KING'S DAUGHTERS' DAY.

TENTH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Delegates from Circles All Over the United States and Canada Meet in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church and Discuss Their Work and Drink Tea.

From ten members to 400,000 is a pretty big jump. When an organization can show such a record as that in ten years it has every reason to feel proud of itself. Consequently, not a soul felt tempted to put a damper on the tenth birthday celebration of the King's Daughters yesterday afternoon. Everybody there, from Mr. John De Witt, "the drummer evangelist," to Dr. David Green, who gathers in the Vanderbiltian tithes, said nice things about the order and wished it many happy returns of the day.

The celebration was held in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Sixtieth street and Madison avenue. In the afternoon the church was filled with women of all ages and conditions, old and young, rich and poor, fashionable and countryfied. They were alike in but one thing. Upon each woman's cloak or gown was conspicuously pinned the little silver Maltese cross which is the badge of the order. The cross is suspended by a bit of purple ribbon of the shade which is now called royal purple, and which is, therefore, considered appropriate to the circumstances. Here and there under the galleries a lone man could be descried. These strays were King's Sons, and few as they were they about represented the proportion of men in the order. This difference in numbers is partly explained by the fact that the Sons were not organized until several years after the Daughters had begun work.

It was on Jan. 13, 1886, that Mrs. Margaret Bottome of this city formed the first "circle." She had asked nine women of her acquaintance to meet at her home, and these ten banded themselves together to do any work which their hands found to do, and to do it "in His name." From that small beginning the society has grown until it now numbers 400,000, scattered through all parts of the world. The General Secretary says that she is in communication with nearly every nation on the globe. The oldest member of the order lives in Brooklyn, and is 102 years old, the youngest is a baby, who was made a member the day she was born.

Originally the circles contained only ten members each, but now they are of varying membership, some of the largest ones counting a hundred or two on their roll. As for the work done, there is probably no organization in the world whose members have devoted their energies to such diverse purposes as have the King's Daughters and Sons. One rich circle will support a day nursery; another circle, not able to do anything in the line of charity, except, perhaps, receive it, takes for its work the pushing out of harm's way of orange and banana peels, broken glass, and so on. Some of the circles send trained nurses to the poor, and others with equally large hearts but smaller purses send old papers to the people in pioneer settlements, or write bright letters to invalids or helpless people.

Yesterday afternoon unfortunately, Mrs. Bottome, the founder and President of the society, could not be present, because she happens to be travelling in the Holy Land. Miss Kate Bond, the Vice-President, presided, and about her were grouped the speakers of the afternoon. Inside of the altar rail, and half hidden by a profusion of flowering plants, sat the members of the central council. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Secretary, was to have read a greeting from Mrs. Bottome, but the greeting had not arrived. Mrs. Dickinson said that it would be rank impertinence for any one to attempt to improvise a greeting from the absent President, so she read some extracts from recent letters, and that seemed to be eminently satisfactory.

The Rev. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn gave the first address, and took occasion to make a pretty pointed allusion to the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and his Easter sermon, borrowed from "a quaint old author." In the first place, Dr. Abbott pointed out the value of organization, illustrating by a neat application of the text to the effect that "one of you shall chase a thousand, but two shall put ten thousand to flight." Then Dr. Abbott said that although organization is important, life is still more necessary.

"A sermon written upon men and preached by another," he said, "is a dead sermon. A sermon written by a man and preached by himself, though perhaps not so good a sermon, is a live one, and a live dog is better than a dead lion."

Mrs. Tilley of London, Ont., was introduced, and gave the sisters—they were all sisters yesterday—some points on the state of their 6,000 relatives across the border. Mrs. Tilley told a pathetic tale about how her circle in London became interested in a poor sick woman and began visiting her.

"This was kept up for three weeks," said Mrs. Tilley, in all seriousness, "and then the poor woman died."

Some of the more frivolous minded sisters in the audience smiled rather audibly at this, but Mrs. Tilley did not see the possible joke and went on solemnly. She told how they purchased a plot in the cemetery, where they erected a marble column surmounted by a silver cross. In this plot were buried the poor who could not afford to have themselves put decently underground. Mrs. Tilley said that one time a young man came to them in great distress of mind.

"I know I'm going to die," he said, "but that isn't what worries me. What I fear is that my body will go to the dissecting room. I don't want the medical students to get hold of my body!"

"Put your mind at rest about that," said the gentle Mrs. Tilley. "We will see that you are properly buried," which seemed to be a great comfort to the poor young man. It was, in short, such a comfort that he immediately began to improve in health and is even now alive and well, having robbed the cemetery plot of one of its prospective occupants.

Mr. John De Witt then told of the work of the Commercial Travellers' Circle of 110 members. Mr. De Witt said that there are 400,000 commercial travellers in the United States, and that if they could all be converted we wouldn't be able to sit still here in New York. He said that he had come all the way from Rochester to attend the meeting, and it is probable that no man from Rochester or any other place ever did just what Mr. De Witt did. He took a pack of cards out of his pocket and held them up right over the good Methodist pulpit! But it turned out that Mr. De Witt's cards were of an unusual variety, being adorned with texts in place of aces, deuces, and so on.

The President of the Commercial Travellers' Circle is a Baptist, one Vice-President is a Presbyterian, one a Methodist, one a Congregationalist, one an Episcopalian, and so on throughout the whole denominational list. The members are scattered through twenty-six States and Territories. If they all work as hard as Mr. De Witt does it is a wonder that they have not converted the whole 400,000 of their associates. Mr. De Witt says he sells four lines of goods, studies his Bible on the train, preaches every night in the week, and from five to eight times on Sunday, and he is looking for something more to do.

Mr. De Witt said that among other things he sells molasses. One time, when he was "on the road," some one asked him what business he was in.

"Oh," said the drummer evangelist, "I'm in the sweetest business in the world!"

"The sweetest business in the world? Why, what is that?"

"Selling molasses and preaching Jesus Christ and Him crucified," replied Mr. De Witt.

The Rev. Mr. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church made a brief address, saying that what many people most need is just the comfort which the King's Daughters can and do give.

Mrs. James of Connecticut and Mrs. Trask Hill of Boston spoke of the work in their respective States. Mrs. Hill said that their work is quite worthy of the old Bay State, and that she couldn't say more, for everything pertaining to the Bay State is glorious, and everything pertaining to Boston is just a little more than glorious.

One of the most interesting addresses of the session was made by Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton of the New York Tenement House Chapter. This chapter was organized because the summer corps of physicians found that there was no one to aid them in carrying out their attempts at relief. The doctors went to Jacob Riis, the author of "How the Other Half Lives," and Mr. Riis promptly went to the King's Daughters and put the case before them.

"He asked us if we didn't have some women—some gray-haired women," said Mrs. Houghton, "to go down into the slums. We had plenty of women to answer that description, so we began to learn our trade about three weeks before the summer season began. We went around among the tenements carrying flowers; nothing else. The people didn't think they had to put their best foot forward, and they didn't regard us as a machine from which to get something if they turned the crank the right way. I cannot tell you about all our work, but we still belong to the city. Every year in the report of the Board of Health you will find a summary of our work.

"We have a kindergarten, mothers' meetings, girls' clubs, boys' clubs, sewing classes, and so on. I'm not going to ask you for the money for a settlement to-day. Jane Addams of Chicago Hull House says the settlement idea has been worked out, and I about agree with her. I think there is room for only one more settlement, and that is ours. The ideal settlement has not yet been established, and we mean to have it some time or other."

Dr. Hitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church and Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's made the closing addresses. Dr. Greer said he had been slumming in Fifth avenue. He did not explain just where on the avenue he had been, so the secret isn't out, but he wished the association godspeed for its "good, helpful, useful, practical work."

After the close of the afternoon session the sisters had a cup of tea together, and then they went home to get ready for the evening meeting. As Mrs. Isabella Davis said, they had intended to play in the church parlors in the evening, but the people drifted into the auditorium in spite of the tea and chocolate and Hungarian band in the parlors. It had also been expected that Deaconness Hildegarde von Brockdorf of St. George's Church, with its circle of 300 King's Daughters, would speak. But Sister Hildegarde said she never did, never had, and never would speak, so that feature was given up.

There were plenty of others who were willing to speak. There was Mrs. Trask Hill with more stories of the work in Boston. There were Mr. De Witt and two Massachusetts ladies whom he was going to take for a trip through Chinatown. They made brief speeches before leaving, and there was an expression of envy on the faces of the sisters who were left behind. After a number of five-minute speeches from visiting members and a brief address by Mrs. Rossiter, the President of the New York City Union, Mrs. Davis insisted that it was really time to begin to play in the parlors and her advice prevailed.

A birthday collection was taken up in the afternoon and another in the evening, and the money received was consecrated to the work by the Rev. Mr. Rossiter.

Visiting members were: Mrs. George Sawtelle, Readville, Mass.; Mrs. E. Trask Hill, Boston; Mrs. R. H. Ramsey, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Botterell, Canada; Miss Frances Paige, Miss Dunham, Schenectady; Miss Stebbins, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Miss Grace Hopper, Campgaw, N. J.; Mrs. William P. Briley, Summit, N. J., and Dr. and Mrs. Ami, Ottawa, Canada.

GLENS AND BALLINGTON BOOTH.

The Leader of the Volunteers Says the Deserters Count for Two.

Peter Glen and his wife, who since the formation of Ballington Booth's Volunteers have been identified with the organization, left the Volunteers on Wednesday and returned to the Salvation Army, in which both were formerly officers. Mr. and Mrs. Glen were the first to resign from the Salvation Army after Commander Booth was dismissed. Next to Commander and Mrs. Booth, Glen was the most active man in organizing the new movement. When Commander Booth organized his staff Glen was made a Lieutenant-Colonel, in charge of the field officers of the Volunteers.

When Commander and Mrs. Booth left for Chicago on Monday, Glen, as the senior staff officer, was left in charge of the Volunteers' headquarters. Hardly had the Booths got out of town before Glen was in communication with the Salvationists. This continued through Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the Glens rejoined the Army. Then he telegraphed his resignation to Commander Booth.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Commander Ballington Booth smiled pityingly and Mrs. Booth smiled sorrowfully last night when they read the despatch from New York announcing the return of Mr. and Mrs. Glen from the Volunteers to the Salvation Army.

"It will make no particle of difference to the Volunteer Army," said its tall leader. "There will be two less, that is all. It seems to me that Col. and Mrs. Glen exhibit weakness and vacillation. Why did they join us unless they were sure they were right? You may say for me that a dozen names, each more potent, more valuable, more efficient for good than are those of these weak-kneed seceders, were added to the rolls of the Volunteers right here in Chicago to-day."

VENEZUELA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Important Documents Received from Spain by the Venezuela Minister.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Mallett-Prevost has had a conference at the Venezuelan legation with Minister Andrade relative to the translation and printing of the documents recently received by Mr. Andrade on the subject of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana. Owing to the fact that it has not yet been possible to make and print the translations of these documents, they have not been formally presented to the Commission. It is the intention of Mr. Andrade to submit both the original documents and the printed translations as soon as they can be prepared. The following will serve to give some idea regarding the extent and importance of these documents:

They are contained in three large folio volumes and comprise from 1,000 to 1,200 closely written pages. Most of them are in the form of certified copies of original MSS. on file in the archives of Seville, Simancas, and Madrid. Many documents cited and quoted by the British Government in the Blue Book recently presented to Parliament are in that book given only in the form of extracts. Some of the documents now in the hands of Mr. Andrade are complete copies of these same papers, and will, therefore, enable the Commission to form a much more accurate idea with regard to their exact meaning and value. In some cases the extracts given in the British Blue Book are exceedingly meagre; as, for instance, in the case of the report sent by the Governor of Cumana, Don José Diguja, on Dec. 15, 1763. The extracts from this report, as given in the British Blue Book, cover about two and a half pages. The original report, a certified copy of which is now at the Venezuelan legation, contains nearly 400 pages.

The translation of these documents will necessarily occupy some weeks, as interpretation of the technical language used for legal documents in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries in which they are couched, requires more than ordinary skill and care.

In addition to the three quarto volumes mentioned, Mr. Andrade says that in the course of two or three weeks he expects to receive from the Venezuelan legations at The Hague, Rome, and Madrid copies of further documents which agents of his Government have been engaged in collecting at those places. Pending the arrival of these documents and the translation of those already here, the Commission is vigorously prosecuting its work of inquiry along independent lines, and has abundant material to work upon for some weeks to come.

The Plague Epidemic at Hong Kong.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A report received by Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service from Passed Assistant Surgeon W. F. Arnold of the navy, stationed at Hong Kong, China, dated March 2, says that the plague has assumed epidemic proportions at that place. The isolation of suspected individuals has ceased to be practised, and all bills of health of the port stated its prevalence, giving details of the precautions taken in cases where important mail steamers were concerned. It was also very prevalent in Canton and high up West River.

Surgeon Arnold says that the disease is very fatal. With the exception of about a dozen mild cases that came about a month ago, at least 95 per cent. of observed cases have died, and that usually within the first four days of illness.

The Battle Ship Indiana's Sea Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Beyond a brief telegram containing a notification of the Indiana's successful exit from the Port Royal dry dock and her departure for Hampton Roads, the Navy Department has no official information concerning the big battle ship. The Indiana has on board Capt. H. F. Picking and the other officers composing the Board delegated to conduct her deep sea trial, which will take place on the voyage to the Virginia capes. This trial, according to the requirements, must consume forty-eight hours, and must take place at sea. Its purpose is to determine whether any repairs or alterations are necessary in the vessel for which the contractors may be responsible.

Mrs. Maybrick's Case Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day instructed Chairman Hitt to report, with a recommendation that it be passed, a resolution asking the Secretary of State to report to the House what facts are in possession of the department relating to the case of Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, formerly of Mobile, Ala., and what steps, if any, the Government has taken to secure her release or mitigation of punishment. Mrs. Maybrick is in prison in England under a life sentence upon conviction of the charge of poisoning her husband, a merchant of Liverpool.

A Bill Admitting New Mexico to Statehood.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The House Territories Committee to-day, by a vote of 6 to 4, ordered a favorable report to be made on the bill admitting New Mexico to Statehood. Mr. Owens of Kentucky offered an amendment postponing the election of the first State Legislature until 1898, the purpose being to delay the election of United States senators to a subsequent period; but this was rejected, as was also an amendment offered by Mr. Taft of Ohio, to report the bill to the House without recommendation.

The Flatbush Sunday School Parade.

The anniversary parade of the Sunday school children in Flatbush has been arranged for Friday, May 29. Alexander C. Snyder, superintendent of the Fenimore street M. E. Sunday school, has been chosen Grand Marshal. The services will be held in the Dutch Reformed and the Lenox Road M. E. churches.

Eleven Trout that Weighed Eleven Pounds.

LONG BRANCH, April 9.—Harry Ferry went trout fishing this afternoon, near Eatontown, and in one hour he caught eleven trout averaging one pound each.

Now for Vaughan's Seeds. 26 Barclay St. Catalogue free. Sweet peas free with each purchase.—4dw.

FITZGERALD ON THE A. P. A.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL PASSED AS AMENDED.

All Appropriations for Sectarian Institutions Are Stricken Out—Mr. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts Attacks the Secret, Oath-bound Organization by Name.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The bill to repeal the compulsory pilotage system, so far as it affects sailing vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, was defeated in the House to-day, after a day's debate, by a vote of 117 to 52.

The amended District of Columbia Appropriation bill, with the appropriations for sectarian institutions stricken out, was then taken up.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.), the youthful sole representative of his party from the New England States, who had just returned from the South, where he has spent the winter seeking a restoration to health, addressed the House, paying his respects to the A. P. A. He said:

"In the few moments at my disposal I intend to pay my respects to an organization existing in this country to-day that is behind this bill, and has been behind it ever since Congress came into session. The A. P. A. organization never made any opposition to the appropriations for these institutions until the night before the debate began, and then they bombarded the committee room and insisted upon the appropriations being stricken out.

"The animus of this organization is well known. A great many members of this House have been importuned to oppose this bill, not in the interest of justice, freedom, or a broad spirit of liberality and Americanism, but for the simple reason that it appropriated money for Catholic institutions. I stand upon the floor of this House, born and bred a Roman Catholic and proud of it, and I deny the right of any secret, oath-bound organization to come before the legal representatives of the American people, and by its dark, deep, underhand methods, seek to deprive me and the members of the religion which I profess of the honest rights and privileges and dues of American citizenship. What apology is there for a Roman Catholic to live in this country? Is one necessary? Look at the discovery of this land of ours in 1492. Look at the deeds of bravery and heroism and statesmanship that have been performed by Roman Catholics. I challenge any member of the A. P. A. organization in this House, I challenge any member who is in sympathy with that organization, to name any sphere in life, or any public duty, that has been badly filled or ill-performed by members of the Roman Catholic Church.

"In the great war of the Revolution, Washington had no firmer friends, no firmer supporters than the Roman Catholic members of his staff, and when we look at the great naval struggle at that time, the first name that springs to our lips is that of an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, Capt. John O'Brien, who achieved the first great naval victory of the war off the coast of Maine. It was not asked whether Kosciusko or Pulaski or Lafayette was a Catholic when the thirteen colonies were struggling for their independence, were struggling for the right to breathe and live; the rights which free-born Americans can now be enjoying to-day. At that time could you find any religious fanatics or persons stealthily creeping around from one end of the country to the other in secret order intriguing against a man's religion? I know we talk about the breadth and liberality of the American people in those days. Why, sir, it is not to be compared with the breadth and liberality and wisdom that were exhibited in those times.

"Mr. Speaker, I should appeal in the spirit of broad Americanism and true charity, if it could be done, that this appropriation bill which has been reported here to-day should be set aside, and an appropriation made in the usual form.

"I know, however, that that cannot be done at the present time under the rules of this House; but I intend to stand here and utter my protest as an American citizen and as a Roman Catholic against the unjust, unfair, and un-American means that have been used by the organization to which I have referred to deprive these institutions of the support which is legally and justly theirs. My friends, if we should have war with England on account of the Venezuelan matter, or war with Spain on account of the Cuban matter, where would the members of this famous organization be found? They would be found in the same place and under the same auspices that they were found in the war of the rebellion, taking the steamers for Nova Scotia to put themselves under the protection of Queen Victoria and the British flag. Those would be the conditions that would exist, and those are the conditions that always exist when people try to strike with a knife in the back."

The vote on the bill was 134 to 21, and only twenty members, an insufficient number, joined with Mr. Suizer (Dem., N. Y.) in a demand for the vote by yeas and nays.

Conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Consideration was begun of the "Filled Cheese Bill," imposing a tax upon its manufacture and sale, and will be continued to-morrow.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Amendments Proposed by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day. The four seagoing battle ships authorized in the House bill are left untouched. Amendments have been made, however, in the provisions for torpedo boats. Instead of five capable of attaining a speed of twenty-six knots, as provided by the House, the Senate has substituted three torpedo boats which will in reality be torpedo boat catchers with a maximum speed of not less than thirty knots an hour. In place of ten or more torpedo boats, to cost not exceeding $800,000 and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, the Senate has substituted a provision for "not to exceed ten torpedo boats, to cost in all not exceeding $500,000, and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class." A proviso is also inserted as follows: "And not more than two of said battle ships and not more than three of said torpedo boats shall be built in one yard or by one contracting party, and in each case the contract shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to the lowest responsible bidder."

The House proviso requiring one of the battle ships to be built on the Pacific coast is restricted by a provision that, in order to do so, it must be constructed at an additional cost not exceeding five per cent. of the lowest bid for the three other battle ships authorized. The time within which the contracts for these vessels shall be made is extended from ninety to 120 days from the passage of the act.

The Secretary of the Navy is also authorized to contract for the building of two submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, at a cost not exceeding $175,000 each, these boats to be constructed and delivered within four months from date of contract; provided, that the Holland boat now being built for the department shall be accepted as fulfilling all the requirements of the contract; but no action shall be taken until the Holland boat now being built shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy and accepted.

Authority is given in another amendment for the Secretary of the Navy to cause one of the six light-draught composite gunboats, authorized by the Naval bill for the current fiscal year, to be built and furnished for a training ship for the use of the Annapolis Academy.

Among the more important additions to the bill are the following:

For testing methods of throwing high explosives from guns on board ships with the ordinary velocities, $50,000.

To the appropriation of $250,000 for reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers is added a proviso that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, purchase by contract all or any part of such guns.

For purchase of land adjoining the Port Royal Naval Station, $5,000.

The appropriation of $7,500 for the preliminary work toward the construction of a "model tank" for the use of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs is stricken out.

A number of the provisions in the House bill relative to the Marine Corps have been eliminated from the bill as reported to the Senate, among the more important being the following: Pay of ten sergeants, forty corporals, twelve drummers, twelve fifers, and 420 privates, to be enlisted in accordance with existing law, and the appropriations for their provisions and clothing, $74,500; also the provision that hereafter officers of the Marine Corps, travelling under orders without troops, shall be allowed the same mileage as is now allowed officers of the navy travelling without troops.

Suicide of a Washington Real Estate Owner.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Henry Sanford Fitch, a well-to-do real estate owner of Washington, committed suicide at noon to-day by blowing out his brains with a revolver at the residence of his son on Massachusetts avenue. No cause can be given, except on the theory that the recent suicide of two of his friends preyed on his mind. Mr. Fitch was a warm friend of Mr. Robert Gittings, who committed suicide a short time ago. Mr. Gittings lived in one of Mr. Fitch's houses, 102 Massachusetts avenue, Northeast. He was also a friend of ex-Congressman M. D. Harter of Ohio, who also took his life recently. Mr. Fitch was a widower with two sons, one of them in the Pension Office here and the other living at Louisville. He was a native of Ohio, and the remains will be taken to that State for interment.

Ladies' Gloves.

4 Button Glacé,

(Colors: Primrose, White and Pearl—three row embroidery,—pearl buttons),

95 cts.,

value $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

NEW RECIPROCITY BILL.

Mr. Hopkins, Its Author, Says It Proposes "to Use the Tariff to Trade On."

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The reciprocity bill which the sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means will report to the full committee, and which is entitled "A bill to increase and equalize the trade of the United States with foreign nations by the negotiation of reciprocal commercial arrangements," authorizes and directs the President to negotiate with foreign Governments whose exports are in excess of their imports from the United States and whose chief articles of imports are admitted free into the United States, with a view to arranging commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products of the farms, forests, fisheries, mines, and manufactories of the United States. The bill authorizes the President, when discriminations are made against this Government by foreign countries, to refuse to enter into reciprocal commercial agreements and to issue proclamation thereof, whereupon the highest rates of duties imposed in any of the tariff laws that have been in force since January, 1860, shall be enforced in all particulars.

The bill contemplates no reduction in the duties now charged upon imported merchandise by the laws of the United States, and, says its author (Mr. Hopkins), "as Mr. Blaine advised, it proposes to 'use the tariff to trade on' and ask our foreign neighbors to adopt the golden rule in commercial reciprocity."

The committee will submit to the House with this bill a report covering the present condition of our foreign commerce, the history of the reciprocity movement, and a description of the manner in which the tariff operates upon our trade with other countries. It is shown that there is a balance of trade against the United States in its commerce with thirty-two foreign countries, from which we import $5,431,000,000 worth of merchandise annually, but to which our exports are only $261,519,000, leaving the excess of imports over exports at $281,681,000. It is also shown that 67.71 per cent. of the imports from those thirty-two countries are admitted free into the United States.

The largest balance against the United States is in the trade with Brazil, and amounts to $66,000,000, while 97.78 per cent. of all the imports from Brazil are on the free list. The next largest is with Cuba; the next with Japan, from which the United States buys annually $21,000,000 more than it sells, and admits 71.55 per cent. of Japanese imports free of duty. The British East Indies are next in order. The United States sells them only $3,500,000 of merchandise annually, while it buys of their products the enormous amount of $32,000,000 and admits 75.63 per cent. of them free. The United States buys of China every year more than $20,000,000 worth of merchandise, of which 82.56 per cent. is admitted free, and sells her our goods only to the amount of $4,500,000. There is a balance against the United States of $13,000,000 in our trade with Mexico, and we admit 82.56 per cent. of our Mexican imports free. Of our imports from the Central American countries 99.99 per cent. are admitted free. From Uruguay and the Argentine Republic more than 83 per cent. from Chili 99.03 per cent., from Venezuela 90.44 per cent., and the same rule follows throughout South America.

To adjust these differences, to invite those countries to make similar concessions in favor of our products, is the purpose of the bill, and if there is any other way to secure this result, in other words, it is intended to equalize trade.

Every commercial organization in the United States that has been heard from on this subject, with one exception, and that the Board of Trade at Tupelo, Miss., has recommended the adoption of this policy, and it is believed that the bill will pass the House of Representatives without much opposition.

GEN. MILES'S RECORD.

The House Committee Thinks He Is Worthy of Promotion to Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Hull of Iowa, the Chairman of the House Military Committee, filed to-day the majority report on the Hardy joint resolution which promotes Major-Gen. Miles to the rank of Lieutenant-General. The report refers to the action of Congress in conferring this grade upon Major-Gen. Schofield, and says that the army since 1849 has been almost continuously commanded by either Lieutenant-Generals or Generals, and that the pending measure will not increase the number of general officers. The resolution was introduced, the report declares, in response to a widespread demand from the various organizations of men more or less closely identified with the volunteer army of the late war.

"Copious as is the official record of Gen. Miles's service to his country," it continues, "there is not upon it a single blot, not a line which will not bear the closest scrutiny. It is not on record that Gen. Miles ever fell short of expectation, but that he often so far surpassed it as to call forth expressions of unstinted praise."

The report then sketches his career from his first enlistment in the army down to the present period, and asserts that his successive promotions from the rank of a lieutenant to the rank of a Major-General of volunteers was in response to a demand on the part of his superior officers, who personally witnessed his deeds of valor on the field. It shows also that he was engaged in every battle of the Army of the Potomac, with one exception, and that he was there absent on account of wounds received in battle. He was four times wounded, thrice badly. His services during the reconstruction period in the South, as well as the duty performed by him subsequently in the West, is favorably commented upon, and high praise is accorded him for the administrative, judicial, and executive abilities he has displayed. The report, in conclusion, says that the committee deem the rank of Lieutenant-General the most appropriate title for the General commanding the army in a nation of this magnitude, the army now numbering 25,000 men. In case of war, by filling up the companies and regiments, it would be more than double that number.

IN THE SENATE.

Seventy-five Private Pension Bills Passed Within Sixty Minutes.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate did a rushing business in the way of private pension bills in the last hour of to-day's session, having cleared the calendar and passed every pension bill on it—seventy-five in number—within sixty minutes. The earlier hours of the session were taken up in the delivery of two prepared speeches, one by Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mon.) and the other by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.). Mr. Mantle's speech was mainly a defence of the Senators from the silver-producing States for their action in helping to defeat the Dingley Tariff bill passed by the House in the early part of the session. He criticised the bill for being in the interest of the wool manufacturers, rather than of the wool growers, and he declared himself as being equally in favor of bimetallism and of protection to American industry. He expressed the hope, therefore, that the Finance Committee would report back a fair tariff bill coupled with a provision for free coinage. At the close of Mr. Mantle's speech (his maiden one in the Senate) he received the congratulations of many Senators and then participated in a running discussion with Senators Hawley (Rep., Conn.), Hoar (Rep., Mass.), and Mills (Dem., Tex.), the latter characterizing a protective tariff as a protective humbug.

Mr. Butler's speech was in support of a bill heretofore introduced by him for the establishment of a postal telegraph system.

Between the close of Mr. Butler's speech and the taking up of the pension bills, the Indian Appropriation bill made some progress.

Excluded from the Mails.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Post Office Department has denied the privileges of the mails to the matrimonial club "Mercur" and Reinert of 467 Fourth avenue, 146 East Fourteenth street, and 1,033 Third avenue, New York city. Also to the Winner Bicycle Company of Chicago, Ill., for alleged illegal purposes.

SPRING OPENING

W. & J. SLOANE

To inaugurate the Spring Season we will sell this week

200 Rolls Axminsters, $1 yd.
200 Rolls Velvets, at $1 yd.

These are exceptional value for the money.

BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

MR. HAYWARD'S DIAMONDS LOST.

He Had Them in a Safe Deposit Vault—Reward for Their Return.

An advertisement appeared in a morning paper yesterday offering a reward of $500, without questions, for the return of a pair of solitaire diamond earrings lost some time ago in the office of the Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Company. The reward was offered by John N. Hayward of 56 Broadway, an old-time Fire Commissioner. Mr. Hayward thinks he lost the earrings in December, but the loss was not discovered until about a month ago. The earrings are valued at between $2,500 and $3,000, but Mr. Hayward values them at a much higher figure because they belonged to his dead wife.

Mr. Hayward says that about the end of December he went to his drawer in the vault to get a couple of papers he needed. He was there about ten or fifteen minutes, and then locked the drawer and came away. He had no occasion to go there again for a couple of months. About a month ago his son Frank went to the drawer, and when he came back asked his father where the diamonds were.

"In the drawer," answered Mr. Hayward.

"I don't think so," was the reply. "I didn't see them to-day; but I didn't look carefully, because I thought you might have taken them out."

Mr. Hayward did not go to the vault for a couple of weeks after that, but when he did go he made a thorough search. There were other jewels in the box, and all the bonds and papers, but the little velvet box containing the earrings was gone.

He immediately reported the loss to the officers of the company, but they could offer no explanation. Then he remembered that when he was at the drawer last December he heard something drop. He looked about on the floor, but didn't see anything and let it go at that. Now he thinks that he must have pulled the box containing the diamonds out of the drawer with the papers. As it was of plush, it did not make much noise, and he had a dark colored one, he did not see it in the dim light of the vault. He concluded that some one must have taken it and kept it. He inquired who had access to the room, and was told that no one entered it except the colored janitor and the depositors. The janitor has been in the employ of the company for eleven years and is thought to be thoroughly trustworthy. As to the depositors the officers of the company could not tell how many or who had been in there in the three months. Mr. Hayward let the matter rest for a while and then decided to offer a reward, although he has little hope of recovering the jewels at this late date. If nothing comes of the advertisement he will put the case in the hands of detectives.

At the office of the company yesterday surprise was expressed at Mr. Hayward's advertising. They said it was possible that he might have dropped the box on the floor and that some depositor had taken it, but they doubted it. Mr. Hayward's recollection about it was so vague that it is possible he had taken the jewels away and had forgotten about it. They hoped that he would find them at home.

CHASED BY A WOMAN AND BOYS.

Sneak Thief Petersen May Lose His Liberty and a Wife.

Mrs. Mary L. McCarrick, who lives at 118 Van Voorhees street, Brooklyn, on her return from shopping last evening met Christian Petersen, a Swede, 36 years old, of 22 Christopher street, this city, coming out of her front room. When she asked him what he wanted he replied that he was looking for work. Then he ran out of the hall into the street. Mrs. McCarrick suspected that he was a thief and she started in pursuit. A dozen boys joined in the chase. The fugitive ran across a lot to Cooper street and at the corner of Evergreen avenue he threw a handful of jewelry into an ash barrel. He continued running along Cooper street to Central avenue, and was caught in a coal box at Central avenue and Cooper street by a policeman.

When Mrs. McCarrick arrived she asked the policeman to release the prisoner, as she was satisfied he had not stolen anything from her. A boy told the policeman of the jewelry which Petersen had thrown into the barrel. A diamond ring, a gold breastpin and locket, and a gold chain found in the barrel were taken to the Ralph avenue police station, where they were identified by Mrs. Hessy of 207 Cooper street, from whose house they were stolen yesterday morning during the absence of the family. Entrance had been effected with false keys. Petersen also got into Mrs. McCarrick's with false keys, but they were not found on him when he searched. He refused to answer any questions and was locked up. Detective Miller came to Petersen's house in this city and found his wife, to whom he was married two months ago. She told the detective that she had suspected for several weeks that her husband was dishonest, and she decided yesterday to leave him.

Nothing was stolen from Mrs. McCarrick's house.

WARE'S ANTI-FLOWER CRUSADE.

The Alderman Causes the Arrest of Three Greek Venders.

Alderman Ware has blossomed as a reformer in the Tenderloin district. Heretofore he has fought to have the marriage bureau in the City Hall discontinued, but now he has decided upon another reform.

It is the Alderman's intention to wipe out the men and boys who sell flowers on the principal streets in the Tenderloin. The Alderman does not like flowers, and he has concluded that the venders are a menace to the public.

A few days ago he caused the arrest of a flower vender, but Magistrate Crane discharged the prisoner in the Jefferson Market Court the next day. This did not daunt the reformer, and last night he started out to renew his crusade. At Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street he saw three young men who carried bunches of roses in their hands. The Alderman at once concluded that they needed watching. He took up a position on a corner. Several persons passed and were approached by the flower bearers.

The Alderman was certain that his suspicions were well founded, so, when Policeman Leeson came upon the scene, he caused the arrest of the men, and went to the West Thirtieth street police station with them. The Alderman said that they were selling flowers and thrusting them into the faces of the passersby. The prisoners said they were James Flachos, John Kostos, and Joseph Solther, all Greeks. When the men were locked up the Alderman went away highly elated. The Greeks will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Considine Murder Trial Begun.

Michael Considine was put on trial before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions yesterday, charged with murder in the first degree for the shooting of John J. Malone, a saloon broker, outside the St. James Hotel on Jan. 28, 1895. Considine says that Malone had left him penniless, having swindled him out of $800. He went to see Malone to get some money and Malone turned him away. Then he killed Malone. Two jurors were secured yesterday.

For the Ridley Employees' Relief Fund.

An entertainment for the benefit of Edward Ridley & Son's Employees' Relief Fund will be given at Chickering Hall next Tuesday evening. The first part of the show will be "Modern Negro Minstrelsy," by Wade's Cosmopolitan Minstrels, assisted by the Cecilian Male Quartet. This will be followed by seven vaudeville artists of ability, and a fine evening's entertainment is promised.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

REMEDIAL BILL DOOMED.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WILL WITHDRAW IT NEXT WEEK.

It Is Impossible to Get the Bill for Roman Catholic Separate Schools Through Parliament—The Canadian Pacific Wants to Get Rid of 18,000,000 Acres.

TORONTO, April 9.—It was announced in the leading Dominion Government organ here to-day that the Canadian Government will, next week, withdraw their bill at Ottawa by which they proposed to force Roman Catholic separate schools on Manitoba against the wishes of the majority in that province. This course is to be pursued owing to the impossibility of getting the Remedial School bill through the session on account of the obstruction tactics offered by a few opponents of the bill. The House of Commons having been sitting continuously since Monday, it is likely after continuing in session till Saturday midnight, that the Government will announce to the friends of separate schools that it is impossible to get the legislation passed by the House, and that they will have to withdraw it to make way for other important legislation, some of which, it is held, closely concerns the Canadian Pacific Railway.

There is talk here to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway, which took a lively interest in trying to get this school question settled, wished to get the measure out of the way in order to have carried through this session a deal with the Dominion Government by which the latter were to buy back from the railway 12,000,000 acres of its land grant in the Northwest at $2 per acre, which would give the railway $24,000,000. If this is done, it is not unlikely that several millions of dollars would be left in the hands of the Government as a guarantee for the payments of dividends on the railway's stock, as was done a few years ago, and by which the credit of the railway in the European markets would be advanced.

It looks now as if the Government will appeal direct to the country on a plan of preferential trade between the colonies and Great Britain, a part of which would be the placing of a duty on breadstuffs from the United States and other countries exported to Great Britain, and the admission free of similar products from the colonies in return for a contribution on the part of the colonies for naval defences.

But the general election in most of the provinces will likely turn largely on the question of Manitoba's separate schools. This will serve to direct attention from the trade policies of the two parties. It is expected that