood that the Pope will allow them to stay in this country for some time. They will not be presented as a gift to the museum, however, but in time will undoubtedly be returned to the Vatican. The Columbus papers and other ancient documents brought from Europe to the Fair are still in the Government's possession. They will remain in this country until the next naval ship sails for the Mediterranean, when they will be returned in care of an agent of the State Department.

Leading Congressmen on the Sick List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee and several other prominent members of the House of Representatives are on the sick list to-night, and it is feared that at least one of them, Gen. David B. Henderson of Iowa, is in a very serious condition. Mr. Wilson has overworked himself in the preparation of the Tariff bill and in writing the committee report and his accompanying speech, and his friends fear he has done too much. For several weeks past he has been a sufferer from insomnia, and he is threatened with nervous prostration.

Representative Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas, who is also a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, is afflicted in the same way as Mr. Wilson. Gen. Henderson lost one of his legs in the late war, and ever since he has suffered from a running wound. It is understood that blood poisoning has set in, and it is feared that his ringing voice will not be heard again on the Republican side of the House.

German Manufacturers Prepared for Our New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—William D. Wamer, American Consul at Cologne Germany, is in Washington. His reports to the Department of State contain valuable information bearing upon the commercial interests of Germany and the United States. In referring to the industrial conditions of Europe generally and Germany in particular, Mr. Wamer says that in the manufacturing localities the people are suffering from a lack of employment, brought on by overproduction.

German manufacturers have their warehouses piled up to the ceilings with goods ready for shipment as soon as the proposed tariff revision in the United States goes into effect. Throughout Germany it is understood that the new tariff law will become operative early in the present year, and the manufacturers of goods which find a ready sale in the United States are holding them back so as to avoid the present high duty.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.—Adv.

THE SITUATION IN ALBANY.

NO ONE ABLE TO PREDICT WHAT THE MAJORITY WILL DO.

The Republicans Already Disputing Over Who Shall Be the Candidate for Governor Next Fall—Platt Not Absolute Master of Both Houses, but of a Majority of the Republicans Only—No Deal Yet, and None Likely to be Made with Tammany.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Of all studies in State politics since the time of Conkling's resignation, the present situation in Albany is most interesting. The Republicans have a preponderant majority in each House of the Legislature, they control all the elective State departments, and they are able to decide absolutely everything about legislation. One might assume that, with this state of affairs, it would be easy to predict what legislation will be enacted, and what the main results of the session will be. No such accurate prediction is possible. The Republicans have begun already to dispute among themselves who shall be the candidate for Governor next fall, and they have even gone so far as to discuss who the Lieutenant-Governor shall be. The Legislature is filled with candidates. The Senate has embryo Governors almost by the dozen, and the Assembly could furnish enough Lieutenant-Governors to stuff the original thirteen colonies.

Senator Saxton and Assemblyman Hamilton Fish are the two main rivals for the Gubernatorial nomination. Speaker Malby does not aspire so high, but as he is from St. Lawrence county, which is willing to fill any office there is and gives the banner Republican majority of the State, he thinks that the Lieutenant-Governorship is not too high for his aspirations. Senator Reynolds of Brooklyn would be willing to be Lieutenant-Governor. So would Senator O'Connor of Binghamton, Senator Lexow of Rockland, and two or three stray Senators whose ambitions are not so openly voiced. This naturally brings about a conflict of interests and a reluctance on the part of any candidate to let any other candidate get ahead of him in legislative prominence or in position before the people. Any bill which one of these candidates introduces is almost sure to be greeted lukewarmly by the other candidates. However partisan Republican a bill is, the envies and jealousies of political rivalry will interfere with its progress.

Some measures it may be almost positively asserted will become laws. One of these is the Greater New York bill, which proposes that in some form or other the question of consolidating New York and Brooklyn shall be submitted to the people of the State at the election in the fall. Half a dozen bills have been introduced to this purpose. The main provision in them is the question of the submission of the question of consolidation to the popular vote. Some of the bills consolidate only New York and Brooklyn. Others take in almost all of Long Island, Staten Island, and Westchester counties.

Gov. Flower and Mr. Croker have openly declared themselves in favor of committing the question of consolidation to a popular vote. This fact has great influence with the Legislature. For although the Legislature is Republican, it seems to pay more attention to the opinions of the Governor than to the wishes of any of the assumed legislative leaders.

Next in importance, perhaps, to the people of New York city comes the non-partisan Election Inspectors bill. This bill is going to pass, it is favored by Democrats and Republicans alike. As introduced by several Senators and Assemblymen it applies alike to Democratic cities and Republican rural districts. Gov. Flower favored this bill in his message. Mr. Croker, Mr. McLaughlin, Senator Murphy, and the other leaders who speak for the sentiment of the majority of the people of the State, favor it, and it is practically assured that the Republican legislature will pass the bill.

Of the bi-partisan Police bill no positive predictions can be made at present. So far there is no deal and no understanding with authorized persons. Some friends of Mr. Platt have conferred with some minor political leaders in New York, who are anxious to avoid the wrath which they fear is to come, but their efforts have not been authorized up to date. So far as the great leaders of the State or New York city are concerned no deal has been made and no deal is likely to be made. Gov. Flower has nothing to gain by any such arrangement, and any deal bill to become a law must receive his active or passive assent.

The attitude of the Platt Republicans toward New York city legislation is that of hesitation. They do not know where they are at in New York city matters, and they hesitate to pass bills until they understand something more of their political position. They are between the cross-fire of public opinion in New York in favor of the bills for public improvements which have already been introduced and the fear that they may abandon someever-ready which they can force or barter away to make a deal for patronage. It cannot be stated too plainly that no deal has yet been made. Mr. Platt has at present nothing to offer in exchange for half of the New York city police patronage. In a trade or barter, consideration on each side is one of the most important features. So long as Mr. Platt is not the absolute master of a majority of both houses, and at present he is master of only a majority of the Republicans in each house, there will be no deals made.

Unfortunately for Mr. Platt, the rumor has got abroad that he is interested in financial legislation. Quite a number of the Republicans in both houses are also interested in financial legislation. They want to be in on the divvy of the results. Until they are in Mr. Platt's financial legislation will not go through. This suspicion may be unfounded, but, more than anything else, it is the reason for the split between the Republicans which has arrayed the numerous legislative accidents on the side of the anti-Platt men.

By United Press.

There is much comment in legislative circles over Senator Lexow's bill providing that the Constitutional Convention may meet in other places in the State besides Albany, the evident intention being to allow sessions to be held in Saratoga during any unusual warm spell, which may occur during the summer months. Senator Lexow says the Convention should have this power in case of emergency. So far as known, the Senator says, there is no plan to adjourn to any particular place. A number of delegates who have been here expressed themselves as opposed to the Convention sitting anywhere else than in Albany. Another provision of the bill empowers the Convention to fill vacancies. The Senator considers this the most important, inasmuch as the expenditure of many thousands of dollars for holding special elections will be saved if such power is lodged with the Convention.

The amendments to the Senate rules will come up for adoption to-morrow afternoon, and the discussion will consume several hours of the time of the upper House.

TRENTON'S DEADLOCK TO CONTINUE.

The Republican Plan of Campaign may Result in Another Next Year.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—There is nothing to indicate an early settlement of the dispute between the Democratic and Republican Senators as to the organization of the Senate. Democrats here declare that the answer of their Senators to-morrow to the Republicans' proposition submitted last Wednesday will be a refusal, and that the deadlock will continue indefinitely. The Republicans agree that that result will follow, as they will make no concessions save to recognize the Democratic organization on a specific promise that all the Republicans will be seated on their certificates. The Democrats, it is said, are willing to withdraw objections to Senator Bradley, but will make a fight against Rogers of Camden, whom they charge with bribery and intimidation in securing his election. But as the Republicans have adopted the policy that all or none shall be admitted, the concession will not be entertained. There is still some talk about impeaching Gov. Werts, but for what no one seems to know. The proposition was brought to the attention of the Republican Senators last week, and, since then, has been urged by several prominent party organs in the State. But the shrewder Republican leaders do not approve such proceedings, and, even if it were seriously entertained, the complications it would entail would be so serious as to prevent it being inaugurated.

The popular plan among the Republicans, and which they will probably adopt, will be to proceed with the work of passing such reform bills as they think the people want, then take a recess until midsummer, when they will reconvene and take a month recess until late in October. Then, in order to excite the sympathy of voters, a little more reform work will be attended to, and the November election be depended on to solve the difficulty.

A complication apparently not taken into account is that, if the present Democratic Senate is the constitutionally organized body, there will be four of its members holding over next year, and four Republican Senators who were sworn in last year. With this tie on hand, there would be no more chance of organizing the Senate next year than there is now.

The Republicans have arranged for a joint meeting on Tuesday to elect a State Comptroller and State Treasurer, but it is doubtful if any business will be transacted. The Republicans contend that the election will be valid, since they will have more than a majority of the whole eighty-one votes of the Senate and House. They have thirty-nine Assemblymen and eleven Senators, and the courts, they assert, would uphold the election on this point. Even if there should be objection to the votes of the seven newly elected Republican Senators, they would still have forty-three votes, or two more than a majority of the whole.

Comptroller Heppenheimer and Treasurer Gray are expected to refuse to turn over the offices until after the courts decide the regularity of the election of their successors. Because of the Senate fight, the contest by the Republican candidates has been lost sight of, and the caucus will probably be deferred for a time.

George B. Swann of Newark and Henry L. Butler of Paterson are the candidates for Treasurer, and Samuel D. Dickinson of Jersey City, John Ulrich of Plainfield, and William S. Hancock of Trenton the candidates for Comptroller.

BRODSKY'S EYE ON THE BENCH.

He Has a Strong Backing for the Police Justiceship Solon Smith Holds.

Ex-Assemblyman John E. Brodsky has a strong backing for the Police Justiceship which Solon B. Smith occupies as a holdover. Brodsky was, until little more than a month ago, a Republican. Most of the ties which bound him to the Republican party, however, were severed when his mother-in-law bought a house in Harlem and presented it to the ex-Assemblyman and he was compelled to leave the scene of his former political activity—the old Ate district. This was two years ago, and Brodsky had been drifting Tammanyward ever since, until he was finally received into the Twenty-seventh district Wigwam organization. Brodsky's friends say that no other candidate for Police Justice has quite so many wires strung and pipes laid for it as has John J. O'Brien's old lieutenant.

WIDOWS WERE HIS VICTIMS.

He Married One, Promised to Wed Two Others, and Swindled All Three.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 21.—William Henry Stegner, has in three days married one widow, promised to marry two others, and swindled all of them. On Monday last he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hamm, a milliner, and secured $60 from her. On Tuesday he left her and met by appointment Mrs. Belle Moulton, whom he offered to marry, and secured $11 from her. On Wednesday Mrs. Sallie Gresham was engaged by Stegner to do housework, and he suggested marriage as a future possibility. He secured a small sum from her also.

By accident the three two victims met and compared experiences. They went to the Prosecuting Attorney together yesterday to secure a warrant, where they found the first victim had preceded them on the same errand. Nothing is known of Stegner's whereabouts.

FACTION FIGHT OF SMALL BOYS.

Stones Filled the Air in Twenty-sixth Street and There's a Window to Pay For.

Two gangs of small boys living near Twenty-sixth street and First avenue got into a faction fight yesterday afternoon on the latter thoroughfare, and for half an hour the air was full of sticks and stones. Pedestrians had to do some lively dodging to escape, and the shopkeepers, fearing for their windows, sent a complaint to the station house. Before the two policemen who were sent around arrived the plate glass window in the saloon at the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and First avenue had been shattered. Alarmed by the damage they had done the lads dispersed. William Rottgers, who owns the liquor store, says that he knows all the boys and that unless his window is paid for he will have them arrested.

Had No Pity for a Conscience-stricken Thief.

Charles Fischner, 18 years old, used to be a helper in the Puck bakery at 38 East Houston street. On Dec. 7, while the bakers were busy with their ovens, he went to the room of two of them, at 61 East Houston street, and stole $16 and a silver watch. He didn't return to the bakery. Yesterday Fischner became conscience-stricken. He told two acquaintances what he had done, and asked their advice. They told him to return the property to its owners.

Last evening he went to the bakery to make the restitution. When he confessed his fault the bakers gathered around him in an angry crowd, and instead of commending his change of heart they threatened him with arrest. They frightened Fischner so that he ran out the back door of the bakery with a mob of yelling bakers at his heels.

He sought safety in the balcony of 299 Mulberry steeet, but as he was climbing in the bakers caught him by the legs and pulled him down. Then a policeman came along and arrested Fischner.

She Must Get Nine Licenses, Chains, and Muzzles.

Mrs. L. H. Creamer, who lives at 402 East 145th street, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning for keeping nine unlicensed dogs. Several of her neighbors complained that the dogs were a nuisance, and Mr. Jeremiah Thomas Frannigan, who lives next door to her, testified that he had been attacked and bitten by the dogs several times. Justice Feitner gave Mrs. Creamer three days in which to procure licenses, chains, and muzzles.

Memorial to American Naval Heroes.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—A memorial window to officers and men who lost their lives in the Samoan hurricane in 1889 was unveiled at the United States Naval Academy to-day. The window was made in Munich, and was on exhibition at the World's Fair. It is a gift from the Naval Graduates' Association. Several officers who were at Samoa were present. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by Chaplain Clark.

On Fire Twice the Same Day.

There were two fires in Barron's cooper shop at 33 Corlears street yesterday. One occurred early in the morning and the other at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The morning blaze did about $500 damage. That in the afternoon did hardly any. It is supposed that some boys who were playing in the burned building are responsible for the second outbreak.

Theatrical Manager Robb Discharged.

J. H. Robb, the theatrical manager, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity a few days ago, was discharged yesterday. The physicians say it was a case of alcoholism and not insanity.

Wedding Silver.

After Dinner Coffee. The display of after-dinner Coffee pots and sets shown by the GORHAM M'F'G Co. is unusually attractive. As single pieces the graceful and artistic pots make effective and useful wedding presents. Most of the sets include six or twelve Coalport China cups and saucers, silver coffee pot, sugar basket, tongs, and tray. The more effective combinations include, as well, dainty coffee spoons, in enamelled silver, to match the China, or in patterns harmonizing with the silver.

(ART ROOMS—Third Floor.)

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

Silversmiths,

BROADWAY—Carriage entrance on 19th St.

SILVER DEPARTMENT.

Umbrella Clasp, in Sterling Silver, $50. In Gold, . . $2.50

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,

56 West 23d Street.

BEAUTIFIERS OF THE CITY.

The Municipal Art Society's Plans for Decorating the New General Sessions Court.

The Executive Committee of the Municipal Art Society of New York, organized to provide adequate sculptural and pictorial decorations for the public buildings and parks in the city, met on Saturday night at the office of McKim, Mead & White. The committee adopted a set of rules and conditions for a public competition for the decoration of the Court of General Sessions in the new Courts in Centre street.

The society has applied to Commissioner Daly of the Department of Public Works for permission to decorate the General Sessions room at the northeast corner of the building at its own expense, and to-day E. Hamilton Bell, on behalf of the society, will send to the Commissioner a formal letter of application. As soon as the desired permission is obtained the competition will be announced. It is proposed to adorn the court room with allegorical and historical figure paintings of an appropriate character.

The competitions will be judged by a jury of fifteen members, consisting of three architects, seven painters or sculptors, and five laymen, who will be appointed by the Executive Committee. Public competition will be invited. A certain number of the sketches sent in, in response to this invitation, may be selected and the artists requested to execute a portion of their design to a given scale, or "full size," and these will be paid for. From these last the successful artist or artists will be finally selected.

There will occur, from time to time, a selection, by vote of the Executive Committee, of an artist whose past work justifies the choice, who will be commissioned to execute a work to fill some prescribed space or site. The Executive Committee may also recommend the purchase of a work of art already existing, at a special meeting of the society called for that purpose, but such a purchase will be made only if approved by a majority vote at such meeting.

The first prize awarded at a competition will be a commission to execute the proposed work, according to the conditions of the competition. Second and third prizes will be awarded to the second and third best works, and these prizes will be in money. The jury and Executive Committee concurring, any or all of these prizes may be withheld, the competition dismissed, or a new competition invited. All the competing sketches will be placed on public exhibition.

Among the members of the Executive Committee are: Mayor Gilroy, ex-officio; Richard M. Hunt, William A. Coffin, W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, E. Hamilton Bell, Perry Belmont, J. Q. A. Ward, Edwin H. Blashfield, Will H. Low, J. Armstrong Chanler, George W. Maynard, Augustus St. Gaudens, and Olin L. Warner.

BOOTY BURIED IN MORRISON'S SWAMP.

Not the First to be Secreted by Burglars in This Part of South Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—Some more of the jewelry which was stolen from a store at Washington, N. J., last Tuesday night, was found to-day in Morrison's Swamp, along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, by two boys named William Murphy and John Sladwell. It consisted of silver pencil holders, rings, and watch chains.

Two of the three men who stole the goods were brought to South Orange to-day by Officer Christie and Detective Walker of Newark, and an opportunity was given them to find the rest of the stolen property. The burglars went to a place where they said they had buried the booty, but nothing was there. It is more than probable that some of the villagers have found the goods and are afraid to mention the matter for fear their character might suffer.

The two men arrested call themselves Charles Darcey and Harry C. Lair. They say they came from Washington last Wednesday on a Lackawanna freight train and got off at South Orange to secrete the stolen property. They claim that they fell asleep in the swamp.

Morrison's Swamp seems to be an old hiding place for burglars' booty. Maurice Foran of South Orange found a jewelry box belonging to E. A. Beige of Maplewood in this swamp about two years ago. Fred Ward found a silver water pitcher there more recently. All to-day the swamp was crowded by jewelry hunters. Before 7 o'clock this morning over 100 people were on the scene, and an hour later over half of the swamp was thoroughly well ploughed.

PROTESTED WITH A PISTOL.

Grey Tabing Killed While Trying to Shoot the Man who Visited His Mother.

EL DORADO, Kan., Jan. 21.—Grey Tabing was shot and killed by Bruce Sowers at Leon, twelve miles from here, last night. Tabing's father and mother separated some time ago. Since that time Sowers had been paying Mrs. Tabing marked attention. Grey notified Sowers without effect that he would kill him if the attentions did not cease.

Sowers and Mrs. Tabing were spending the evening together yesterday at the home of Mr. Morton, when young Tabing, who had learned of their whereabouts, attempted to shoot Sowers through a window. The bullet struck the window casing. Sowers drew his revolver and rushed out of the house. There Tabing met him and they fired at each other until Tabing received a mortal wound. He ran about one block and then fell dead. Sowers was brought to this city and placed in jail.

Chattel Mortgage Sharks.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—So notorious have become the usurious doings of the chattel mortgage money lenders that the House of Delegates has taken the matter up, and will endeavor to drive these vampires out of the city. Cases were reported where the victims had paid in interest treble the amount of the principal, the latter often being doubled in amount by renewal charges. The ordinance introduced fixes the license for such lenders at $1,000 per annum and provides a maximum fine of $500 for violation of the law's provisions. It is thought this measure will confine the business to legitimate dealers.

Arrested for Insulting Women.

For several weeks Capt. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth street police station has received complaints against a man who made it a practice to insult women at the entrance of the Park avenue tunnel. The man was arrested yesterday by Policeman McCormick, who was in citizen's clothes. At the station house he said he was Charles Parker, 45 years old, of 598 Seventh avenue. He will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day.

Honduras Rebels Checked.

TEGUCIGALA, Honduras, Jan. 21.—President Vasquez is making a final stand at Cerro de Pute with a strong battery, and he says he can hold the place against a larger force than the allies have. There was a sharp engagement yesterday between Bonilla's advance and Vasquez's rear guard, ending in Bonilla's men falling back.

Fifteen Boys Playing Pool and Shaking Dice.

Capt. Short of the Bedford avenue station in Williamsburgh and a squad of men raided a pool room at 302 Bedford avenue early yesterday morning and arrested fifteen boys who were playing pool and throwing dice. W. H. Griffin, the proprietor, was also taken into custody.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Book free; pills 25c. At drugstores, or write B.F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

A NEW POLICE BOARD BILL.

MAKING THE COMMISSIONERS ORNAMENTS AND BYRNES THE BOSS.

Said to Have Been Fixed Up by Platt, Hackett, Payn, and Speaker Malby Yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Root and Milholland Were Also Consulted.

Speaker George R. Malby came to town yesterday morning. His purpose was to ascertain the desires of New York citizens regarding certain legislation affecting their interests. Like Senator O'Connor of Binghamton and other Republican legislators from up country, who have come to town on similar errands, Speaker Malby sought his information at the Fifth Avenue Hotel of citizens of Tioga, Columbia, and Oneida counties who happened to be there.

Mr. Malby was assigned to room 15 on the ground floor and but a few doors away from the permanent headquarters of the Republican State Executive Committee. He was "out" to all callers at his room, but was "in" to all statesmen who could get behind the locked doors of Uncle Charley Hackett's den at room 10. There he met and consulted with ex-Senator Platt, Lou F. Payn, John E. Milholland, and Chairman Hackett, and found out what the citizens of New York want in the way of a reorganization of their Police Commission. Mr. Malby also saw Elihu Root and other members of the committee appointed at Mr. Whitelaw Reid's dinner to consider this subject.

The result of these conferences was, it is said, the determination to introduce a new bill in the Legislature as a substitute for those introduced heretofore by Senator Lexow and Assemblyman Thornton. Like those, the new bill will provide for a bi-partisan Police Commission of four members, the present Commissioners to be legislated out of office. The new Commissioners will be little better than drawers of salaries if the bill should become a law, for they will be stripped of most of the power now lodged in Police Commissioners, and the authority of the Superintendent of Police will be increased in proportion. There will be, in fact, it is said, hardly any limitation on the executive authority of the Superintendent. The proposed measure would remove the Elections Bureau entirely from the control of the Police Commissioners, according to the statement of one member of the conference, and make it a separate department, with the present chief of the Bureau of Elections, Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, at its head.

The appointment of election officers is to be given to the heads of the bureau and a necessary clerical force provided for.

Congressman J. J. Belden was in the city yesterday. So was Warner Miller. These gentlemen, with Mr. Platt, saw the Speaker, who stated, after his conferences, that everything was going smoothly with the Republican majority, and that the stories of boss interference in the matter of legislation are "pure inventions."

Joseph H. Manley hurried off to Boston yesterday afternoon without saying when he would call the Republican National Executive Committee together, or where in this city he has concluded to establish permanent headquarters for the committee.

OBITUARY.

Osborne Monroe Macdaniel.

Osborne Monroe Macdaniel died in this city yesterday morning after a severe illness of two weeks. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., March 4, 1812. He came of pure American stock—the name Monroe being given him by his parents to mark their adhesion to the Monroe doctrine of "this continent for Americans." His family left Washington and came to New York in 1833 from reverses in their position caused by the inauguration by Andrew Jackson of the Democratic principle of rotation in office, the father having been employed under the United States Government since its removal to Washington city in 1800. Osborne Macdaniel entered the New York Custom House in 1835, under the Collectorship of Mr. Swartwout and remained there until his interests in mining

OSBORNE MACDANIEL.

caused him to devote himself entirely to that pursuit. He was a United States Commissioner to the London World's Fair in 1851, representing large mining interests. Previous to this he had become a disciple of the doctrines of Fourier, believing in the principle of co-operation through association. In connection with Albert Brisbane he was co-editor of the *Phalanx*, a paper devoted to the promulgation of Fourier's system. His studies in the science of money and currency were earnest and comprehensive. He was a bimetallist. About 1870 he became attached to the Comptroller's office of New York city. For several years he was a Deputy Comptroller, and since 1880 he has been Collector of the Arrears of Taxes. A citizen of perfect integrity, of tireless industry, of abilities practical as well as intellectual, faithful to every duty and true to every friend, the world is better for every such man who lives in it.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. John M. Wagner, a German clergyman of