Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration, and had exposed himself for four hours on the plaza of the Capitol in order to participate in the jollification over a Democratic President, a Democratic Senate, and a Democratic House; and he exclaimed with uplifted hands: "God forgive me for being such a fool!" Laughter and applause broke out in the galleries which the presiding officer (Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia) tried to suppress, and this caused Mr. Tillman to address the Chair, saying: "If you let me down into the hog and quagmire of having nobody applaud when I speak, I suppose I will get used to it after a while."

Subsequently he got into a colloquy with Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts as to an expression of the latter upon the decadence of Southern statesmen, and when Mr. Hoar said he would look up the record to justify himself, Mr. Tillman said that he would wait, but that he would not "wet his whistle," because a windmill could not be run by water. [Renewed laughter.]

Talking of the Sherman act, Mr. Tillman exclaimed: "I would take my hat off to him, as I do typically (suiting the action to the words) as the victor of victors in this financial conflict of a quarter of a century."

Mr. Tillman said that he would append to his speech "that infamous contract with Stetson" (the syndicate contract), also an extract from the Democratic year book of 1888, showing the purchase of bonds "with that surplus which used to keep this man awake at nights." [Laughter.] "And it must be authentic," he added, "coming as it does from the Democratic National Committee." [Laughter.] "I just want to put the two cheek by jowl, you know, in juxtaposition."

Coming once more to a denunciation of the President, Mr. Tillman snapped out the question to Republican Senators: "Why have you not impeached him?"

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) replied that the last Congress was Democratic.

"I have already paid my respects to the last Congress," Mr. Tillman said, "and I hoped better things from the Congress which the people have now sent here. But you are all of a kind—cowards, tools of monopolists. [Sensation.] He is not impeached because he is carrying out Republican policy."

Mr. Tillman began his harangue by charging that the financial derangement, and all the cry about sound money were part and parcel of a damnable scheme of robbery, having for its object: first, the better destruction of silver as a money metal; second, the increase of the public debt by the issue of gold bonds; and third, the surrender to corporations of the power to issue all paper money and to give them a monopoly of that function. If the secret history of the year 1892 should ever be written, he said, it would disclose the fact that the gold ring of New York, which embraced nearly all the bankers in the Eastern and Middle States and the stock gamblers of Wall street, controlled the Presidential nominations of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and had an understanding with the managers, or with both the candidates themselves, in regard to what policy should be pursued toward our finances.

There was plain evidence, he said, to show that the President himself had weakened on the question of tariff reform, and that the financial plank was cunningly drafted so as to satisfy both gold and silver men, with the intention that it should be interpreted, if Cleveland was elected, as meaning the cessation of silver coinage and the forcing of a gold standard upon the people. Interpreted according to the plain use and meaning of English words, the platform meant bimetallism, but there were conditions and ambiguous phrases which had afforded an excuse to the elastic conscience of the "bull-headed and self-idolatrous man who holds the reins of power" to pursue the policy he has.

Mr. Tillman quoted from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance and commented upon it in these words:

"There is nothing here which would warrant one to expect that the leader of the Democratic party, its head and guide, would ignore the platform and treat with contempt the trusted lieutenants whom the people had sent to the national capital to assist in shaping the party's policy. The language would lead us to expect the very reverse. How many of these reasonable expectations have been met? How many of you, men grown old and gray in the service of the party and of the nation, men who were its trusted leaders before Cleveland was ever heard of, how many, I say, have been called into his councils? If any, speak; I shall be glad to hear them. Where has this man sunk his personality? Whom has he consulted? Whose advice has he recognized? None but that of the booticks and sycophants, who have crawled on their knees for the crumbs of patronage and betrayed their constituents for the offices in his gift.

"In the entire history of this country the high office of President has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood, and with bated breath, walk with averted head in his presence. With relentless purpose he has ignored his oath of office to uphold and obey the law, and has paid out gold instead of coin and issued bonds to buy more gold, by both actions overriding the law and giving no heed to the interests of any but his moneyed friends—I might say his owners or partners."

Mr. Tillman paid his respects to the Secretary of the Treasury in these words:

"An honest Secretary of the Treasury should have resigned his office rather than submit to the dictation of a besotted chief, would have paid out silver to protect the Treasury from the gold gamblers and bond grabbers, as the law and his oath of office required. But, alas! the old breed of Southern statesmen, like Carlisle, who, after a life spent in the public service, had to be buried at public expense and his debts paid by the State of South Carolina, is no more. No wonder the Senator from Massachusetts feels warranted in twitting us with the decay of Southern statesmanship and charging us with dishonesty. He charges it, however, in another connection, and as aiding and abetting this Judas from Kentucky, who, after a brilliant career of twenty years and more as leader and champion of the silver forces, has, in his old age, this pitiful pass. And I, too, dare to think that the indictment thus brought against a whole section should have so much color of truth and of fact to back it up in the apostasy from their principles of the two other Secretaries from the South in the Cabinet of a President who has so disgraced the name of Democracy. The South bows its head in shame at this exhibition of moral cowardice and despises the renegades."

Further on in the speech Mr. Tillman said:

"The responsibility of providing revenues and looking after the solvency of the Treasury, which rests with Congress, has been usurped by the President. Why is he not impeached? Because he is carrying out Republican policies, and the majority in the House of Representatives feel safe and believe that they will be able to elect the next President and obtain control of the Government. They are willing to load down the incompetent or dishonest Democracy (I say the incompetent and dishonest Democracy) with the odium of the misgovernment, and lend their help by acquiescence in wrongdoing. The policy is to do nothing—to preserve a masterly inactivity—and only obstruct where relief could be given.

"The money changers are in the temple of our liberties and have bought the sentinels on guard. It may be too late—God grant it be not so; but this great republic can only be saved from the miseries of revolution and internecine strife in the near future by its citizens casting aside blind allegiance to party and marshaling themselves under the banner of Jefferson's Democracy and Lincoln's Republicanism, determined to restore the republic to the form in which it was left to us by the forefathers. The encroachments of the federal judiciary, and the supineness and venality—corruption, I say—of the representative branches of the Government, are matters of deep concern to all thinking and patriotic men. We are fast drifting into a government by injunction in the interest of monopolies and corporations, and the Supreme Court, by one corrupt vote, annuals an act of Congress looking to the taxation of the rich."

Mr. Tillman then related a anecdote of John Randolph of Roanoke, to whom a lady made an eloquent appeal in favor of the Greeks, than in revolution against the Turks. Waving his hand in the direction of a lot of ragged negro children around the house the eccentric Virginian said: "Madame, the Greeks are at your door," and with a bow he rode off. So Mr. Tillman would say to the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye), and to the other Senators who stood here as exponents of the creed which would enslave the American people by the consummation of the scheme to which they are committed. "The Armenians are here at your doors." In every city and hamlet of these United States they can be found, and I warn you they will not be held down for all time by the Turks who now oppress them. A day of reckoning will come unless there is no longer a just God in heaven, and when it does come woe be unto those who have been among the oppressors of the people. The present struggle is, unfortunate ly, too like that which preceded the late civil war, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing States of the North and East, those which have grown inordinately wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the South and West, are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of Belshazzar. The old slaveholders of the South were not more arrogant or more determined. "The sordid despotism of wealth," to use the apt phrase of Justice Brown, is already felt throughout the land.

Mr. Tillman spoke for exactly two hours, delivering with great dramatic power and effect the last sentence, in which he predicted a national cataclysm "unless you take your hands off the people's throat and give them an opportunity to breathe, to work, to live."

As soon as he resumed his seat the session practically broke up, nearly every Senator rose and left the chamber, and the crowds flocked out from the galleries.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.), in parliamentary charge of the Bond bill, made another effort to obtain consent to have a time fixed for taking the vote, or for beginning the debate under the five-minute rule, but objections were interposed by Senators Morrill and Hill on the ground that several Senators desired to make speeches on the bill. To a question from Mr. Jones as to when Mr. Hill would consent to have the vote taken, Mr. Hill said he would prefer Feb. 6.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) then addressed the Senate in favor of bimetallism, and at 4:30 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Rushing Armor Work.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Jan. 29.—The Bethlehem Iron Company is pushing work on Government contracts. To-night four turret top plates for the battle ship Oregon were shipped to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco.

NEW LAWS FOR THE ARMY.

Various Measures Pending in Congress that Affect Officers or Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—If there is any lack of legislation for the military establishment this year it will certainly not be due to a want of variety of measures to choose from. Gen. Miles, whose four bills for the artillery, the infantry, the enlisted men, and for service retirement have already been spoken of, has also a cavalry measure under consideration. It simply increases the number of enlisted men in each troop, and establishes a reserve or depot troop at regimental headquarters, and both propositions will probably find favor with this arm.

A bill reported from the House committee separates the professorship of ethics and geography at West Point from the chaplaincy, and allows the employment by the Academic Board of a chaplain from civil life, for a term of four years, with the pay and allowances of a Captain, mounted. Col. Ernst, the commandant at West Point, urged this plan before the committee, and, if it is adopted, there will hereafter be a professor of ethics and geography who does not have to perform also a chaplain's duties. The annual Military Academy Appropriation bill, now before the Senate, carried a little less than $450,000 as it passed the House.

A joint resolution offered by Senator Davis revives the grade of Lieutenant-General, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge distinguished services of the Major-General commanding the army, rendered in the volunteer army during the late civil war and in command of expeditions against hostile Indians in the frontier States and Territories, the grade of Lieutenant-General may be specially conferred. It will be seen that the provision thus made is like the one which was made for Gen. Schofield, and has the advantage that it does not commit Congress to a permanent revival of the grade, the second section of this bill prescribing that when the grade shall have once been filled and become vacant the joint resolution shall become of no effect.

Mr. Cullom's bill provides for placing upon the retired list in his grade any officer who has heretofore commanded any corps, division, or brigade in the army of the United States who may make request for such retirement, provided that no pay or allowances shall be granted to any officer retired under this act, unless he is temporarily ordered to duty by the President.

Once more the familiar bill comes up to give the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant of infantry to the instructor in swordsmanship and director of gymnastics at West Point. Another measure authorizes the Secretary of War to lend ordnance and ordnance stores, for military instruction, to high schools.

Mr. Broderick's bill for promoting the efficiency of the militia follows the general lines of some other measures that have been presented, but instead of increasing the present annual appropriation of $200,000 to $400,000, he increases it to $600,000 and makes it applicable to such supplies as blank forms, drill regulations, and other books.

Rather a noticeable measure is that of Mr. Gillett, appropriating $150,000 for duplicating the machinery used in making the new army rifle. And here it may be noted that it has been decided not to change the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with which the artillery regiments are supplied, for a carbine.

It is proposed by Mr. Stewart that all regular officers, active or retired, who served with the volunteers during the civil war shall have a brevet in the army equal to the highest they received in the volunteers.

A bill of some value, introduced by Mr. Hawley into the Senate, and by Mr. Hull into the House, authorizes the issue of Springfield rifles, calibre 45, to the National Guard, on their returning the old arms in their possession.

Thus it will be seen that there are plenty of subjects of current military legislation; but the most important of all is that which seeks to reorganize the line of the army and give it a moderate increase of enlisted strength.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—These naval orders have been issued:

Chief Engineer H. Hersig, retired from active service; Ensign M. C. Decker, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Indiana, relieving Ensign Joseph Strauss, Strauss detached and ordered to Washington; Carpenter H. Williams, retired; Lieut. W. F. Halsey, ordered to the New York; Lieut. L. Helme, ordered to the Monadnock; Boatswain R. Anderson, retired; Ensign J. R. Edie, detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Capt. N. Ludlow, ordered as a member of the Steel Inspection Board; Lieut. F. H. Holmes, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Philadelphia; Lieut. J. N. Roper, detached from the New York and ordered to the Monadnock; Carpenter D. M. Nash, retired.

These army orders have been issued:

An extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Samuel L. Woodward, Tenth Cavalry, further extended ten days.

Additional Second Lieut. Harry Burgess, corps of engineers, will report in person to the immediate orders of Capt. Oberly M. Carter, and will proceed to Mobile and report to Capt. William T. Rosselle for duty.

Major Francis S. Dodge, paymaster, is relieved from duty at Leavenworth and will report to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for duty as chief paymaster of that department.

Orders to Get the Ericsson Ready.

NEW LONDON, Jan. 29.—Orders have been received to have the torpedo boat Ericsson ready for a dock trial as soon as possible. She is at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be ready in twenty days. She will be hauled out immediately, and her bottom will be cleaned and painted.

THE STANFORD CASE ARGUED.

A Colloquy Which May Indicate the Attitude of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The argument in the Stanford case was concluded to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. J. H. Choate speaking for Mrs. Stanford, and Solicitor-General Conrad for the United States. A colloquy at the close of Mr. Conrad's effort was believed by those who heard it to have a significant bearing upon the attitude of the court. The Solicitor-General was urging upon the court his contention that, under the Constitution and laws of the State of California, the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were individually liable to the United States for its debts to the Government, when Mr. Justice Gray remarked:

"Mr. Solicitor-General, I do not know that it has any bearing on it, but in 127th United States this court held that the Central Pacific had a franchise from the United States."

Solicitor-General Conrad—Yes, sir, they did, but that was when there was an attack on the part of California to tax the franchises of that company, and this court did hold beyond question, Judge Bradley, I believe, delivering the decision, that the California company had a franchise of its own.

Mr. Justice Gray—The difficulty in my mind was this: That the court there, as I remember it, in reference to the taxation of franchises within the State of California, said that must have included the franchise from the United States, and because it included a franchise from the United States, therefore the taxation was void. The reason I suggested it was to see how you reconciled that decision, or what you thought should be done with it, in order to carry out your view in this case.

The Chief Justice—It seems to me that Judge Bradley's language is that the franchise of the United States is independent, though collateral to, the State franchise.

Mr. Conrad—He does say so, and Mr. Justice Davis says that this company was invested with every important franchise. Mr. Justice Bradley in another place says that this company was invested by the United States with a fundamental franchise. I do not know the meaning of those terms. I suppose a fundamental franchise is the franchise of being a corporation. It is a creative act, and I had supposed that those terms were just such as my learned competitor has referred to as terms that were used by the Judges arguendo, not involved in the decision at all.

At this point the Solicitor-General began arranging his papers as if to leave, although he had spoken only about an hour, when the Chief Justice said:

"You may have more time, Mr. Conrad."

Mr. Conrad—I am tired.

And the presentation of the argument in the great case was ended.

Proposed Bridge Over the Detroit River.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A big delegation of the most prominent citizens of Detroit will appear before the Senate Commerce Committee to-morrow in favor of Senator McMillan's bill, providing for the construction of a high bridge across the Detroit River, between Detroit and the Canadian shore. The plan is endorsed by the Michigan Central Railroad, and the bridge as proposed will be occupied by all the roads crossing the river at that point. It is to be high enough to accommodate the tallest vessels that sail to the Lake Superior country, and is to have two piers. The cost is estimated at about $4,000,000. The Secretary of War has already approved the project in a general way, and the committee will determine to-morrow whether the bridge shall be built.

For Reed First, Last, and All the Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Andrew Gleason, who was yesterday elected one of the delegates to the Republican Convention, called at the Capitol to-day to see Speaker Reed. The speaker received Gleason very courteously, and the latter took occasion to say that he was for Reed first, last, and all the time, and had been a consistent Reed man since the death of Blaine.

IN DREAD OF HIGHBINDERS.

CHINESE INTERPRETER TOMS HAS BEEN WARNED, HE SAYS.

He Tells the District Attorney that He Will Have to Leave Off Interpreting, as He Dares Not Brave the Wrath of Chinatown's Numerous Secret Societies.

Life in Chinatown is a complicated sort of an affair. Residents there have three sets of laws to guide their conduct by: first, the laws of whatever "society" they happen to belong to, for every Chinaman is a member of some one of the organizations with which the quarter is honeycombed; second, the rule of the Chinese "power men," to whom most of the disputes come for adjudication sooner or later, chosen by Chinatown and potent in their sway, though their methods are secret; and finally the regularly constituted local courts, sometimes used as a court of final appeal, and more often forced upon the unwilling Chinamen as the result of some particularly lively outbreak in which the laws of the country suffer. Politics of a sort compared with which the local variety is child's play, constantly seethe beneath the quiet surface, and every now and then there is a general explosion and the police come in. It is in the highest degree improbable that of the many such cases which have come to trial in the local courts, a single one has ever been really understood by the Judge, the jury, or the lawyers in the case. One of these is now in the courts, and a side issue of it is making existence for "Doctor" Toms, the interpreter, one long, expectant tremor. Whenever he steps into the street it is with the expectation that the building above him will suddenly develop a looseness of its bricks, one of which will fail and demolish him. Every doorway that he passes contains for him invisible knives, and he turns no corner without the fear of meeting death on the other side. This may sound ridiculous to the peaceful New Yorker protected and secure as he is in his daily walks of life, but it is a reality more grim than humorous for Dr. Toms.

On the surface—and that is about as far as any one has gone in the case—the matter in which the "Doctor" is concerned seems a slight one; the trial of six prisoners charged with the larceny of $7 and a book valued at $1. Behind this lies the combat between the On Lung Tong, or Guaranteed Gambling Society, and the Hip Sing Tong, or "To Help if Anything Happens" organization. What intricacies of subtle Celestial politics underlie this fight only the Chinese themselves know, which means that no one else ever will know. Formerly the Hip Sing Tong was interested in gambling, but of late it has come under the wing of reform, becoming known as the auxiliary of the Parkhurst society. This is considered one of the richest jokes ever sprung upon the quarter. Any way the Hip Sing Tong and the On Lung Tong have been at swords' points for years. Just before the Lexow committee's work they got into the Tombs Police Court together, and accused each other of so many crimes that the records were overcrowded. The only clear thing that came out of the entire trial was that at least half the Chinamen, and probably all of them, had consistently perjured themselves throughout the case. Thereafter there was comparative quiet for a period, but after the Lexow disclosures Wong Get, who testified before the committee, got into a row with Mayor Tom Lee and posted him on all the bulletin boards of Mott street in large black letters against a red back ground, as a two-headed house rat and the decayed fruit of a sour plum tree, which is the poetic Oriental way of saying that a man is a traitor to his friends, and no good any way. Of course the faction and societies backing the two men took up the fight, whereby the air was full of bricks and several Chinamen were to the hospital unconsciously in carriages, an ambulance being too public for the furtive methods of the combatants. Wong Get is interested in the present case also, although nobody seems to know exactly how, and has been acting as interpreter for the prisoners.

After that now there came a long, quiet interval of peaceful plotting. Hip Sing Tong finally decided to ally itself with the Parkhurst society, it is said. Using this as a weapon, the Hip Sing Tongites raided the On Lung Tong's headquarters at 14 Mott street, poked a pistol in the face of Chin Sing, who was there figuring up accounts backward in a big book, and made him keep quiet while they stole $7 from a drawer and wrapped up the book with intent to take it away, which they did. Later on this book was found by a party of innocent men into a building near by, fell upon them, had them arrested, and charged them with trespass, disorderly conduct, housebreaking, grand and petty larceny, assault, first, second, and third degrees; mayhem, highway robbery, extortion and a dozen other other minor misdemeanors. That is how the six Chinamen who are now prisoners got to General Sessions. Not unnaturally, the jury disagreed in the case and the prisoners were remanded.

Now here is where Dr. Toms comes in. He had been acting as interpreter, with apparent satisfaction to both sides, when he suddenly became sick of his job, and went to Judge Cowing to beg off. The Judge asked him what was the matter.

"If I keep on interpreting I'll be killed," said Toms.

"Who is going to kill you?" asked Judge Cowing.

"The Highbinders," replied the interpreter, shaking in his shoes. "They are back of the Hip Sing Tong, and they have warned me to stop."

"If you can point out the men who warned you to the police this court will deal with them," said Judge Cowing. "You will be protected against harm if you will continue to interpret."

Very unwillingly the Chinaman agreed to finish the case. On Tuesday afternoon he went up to tell Assistant District Attorney Weeks about it. Mr. Weeks, who hadn't up to that time understood the position that the "Doctor" was in, at first seemed surprised when the Chinaman came to him and said:

"I have a sharpened knife at my neck."

"That's a poor place to carry it," remarked the Assistant District Attorney, looking him over with interest. "If you want my advice on the matter I should suggest that you transfer it to your pocket."

"No, no," said the interpreter, "you don't understand me. The days of my life are numbered."

"That is one of your national calendar schemes, I suppose," said Mr. Weeks politely. "What is your number to-day?"

"The Highbinders are going to kill me," declared Toms. "Do you know what the Highbinders are?"

Yes; Mr. Weeks knew something about the Highbinders, or Hatchet Society, as he had heard it called, and he listened with attention to what the interpreter had to say. It appeared that on the court room Toms had been approached by an evil looking Chinese stranger, who said to him in a low tone in Chinese:

"You shall interpret for us or something evil will befall you."

"I must interpret as the thing is spoken," replied Toms.

Thereupon another Chinaman came forward and said something poetical about the soft white cherry blossoms waving over a grave in the early spring, and when he had dodged back a third unknown murmured softly that it was ill for the true believer who went to the gods with his head separated from his body, by all of which Dr. Toms concluded that he was not as good an insurance risk as he had been a few days before. Mr. Weeks said that he would talk with Judge Cowing about the matter, and that in the mean time Dr. Toms would do well to be cautious and not go out after dark. Dr. Toms went away remarking that the "To Help if Anything Happens" title impressed him as having a direct and sinister bearing upon his own case. Nor is this all that he has to fear. All of the Chinamen interested in the prisoners' side of the case are members of one or more Chinese societies, and the power of all these will be exerted against the unfortunate interpreter.

For instance, branching from the Hip Sing Tong is perhaps a minor, but close-knit organization, say the Ding Dong Bell or Calm and Peaceful Robbery Society, and bound to that by ties of friendship and by alliances of politics is the Hop Skip Jump, which, being translated, is the "Legitimate Blackmail and Extortion Club," and every member of both of these circles, as well as of many others controlled or influenced by the Hip Sing Tong, would at least aid in secreting and defending any person of the "To Help if Anything Happens" gang who might cause anything to happen to Dr. Toms.

To be in the whirl of Chinatown politics is sometimes more thrilling than safe. Dr. Toms is at present just about in the centre of the whirl.

The National Board of Trade Favors the Retirement of the Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The National Board of Trade this morning adopted the report of the Committee on Finance and Currency by a vote of 43 to 9. The report advocated the establishment of a sound and efficient monetary system as being essential to the restoration of confidence and prosperity, and that such a system should provide for the relief of the Government by the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes, and also provide for the revision and extension of the national banking system, under conditions which will secure to the country a safe and ample currency to take the place of the notes retired.

The report of the Committee on Bankruptcy was read and passed by a majority vote. This report reaffirmed the approval of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, and urged upon Congress its immediate enactment.

SILVER AND TARIFF BILLS.

The Former Will Pass the Senate, but Neither Can Become a Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senators who have dinner and other social engagements for to-morrow evening breathed a sigh of relief late this afternoon when Senator Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the Bond bill, announced that he would not try to force a vote on that measure to-morrow by a test of physical endurance, as originally intended. There seems to be no hurry on the part of the free silver men to curtail the discussion, for there are a number of speeches yet to be delivered, and, oddly enough, all of them are to come from the advocates of free silver. The sound money men appreciate the fact that the Senate is hopelessly in favor of the free coinage amendment to the Bond bill, and they are willing that the pending bill shall be disposed of as soon as possible.

It is the revenue raising bill that will attract the attention of the sound money Republicans, and several of them are ready to discuss that question as soon as it shall have been released from the clutches of the Finance Committee. Senator Jones hopes to get a vote on the Free Coinage bill before the close of the present week, but there are some doubts in that direction.

As to the delay in reporting the Revenue Raising bill, Senator Jones of Nevada, who is accused of "dead locking" the Finance Committee, denies that he is responsible. On the contrary, he says he is a greater protectionist than the Republican members of the committee, and that he is simply waiting for them to come to his view of the situation. Seriously, Senator Jones says that the Tariff bill cannot become a law, and that the Republican Senators know it. They are aware, he says, that the President will not approve such a bill as is proposed, and they are further aware of the fact that there is not enough votes in the Senate to pass the bill over his veto. The great trouble, according to Senator Jones, hinges on the silver question. The sound money men are so blind or so stubborn that they will not see what is apparent to the average man, that, in spite of all that has been done to discredit silver, the business of the United States is to-day being conducted with silver money. To illustrate that assertion, Senator Jones said that he has won many bottles of wine and elegant suppers when out with a company of companionable men by offering to wager wine or a supper that most of the money in the group is silver money or its equivalent.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Speaker Reed Is Determined that Only Necessary Legislation Shall Be Enacted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Speaker Reed has the business of the House so completely under his control now, and he is so determined that no legislation except what is absolutely necessary shall be enacted, that he adjourns the House almost every day after a very brief session. Until within a few years ago the Senate was the body given to frequent and long adjournments and the House was almost always in session. Things have changed now, and the House has, indeed, become the working body and the Senate a deliberative assembly.

The Presidential candidate has declared that there shall be no pork barrels opened at this session, and as the average member has but slight interest in other kinds of legislation they are ready to adjourn each day when the work mapped out for them by the Speaker has been disposed of. Already three of the big annual appropriation bills have been passed, and the others are being rapidly prepared in the various committees. There being nothing else to do, therefore, the House adjourns early.

An interesting feature of the dinner recently given to President and Mrs. Cleveland by Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle was the entire absence of wines and liquors from the table. There were two glasses at each plate, one for Potomac water and the other for apollinaris. Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Carlisle, Miss Morton, and Mrs. Wilson of the Cabinet ladies are teetotalers and never touch wine on any occasion. Col. Lamont says that he has never tasted whiskey in his life, and it is well known that he never drinks wine at dinners. Secretary Carlisle has not touched a glass of anything intoxicating since he entered the Cabinet. Mrs. Cleveland and all the ladies of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mrs. Carlisle, serve wine at dinners and luncheons for the benefit of their guests, but Mrs. Carlisle says that no wine or liquor of any kind has crossed the threshold of her home since the inauguration of President Cleveland. Secretary Olney has given up his Sunday evening dinners, and now invites guests for Saturday night instead.

One of the bills before the present Congress of chief interest to the States of New York and New Jersey, and, in fact, to the people of the whole country who take a national pride in the magnificent scenery of the Hudson River, is the bill for the preservation of the Palisades. There will probably be no active opposition to the bill when it comes up for consideration in the House. It is supported by the entire delegation from the States of New York and New Jersey, and is warmly favored by many representatives from different parts of the country. It is now awaiting the passage of the bills before the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey ceding to the national Government the rights of those States in the territory to be included in the proposed military park. As soon as these measures have passed the Legislatures of the States, the bill in Congress will be actively pushed with every prospect of its passage.

The House Committee on Agriculture completed the Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. It carries an appropriation of $3,158,392, being about $234,300 below the estimates, and $145,358 less than the amount for the current fiscal year. The committee inserted an item of $130,000 for seeds, the wording of the clause being similar to that in the present law, which Secretary Morton declined to carry out, preferring the money back into the Treasury. A provision appropriating $1,000,000 for the extension and enlargement of the present department building was inserted. The sum is reappropriated from unexpended balances now in the Treasury to the credit of the department of agriculture. The object of the provision is to enlarge the present building so as to accommodate all divisions of the department and do away with rented buildings.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the House today the following bills, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, were passed: To repeal the act of 1883 excluding public lands in Alabama from the operation of the laws regulating mineral lands; granting a year's absence to homestead settlers on the Yankton Reservation, S. D.; authorizing the execution of preliminary affidavits in land cases by any officer within the land district empowered to administer oaths.

The consideration of a bill reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, directing the Pension Bureau to accept as satisfactory evidence of the death of a soldier proof of his unexplained absence for seven years, was begun, but a vote to order the previous question on a proposed amendment developed the lack of a quorum, and at 1:50 P. M. adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Some time was spent in discussing a resolution offered by Mr. Brewster (Rep., N. Y.) to give to the Grand Army Veteran Brigade of Rochester, N. Y., four condemned cannon. Amendments were offered to include other G. A. R. organizations and soldiers' homes, and the whole matter was finally referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs to make some equitable distribution of the old cannon in possession of the Government.

Miss Quay's Marriage.

WASHINGTON, Jan 29.—Miss Mary Quay, eldest daughter of Senator M. S. Quay, was married this evening at the family residence to Mr. Louis R. Davidson of Beaver, Pa. The bride was dressed in white satin and was attended by her sister, Miss Carol Quay, who wore a gown of blue gauze and blue satin. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. F. Davidson. The house was beautifully decorated with palms and pink flowers. There were but few guests present except relatives, who came principally from Pennsylvania, and are guests of the Senator and his wife at the Ebbitt. After the ceremony the bridal couple left on a wedding tour to Florida, and upon their return will take up their residence at Beaver. The wedding presents were numerous and valuable.

Nominated by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

J. Kearney Rice of New Jersey, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey.

John M. Leahan of Iowa, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Dubuque, Ia.

Lieut. Commanders C. F. Swinburne and W. H. Emery to be Commanders; Lieutenants A. R. Speyers and E. S. Prime to be Lieutenant-Commanders; Lieutenants, junior grade, John Wilson and J. C. Bell to be Lieutenants; Ensigns H. E. Whittlesey and A. C. Dieffenbach to be Lieutenants, junior grade.

The Unemployed Set to Shoveling Snow.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 29.—A deputation of 100 unemployed workingmen visited Gov. Murray yesterday and presented to him a petition asking that work be given to them. The Governor promised to place the matter in the hands of the Government. The authorities, after considering the matter, decided to begin relief work, and to-day a large number of men were engaged in clearing the streets of snow.

A Girl Fatally Burned.

The clothing of Sadie De Young, 15 years old, of 1,452 Third avenue, caught fire from a gas stove yesterday while she was calling on her uncle, Samuel Lewis, at 229 First avenue, and she was burned so badly that she died last night in Bellevue Hospital.

SINKING OF THE HAWKINS.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE DISASTER HAVE ALL DISAPPEARED.

No Action Taken Yet in This City Toward Arresting Any of the Alleged Filibusters—The Mystery Which Surrounds the Affair Still as Deep as It Was at First.

The sinking of the steamboat J. W. Hawkins, and the loss of five of the crew and five of the 101 volunteers to the Cuban army who were on board of her, remained as much of a mystery yesterday as on the day before. The survivors of the disaster were not to be found. Although it is known that seventy of them came to this city on Tuesday, yet at all the places where the Cubans meet it was denied that any of the shipwrecked patriots had been seen since they reached shore. The leaders of the Junta disclaimed all knowledge of the expedition. They repeated the declaration that was made when the Cuban war began—that the organization of insurgent sympathizers in this country would not commit any act that was in violation of the United States laws. It was said that Gen. Garcia, the leader of the expedition, had fitted the vessel out at his own expense. Gen. Garcia is staying at 256 West 129th street. To enter the house a visitor must give a grip. Many Cubans called upon the General yesterday, but he refused to see any reporter, saying that he was ill. Carlos Garcia, who was with his father on the Hawkins, is also said to be sick.

The Cubans recognize now that the Hawkins was unseaworthy, and that it was a most foolhardy undertaking to load her with arms and ammunition worth thousands of dollars, and to embark over a hundred men on board of her for a voyage to Cuba. No credence is placed in the theory that a traitor scuttled the vessel. For once the Spanish Consul and the Cuban leaders agree. Neither thinks that the ship was scuttled. In connection with the generally conceded unseaworthiness of the Hawkins, the rumor that was circulated yesterday is interesting. It was said that the Hawkins had been sent out merely as a blind to deceive the revenue officers, and that her sinking was expected. It is alleged that the cases that were thrown overboard contained scrap iron, and that the Government having been deceived by the sinking of the Hawkins, a stanch, seaworthy craft will be sent to Cuba soon. This rumor is believed by some for two reasons. The first is that no Cuban seems much cast down by the sinking of the Hawkins; the second, that the boatmen who live near the foot of 138th street, where the Hawkins was fitted out, say that even to a landsman her unseaworthiness must have been apparent.

The Hawkins anchored off some barges at the foot of a marble yard at 138th street on Jan. 21. She had come from Baltimore, where she was bought. On Jan. 22 and 23 she took on coal in sacks. She sat too low in the water for safety, the boatmen say, and on Saturday a piece of canvas was tacked over the names on her sides and stern. It was noticed that she had several yawls on deck. On Saturday night a number of Cubans were seen at the marble yard. The fact that there were more yawls on the Hawkins than she would need in the natural course of events makes the boatmen think that her cargo may have been transferred to another vessel somewhere in the Sound. If the Hawkins was inspected twice and pronounced seaworthy, as has been said, the boatmen think that the inspectors must have been blind men. The price paid for the Hawkins was said to be $12,000. From all that could be learned yesterday she was worth very much less.

The legal status of the case received some attention yesterday. The Hawkins had a coastwise license, and had a right under it to leave the harbor without clearing. There is no law against carrying arms and ammunition as freight, nor against carrying any one as a passenger, and unless it can be proved that the passengers on the Hawkins were enlisted and under arms they cannot be reached by the law. That was the opinion of Col. Dudley Phelps, the head of the law department at the Custom House. At Collector Kilbreth's office it was said that no instructions regarding the Hawkins had been received from Washington, and that no steps toward the prosecution of her owners had been taken.

At the Federal building yesterday there were all kinds of rumors about the Hawkins. United States District Attorney Macfarlane said that the doings of the Junta had been watched closely for some time. In the Hawkins case Mr. Macfarlane said that the evidence should be secured by the Collector. No warrants had been issued up to last night.

He cited the section of the Revised Statutes that was quoted in THE SUN yesterday. The proceedings against Capt. Hughes and others of the Competitor, bound to Florida, were recently were under this section. Commissioner Shields, Marshal McCarty, and Secret Service Agents Hazen and Bagg said that the case was outside of their departments.

A dispatch from New Bedford, Mass., says that Deputy United States Marshals Francis X. MacDonald and James H. Buhl went there on Tuesday afternoon from Boston with a warrant for the arrest of twenty-five of the Cubans who had escaped from the Hawkins. Their errand was successful, however, as the alleged filibusters had received funds from New York, and had left New Bedford. Geo. Thomas, the man who seemed to be in charge of the party, received $50 by money order from "J. Leonard of New York," and brought the party on.

Gervase Tinsley, superintendent of the Rector street iron works and steam yacht repair shop, at 7 Rector street, is said to be the man who acted as agent of the Cuban revolutionary party in the purchase of the Hawkins in Baltimore. He is said to have spent the greater part of the week before last to complete the deal, the papers there stating that a Mr. Tinsley of New York had been in the city negotiating for the vessel for a Mr. Smith of New York.

All efforts to find Mr. Tinsley yesterday were of no avail, and the belief has become current that he has become alarmed at the serious turn of affairs. At his office yesterday morning it was stated that he had gone to Jersey City on business, but would return early. Frequent visits were made to the office during the day, up to the closing hour, but Mr. Tinsley did not come back. An employe at the office said:

"I do not see how it would have been possible for Mr. Tinsley to have gone to Baltimore to purchase the ship, for he has not been away from his office a whole day at a time for more than a month. He could not have transacted such important business in Baltimore and returned the same night."

SWORN TO CUBA'S CAUSE.

Residents of New Haven Have Given Money and Sent Ammunition to the Island.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 29.—The *Register* says it has proof that men who hold leading positions in the society and the commercial world have given their money in the hazardous task of aiding the Cuban cause. These men, it says, have registered vows to persist in their efforts till Cuba is either annexed to the United States or gains her independence. An idea of the spirit displayed by these men in their practical exhibition of sympathy is given by the fact that one man alone in this city has subscribed $10,000 for the cause, and has also just given 1,000,000 cartridges for ammunition to the Cubans. The cash gift was used in purchasing arms for the Cubans, and both arms and ammunition were quickly shipped from near this harbor.

MORE SOLDIERS FOR CUBA.

The Spanish Government Talks of Calling Out 17,000 More Men.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Premier Canovas del Castillo had a conference last evening with Señor Azcarraga, Minister of War, in regard to sending further reinforcements to Cuba, and also discussed the matter of calling 17,000 additional men into active service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Pando telegraphed to