THE EVENING STAR.

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The Evening Star.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice that W. O. Durand of New York state has, by mutual consent, withdrawn from the firm of Durand Bros. & Merrick, wholesale commission merchants, doing business at No. 939 B st. n.w., said withdrawal to date from August 12, 1893.

The business will be continued, as in the past, by the remaining members of the firm under the name of Durand & Merrick. All bills due the old firm to be paid to the undersigned.

HENRY A. DURAND,
ERNEST M. MERRICK.
1t*

SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL.—A MEETING OF Albert Pike Consistory, No. 1, will be held SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1893, at 7:30 p.m.

A. H. HOLLY, 32d degree, Ven. Master Kadosh.
ROBERT BALL, 32d degree, Registrar. au25-2t

WITH WHAT YOU PAY AS RENT
WITH WHAT YOU PAY AS RENT

—We will sell you a "cozy" little home at Charlton Heights—or a lot upon which you may build.

Homes for $100 down and $25 per month.

Building Lots for $5 down and $5 per month.

JAS. E. WAUGH, "Owner," 610 F st. n.w. au25

THAT AWFUL NOISE
THAT AWFUL NOISE

Which most Typewriters make is the result of poor mechanical construction. Few weeks' usage "does them up." Durability was apparently lost sight of in the making. You never heard a more noiseless machine than the "Densmore," and it's so as long as you use it. We're sole agents for the Densmore—the "best" typewriter.

The "Edison Phonograph" makes voluminous correspondence a few moments' work. Sold or rented.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., 627 E st. n.w.
E. D. EASTON, Pres. R. F. CROMELIN, Sec.
au25

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT THE BEST PLACE to sell or store your personal effects, furniture, &c., is with C. G. SLOAN & CO., the auctioneers, 1407 G st., the finest location in the city. Their establishment is as good as the best in this country. Sales at private residences and real estate sales a specialty. "Fair dealing and reasonable terms." au22-1w

DR. SHADE HAS MOVED HIS OFFICE AND RESIDENCE from Iowa circle to cor. of 14th and N sts. n.w. au24-3t*

DR. DONNALLY, DENTIST, 1022 14TH ST., HAS returned and resumed usual office hours. au24-3t

DR. GARNETT HILLS
HAS RESUMED PRACTICE
AT THE ALBANY,
17TH AND H STS.
au24-3t*

GRAND PARADE AND TRADES DISPLAY OF the Jolly Fat Men's Club, on THURSDAY, August 31, 1893, at 2 p.m. Business men generally are invited to participate, and all desiring to do so should at once communicate with

J. H. BUSCHER, Pres.,
7th st. and Pa. ave.
Or J. T. SCOTT, Secretary,
456 Va. ave. s.w.

Who will furnish full information as to the route, position, &c. au23-6t

FOR SALE—DO NOT OVERLOOK OUR SPECIAL bargains. We are offering several handsome styles of our finest standard highest grade UPRIGHT PIANOS at astonishingly low prices.

Now is a good chance to exchange your old piano. Easy terms. Ask for the specials.

THE PIANO EXCHANGE, 913 Penna. ave.
au10 The Leading Piano House.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.
A SIXTY PER CENT PROFIT, ALL CASH BUSINESS.

Wanted—An active or silent partner with $1,800 for one of the best paying "all spot cash" businesses in Washington; the "dyeing and cleaning business;" best location in city; right between the 2 leading dry goods houses, which alone have 7,000 daily customers; $20 to $25 per week profit assured; a thorough investigation solicited; model office and works. Address AN ALL CASH BUSINESS, Star office. au22-3t

MILK. MILK.
PRODUCERS' DAIRY CO.
A company composed of farmers, for the purpose of SELLING THEIR OWN MILK
In Washington City.

Having located our plant at 1005 B st. n.w., opp. Hay Market, we are now prepared to furnish Milk to our patrons and the public at 5 cents per quart and to larger consumers at 16 cents per gallon. Fully guaranteeing our milk to be up above the standard required by the law of this city, pure and first-class in every particular, we can serve you at any hour during the day. All we ask is a trial, and we hope to merit your continued patronage; give us an order and be convinced that we will do what we say.

We pay 7 and 8 cents a quart for milk when we guarantee a pure article for 5 cents? Look to your own interest and patronize the Farmers' Company.

If one of our men does not call in a day or two, drop us a postal and we will be glad to take your order. Yours respectfully,

Officers—PHIL. W. CHEW, President, Upper Marlboro', Md.; JNO. F. McGREGOR, Treasurer, Upper Marlboro', Md. Directors—W. C. Brewer, Upper Marlboro', Md. Dr. J. E. Dickerson, Md.; J. T. Best, Frederick, Md.; E. J. Smith, Lincoln, Va.; B. F. White, Tuscarora, Md.; M. Cromwell, Adamstown, Md.; Jos. Wilmer, Rapidan, Va. (au21-6t) JNO. F. McGREGOR, Manager.

• • • • UNITED STATES • • • •
• DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, •
• 608 11th st. n.w., opp. "Boston House." •
Garments Cleaned and Dyed to Look New. au16

ARE YOU A "HEAVY-WEIGHT."

And afraid to trust yourself on the popular light wheels? If so call in and take a look at our latest pattern, Rambler No.6, 30-inch wheels; rigid frame of extra length and depth; dropped ball bearing bars, but not too low for an erect position; strong enough to carry any weight rider over any roads, and weighing complete, with tools, 38 lbs. We think it'll suit you.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
1325 14th st. n.w.

33 1-3 PER CENT DISCOUNT
—ALTERATION SALE.—
All Men's Suits without reserve.
All Boys' Suits without reserve.
All Children's Suits without reserve.
All Spring Overcoats without reserve.
All Men's, Boys' and Children's Trousers without reserve.
Excepting Black Clay, Worsteds and Black Cloths.
EISEMAN BROS.,
7th and E sts.
au14

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
LAYING CORNER STONE U. S. CAPITOL.
For equipments of Hub Masons, Odd Fellows and all other organizations go to BRODT'S, 419 11th st. Receiving done at short notice. Fall styles now ready. au12-1m

SILVER GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME.

Every description of printing. Best of work. Lowest prices for same quality I furnish. Press.
BYRON S. ADAMS, PRINTER,
Telephone 930. [au9] 512 11th st. n.w.

HOT WEATHER COMFORT.
Hall's SUMMER SHIRTS to order. Come quick, as they are going rapidly.
Factory, 908 F st.
jy6-3m

NOTHING BETTER
As a Summer beverage than
PALMER'S
BELFAST GINGER ALE,
Equal to imported.
Ask for it at your Grocer's, Druggist's or Restaurant
Or order from the manufacturer.
SAMUEL C. PALMER,
Depots: 615 D st. s.w. 1080 32d st. n.w.
jy1

RUPTURE CURED
Without loss of time from business. Painless and entirely safe. Names of parties who have been cured can be furnished at our parlors, 30 and 32 Metzerott Building, 10:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. WASHINGTON REMEDIAL INSTITUTE. Send us the name of some friend who is ruptured. Send for pamphlet. au22-1m

BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY ELECTRIC CARS leave terminus of 7th st. cable road and Metropolitan railroad every ten minutes for Brightwood, Battle cemetery, Silver Springs and Takoma Park. Cars leave Silver Springs and Takoma Park every ten minutes for the city.
Delightful evening ride these hot nights.
au1-1m THOS. O'BRIEN, Superintendent.

DIAMOND
SETTING
A specialty of our
Factory.
R. HARRIS & CO.,
Manufacturing Jewelers,
Cor. 7th and D n.w.
ap26

H. L. McQUEEN, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.
Fine book and job printing.
Telephone 763. [je26] 1108-1110 E st. n.w.

MANTELS, ANDIRONS, FENDERS, GRATES, Wrought-iron Gas Fixtures, &c. Tiles, Stained Glass, Mosaics, Marbles.
ap24-4r J. H. CORNING, Tile Shop, 520 13th st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE.

HOME VS. THE SALOON, IN TEMPERANCE tent, 12th and H sts. n.e. Children's meeting, under auspices of Undine Juvenile Temple, at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow. 8 p.m., Independent Order of Rechabites in charge. J. C. Lee, Donald McCathran and other good speakers. F. H. C. R. Thomas B. Marche will preside. Good music. Everybody welcome. 1t*

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF GOLDEN RULE Lodge, No. 21, Mt. Nebo Encampment, No. 6, Grand Lodge, District of Columbia, and Grand Encampment, District of Columbia, will assemble at 7th st. hall at 2:30 o'clock TOMORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON and proceed in a body to No. 1017 10th st. n.w. and follow the remains of Past Grand Master C. P. Crandall to McKendree M. E. Church, where funeral services will be conducted by Grand Representative Rev. F. A. Stier. All members of the order invited to participate. Carriages will be provided for the officers of the various bodies of which the brother was a member, the interment being at Arlington cemetery. By order committee. 1t

OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US.

Interest paid upon deposits.

Deposits subject to check without notice.

Net 6 per cent. trust notes for sale.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
Banking House, 1405 G st
Storage Warehouse, 1140 15th st. au25-2t

DO YOU USE A BLANK BOOK?
Do you use any kind of Paper?
Do you use Pens, Ink or Mucilage?
Do you use Rubber Bands or Twine?
Do you use Cash Boxes or Bond Boxes?
Do you use Files or File Envelopes?
Do you use Cards or Card Engraving?
Do you use Stationers' Sundries?
Do you use anything in our line?
EASTON & RUPP, Popular Stationers,
At Lowest Prices.
au26 421 11TH ST. (Just above the avenue).

DO YOU WANT A ONE-YEAR SCHOLARSHIP, practical business and counting house course, or stenography and typewriting, or both included, in the Spencerian Business College, 7th and D sts. n.w.? THE HEALTH MAGAZINE CO., Washington Loan and Trust building, offers as a premium either of the above scholarships for fifty yearly subscriptions to the Popular Health Magazine, or both scholarships for ninety subscriptions at one dollar per year. 1t

THE LEGION OF LOYAL WOMEN WILL HOLD a special meeting at the residence of Miss Curry, 1309 9th st. n.w., MONDAY EVENING, August 28, 7:30 o'clock, to complete arrangements for grand excursion to Indianapolis and Chicago via C. and O. R.R. September 1, 2, 3 and 4. Other friends welcome.
ADELIA B. SAXTON, Acting President.
HELEN B. MATTHEWS, Cor. Sec. 1t

DO AWAY WITH IT!
The old wooden counter in your LUNCH ROOMS AND DRUG STORES should be replaced with marble or tiled. They are in keeping with the times, will last you a lifetime and are much more cleanly.
Let us give you an estimate.
M. ROCHE,
Tile Shop,
716 13th st. n.w.,
Opposite Builders' Exchange.
au26

DON'T MEASURE OUR BUSINESS By the size of our store. Vaults at 27th and K are lavishly stocked with fine wines. This is but the distribution point. Fine old "Table" Wines are our specialty. Those who habitually drink Claret with their meals should test our Rich Red "Old Hermitage," at 60c. qt., or $6 per case of 12 qts.
TO KALON WINE COMPANY,
614 14th st. [au26] Telephone 998

THIS TERRIBLE HOT SPELL
THIS TERRIBLE HOT SPELL

Will ruin the grass if it isn't watered frequently. Every evening isn't too often. Keep the dust out of the house.

SPECIAL.—25 feet Garden Hose, nozzle and patent couplings complete, $1.75.

BARBER & ROSS, cor. 11th and G sts. au26

The weather is likely to be fair and cooler. If you see it in our ad. it is so. Such times as these are "sledge hammer" arguments in favor of paying cash.

The man who pays as he goes gets 20 per cent more for his money than the credit buyer; gets rich faster and in times of "panics" wears a smile.

We understand that hundreds who have been "squeezed" this spring and summer (many builders among them) say most emphatically that hereafter they will pay cash.

Come along! If you mean to spend your cash where it will go farthest your lumber trade belongs to us. We can and will save you money—"big" money.

Only one item of many—Molding at 40c. per 100 ft.

LIBBEY, BITTINGER & MILLER,
Lumber and Mill Work.
Corner N. Y. ave. and 6th st. au26

FALL TRADE HAS BEGUN.
Another lot of Fall and Winter Trouserings just received. Even prettier than our former shipment. We will make them up to your measure at $7, $8 and $9. Prettiest patterns go first—
J. FRED GATCHEL, Tailor,
Late of Keen's, 418 12th st. n.w. au22-8m

TO THE PUBLIC.
The photographic business of the late C. M. Bell will be continued in the future as in the past at the same places, viz: 463-465 Pa. ave. and 701 15th st. n.w.
The superior grade of work for which the galleries are noted will be equalled if not excelled.
au26-6t Mrs. C. M. BELL.

PERSONS
DESIRING
HOUSES.

If you will send us your name and address we will mail you a copy of our rental bulletin containing a complete list of all the property we have to offer. You may be changing your location this season and we may be able to assist you.

B. H. WARNER & CO.,
1t* 916 F st. n.w.

THE MEMBERS OF KIT CARSON POST, NO. 2, G. A. R., are requested to assemble at the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot on MONDAY, August 28, at 2:30 o'clock p.m. sharp, to receive and escort the remains of Comrade Eugene L. Grant, past post commander. Burial at Arlington.
A. HART, Commander.
C. F. KEEFER, Adjutant. 1t

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF RUTH Lodge, No. 2, D. of R., I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, 7th st. n.w., TOMORROW (Sunday) at 2 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, C. F. Crandall.
NANNIE E. PEARSON, Sec. 1t

AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

Alleged Misuse of the Flag by a United States Consul in Mexico.

An interesting international episode has been brought to the State Department through a complaint made by the Mexican government, through its minister in Washington, that Dr. John Drayton, United States consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, has taken advantage of the protection offered by the stars and stripes and his official position to circumvent a decree of a Mexican court. According to the complaint an option was secured on some property near Tuxpan by John Mackay, an American, who was allowed an interest in a syndicate headed by E. M. Taylor, a Texan, who furnished the money for working it. Mackay, it is alleged, received a better offer from other parties, one of whom was Dr. Drayton, and gave them the option with the result that the Taylor syndicate took the matter into the courts. The courts gave possession to Taylor and his friends, but when a Mexican judge visited the place to turn over the property to them he found the American flag floating over the house on the land and was afraid to interfere. Dr. Drayton is charged with being responsible for this state of affairs, but the State Department has refused to act in the matter until he has had a chance to make an official explanation.

Naval Reserves.

The Navy Department has decided to place the U. S. S. Kearsarge at the service of the naval reserve of South Carolina, in case they desire it for a cruise, after the close of the cruise of the naval militia of North Carolina.

MR. REED OF MAINE.

The Ex-Speaker's Remarks on the Financial Situation.

INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE HOUSE.

The Galleries Also Crowded to Listen to Him.

POINTS OF HIS ARGUMENT.

This was a field day in the great silver debate in the House. Those giants of oratory, Reed of Maine, Bourke Cockran of New York and Wilson of West Virginia; John Allen, the joker; Bland, the high priest of free silver, and other men of note were heralded to enter the lists.

The House assembled at 10 o'clock, an early hour for Washington, and the announcement had been made that Mr. Reed would begin his speech at that hour. Whatever the motive for this erroneous announcement was, the result became apparent. When the hour of 10 arrived the galleries of the House were crowded with people, members were arriving on the floor in goodly numbers, and if the announcement that Mr. Reed would speak first was intended as a drawing card it was eminently successful; for all the galleries were crowded.

Just before Speaker Crisp called the House to order Mr. Reed strolled into the hall and a little buzz of recognition rippled over the galleries. Then, while the journal

was being read, people settled themselves in comfortable positions in their seats as if in anticipation of a long sitting. But when the Speaker announced the business of the day and recognized Mr. Wilson of West Virginia to control the debate on the anti-silver side Mr. Wilson yielded thirty minutes to Mr. Clarke of Alabama, while Mr. Reed strolled out again, much to the evident disappointment of the audience.

Mr. Reed Recognized.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Clarke's remarks, however, at 10:30, Mr. Reed was recognized, and took his stand in the aisle opposite his seat in the very center of the republican side of the House. The scene at this moment was an interesting one. Every member of the House abandoned what he happened to be doing at the moment and turned his face toward the eloquent man from Maine, and gave him instant and close attention. The galleries had become packed, people standing in the aisles and doorways, the line reaching out into the corridors. When Mr. Reed arose the buzz of conversation ceased and the most respectful silence prevailed. Every eye within the hall was turned toward the man about to address the House, and all the attention riveted upon him. It was intensely hot within the halls and fans were going in every hand, but the heat soon seemed to be lost sight of.

Among the interested listeners to the debate upon the floor of the House were Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Herbert and a number of Senators and ex-members of the House.

His Speech.

Mr. Speaker, I am not certain of the wisdom of any member of this House, and least of all of my own. I am quite conscious also how difficult it is for anybody to know anything about currency in general, and how especially difficult it is to provide a remedy for a derangement of currency at any particular time. Nevertheless, while I have grave doubts of the wisdom of each individual, including myself, and no doubt whatever of the difficulty of the task, it is a comfort to me to fall back upon a well-established belief in the wisdom of all, even when shown by the decisions of the Congress of the United States. It may not be an absolutely righteous decision which we shall reach, nevertheless it is a comforting assurance to believe that that decision will be sufficient for the emergency, especially since it is accompanied by the certainty that no other wisdom is possible at the present time. Upon us and the people who are influencing our votes rests the decision of this and of other very important questions.

Crises like the present are not uncommon in the history of the world; indeed, they seem to be essential to human progress, and to arise out of the characteristics of human nature itself.

The movement of the human race seems to be a series of upward starts, and of falls of almost proportionate length. The general progress has always been forward, but there have been many times when the movement seemed to be to the rear.

When the period of doubt sets in, values become uncertain, because it is felt that a readjustment must be had. Checks and evidences of transfer are scrutinized with care, because men who were wealthy yesterday may be poor today.

Why Production Ceases.

So, also, production ceases, because the producer has great doubts whether the production of his mill or his workshop will be capable of sale, and above all, whether he will gather in the proper payment. How far this element of distrust may go depends upon the seriousness of the previous inflation of values; and after a time, when men find precisely how they are situated themselves, and how their neighbors are placed, there begins slowly to revive the confidence which distinguished the former period, in small measure at first, and afterward in larger measure, until finally we reach another period, whence confidence reigns and productiveness is at its utmost.

Now, this alternation between production and reduction reduced to its lowest terms, is something which the philanthropist may regard with horror, but which the man who has observed the history of the world is obliged to regard with tolerance.

Each nation produces its own means of temporary prosperity, also its own causes for temporary depression. The fact that these depressions are merely simultaneous does not in any way militate against the suggestions just made. If any one desires to notice the connection between the different countries he has only to go back to the crisis which occurred in the year 1890. It was found that there was a great scarcity of money in the United States, so great that under the influence of universal clamor more than forty millions of currency were let loose from the Unite States Treasury among the people of the United States.

In the year 1890, from a variety of circumstances, which it is not necessary now to discuss, for the country cares very little today whether anybody was or was not to blame for the passage of the Sherman act, conspired to make the passage of that act an absolute necessity. The passage of that act pledged the United States to purchase every month, and issue its value in currency, 4,500,000 ounces of silver.

The Time to Curtail.

Last May it became apparent that we had reached a period when a wise and judicious man would be careful to curtail the amount of his obligations. Some wise men had done so beforehand, other wise men had waited until that period. The banks then commenced to examine their collaterals, to call in their loans and to put themselves in a

(Continued on Fifth page.)

PLAYING ONCE MORE.

The Police Make a New Move on Policy Players.

Highlands the Headquarters for a Well-Known Firm—Arrests Made—More Will Probably Follow.

A wholesale raid has been made on the policy people and the whole affair was arranged by Detectives Weedon and Lacey and Assistant District Attorney Mullowney. Eleven arrests have already been made and more are soon to follow.

When The Star called attention to the fact that the policy business had been flourishing the officers were at work on the case. They had received information that the firm of Horbach & King had started up at Highlands, just this side of Bladensburg, but as it was outside of the District line they could not make an arrest there. That part of the affair they left for the sheriff of Prince George county. Although outside the line the house has been watched for several days, as the officers wanted to get Horbach across the line and arrest him. Since Wednesday, however, they have not had such an opportunity, as he has not been seen outside the jurisdiction of Prince George county.

According to the information received by the officers this new concern started up about four months ago and since that time business has been suspended once or twice for fear of being detected. Then an effort was made on part of persons interested in the game in some manner to "fix" certain officers. Detectives Weedon and Lacey were approached, but the policy men soon found that in them they had selected the wrong sort of material. This fact was communicated to the superior officers of the force and Inspector Hollinberger was interested in the affair to the extent that he ordered a thorough investigation of it and gave instructions to the officers to bring in all persons found connected with the game in any manner.

How It Was Run.

It was soon learned how the game was being operated. The result of the Frankfort, Ky., drawings were telegraphed here in cipher and then the money and plays that had been turned in to headquarters were examined. About ten writers and two "runners" were employed by the firm, so it is alleged, and the new firm promised in the near future to outdo what was being done in Alexandria county, where arrests and prosecutions are few and far between.

The officers found that a great amount of writing was done within the boundaries of the second police precinct, and much to their surprise they also discovered that the printing was done at the house of a colored woman named Mary Porter in Freeman's alley, between 6th and 7th and N and O streets northwest, about two squares from the second police station.

Several of the alleged writers were to be found at any time, but the two alleged runners, who, it is claimed, were really running the city end of the business, George Bowie and Albert Anderson, were not to be found. For that reason no arrests were made until last night, when Bowie and Anderson were arrested and locked up.

The Arrests.

Mary Porter, in whose house the drawings were printed, and another woman named Nettie Ross were also arrested. Precinct Detective Barncs made these arrests. Sergt. Byrnes and Officers Carson and Laurence-son arrested Benjamin Carter, Geo. Dixon, Peter Randall, Harry Reed, Charles Cross, Lem Thomas and James Adams. These defendants gave their bonds for their appearance, while the women were released in court this morning on their personal bonds to appear as witnesses.

PROBABLE ACTION.

What the Two Houses Are Likely to Do.

The echoes of Mr. Hill's speech in the Senate yesterday are still heard in Congress, not yet drowned in the reverberations of today's great debate in the House. The New York Senator's confident prediction that the Sherman law will be repealed; that the Senate "will respect itself" and will not filibuster on such an issue is qualified by many Senators who think the same way by the statement that any measure of repeal to pass successfully through the Senate must be accompanied by a declaration in favor of bimetallism. Mr. Hill himself gave utterance to the sentiment when he said it was in his opinion "all important that the repealing bill should itself declare in general terms what the future financial policy of this govenment is desired or intended to be."

The prevailing impression as to the probable action of the two houses finds expression as follows:

"The vote on the Wilson repeal bill will be taken on Monday in the House, and the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law, as far as that body is concerned, will be wiped out of existence. The bill will then go to the Senate, where it will be referred to the finance committee, which will promptly pigeon hole it. The Senate will go right straight along talking silver, as it has been doing for several days. It will do this for two weeks, and probably longer, before the final vote will be taken. The bill which will be passed will be the Voorhees bill, not the Wilson bill from the House, which will slumber quietly in the room of the finance committee. Then the Voorhees bill will go over to the House. There it will doubtless be acted on with little delay, though there may be another flood of oratory, because as there is some difference between the Senate and House measures the silver men may insist on talk. If there is a great deal of it, however, cloture will be speedily applied and the bill will be passed and will then be ready for the President's signature."

The Voorhees bill only differs from the Wilson bill in making a declaration in favor of bimetallism.

ARMY DETAILS.

Officers to Take Charge of Various Recruiting Stations.

The Secretary of War has issued a general order announcing the detail of Lieut. Col. H. C. Cook, fourth infantry, to command the recruiting depot at David's Island, N. Y., and the detail of Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner, sixth cavalry, to command the recruiting depot at Jefferson barracks, Mo., to take effect October 1. The order also provides as follows: One company officer (captain or first lieutenant) from the second, fourth, sixth and eighth cavalry, and the fourth, eighth, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-second and twenty-fourth infantry, will be selected by the respective regimental commanders actually with their regiments and ordered to report in person to the superintendent of the recruiting service, New York city, by October 1, 1893.

As the reputation and usefulness of the army depend in no small degree upon the character and qualifications of the men entering its ranks, it is necessary that the officers charged with the responsible duty of recruiting should fully appreciate its vital importance, as well as the fact that it is an arduous and exacting duty when conscientiously performed. No officer should be selected for it who has been for a protracted period on detached service, or who desires the detail merely for pleasure, nor should any officer be given the detail who is not known to be discriminating in judgment and painstaking, energetic and efficient in the discharge of his military duties. Regimental commanders are enjoined to be guided solely by these considerations in making the required selections from their respective regiments.

Recruiting officers are required to give close personal attention to all their duties, and every effort must be made to prevent the improper enlistment of minors, or of men of vicious or doubtful habits. The superintendent will see that the provisions of the regulations in this respect are strictly enforced.

A Laborer Injured.

Benjamin Scott, laborer in the patent office, fell this afternoon while working in the new model hall, in the Union building, and broke his left leg. He was removed to the Emergency Hospital.

THE COOL CAPITOL.

No Reason For Legislators to Swelter From the Heat.

A GOOD BREEZE ALL THE TIME.

Only Gymnastic Exercise Causes Them to Perspire.

CONGRESSMEN'S ATTIRE.

Talk about the legislators sweltering during this August weather, there is no cooler place they can be at this season than the Capitol building, unless they go up on the mountains or get in an ice box. Of course this is not the season for violent exercise under any conditions, and men who leap and plunge like a gymnasium in delirium, a wild Indian, or a chicken minus its head, in an effort to make impressive a speech devoid of wit, logic or new ideas, could not keep cool in cold storage. Gymnastic oratory makes the statesmen sweat, but there is no need to waste sympathy on them, for they are not a whit more comfortable in winter time while in the same frame of mind. As a matter of fact the Capitol building is more comfortable as a working place in the summer than it is in the winter. With its massive marble walls, enclosing many acres of ground, standing in the middle of a large park and on the crest of a hill with nothing between it and the winds or the gentle breezes, blow they from the north, the south, the east or the west, and with windows on all sides open to catch every breath, the building is one of the coolest in the world. It is almost proof against heat, except when the heat comes from within, as it does with the fires of winter or those of debate.

In the winter when the windows are all closed and the heaters are at full blast, the air is kept in the building until it has been over heated and has been breathed over many times. Then the building is intolerable; perspiration springs from every pore when the thermometer registers zero outside, and the blood is stagnant and the brain dull.

Always a Breeze.

During the hottest days in summer there is always a breeze through the building, the burning sun penetrates not within its walls and there is no exchange of second-hand breaths. Every day Congress has been in session there has been a miniature gale blowing through the open windows and whisking through the legislative halls, as if making sport of their pretense of discomfort. Today, for the first time since the session began, has it been close and hot, and at its worst it caused but little inconvenience except to those who were plunging and pitching against the halter which holds them to a duty.

There has not been a hot night after 11 o'clock in Washington for a month except last night, so that there has been no reason on that score for their failing to rest in sweet repose of sleep their weary and over-strained mental mechanisms.

In addition to the winds which nature breathes through the windows of the great marble building, there are electric fans scattered about and a great fan wheel in the air shaft, run by steam, is constantly drawing in fresh air and keeping it in motion.

After the orators get through their physical and mental exercise on the floor they go down into the bath rooms, where they can get any style or temperature of bath they desire, and can lie around in Turkish towels until the perspiration is dried out of their clothes and they are cooled down to the desired temperature. There is hardly a man of them who would be more comfortable anywhere else he would be apt to be if he were not here.

How Statesmen Dress.

If they are not all quite comfortable it is the fault of their not knowing how to dress. You may fancy the southerner appearing in a suit of thin brown linen or white duck with a shirt loose at the neck and soft in the bosom, and wearing a broad-brimmed straw or panama hat. This is but a picture of the imagination. The average southern statesman wears during this season of the sun dark clothes of thick woolen material, the vest buttoned close and a long skirt to his coat. Fully three-fourths of the men seen on the floor of the House and Senate are dressed in black, and most of them in rather heavy materials. The most seasonably dressed men are from the north. The suits of Kentucky jeans or tow linen are worn by men from Maine, New York or Ohio, or from Michigan.

There is not more than one southern man in Congress who wears a linen suit, or any clothing of such thin material.

It was for Tom Reed, from the cool state of Maine, to set an example in thin clothing. While he was Speaker of the House he set the example of wearing a negligee shirt and a sash, and now he wears a tow-linen suit through which sand might be sifted—coat, vest and trousers, which wave about his bulky form like a breeze.

Storer, Caldwell and Harter of Ohio are dressed in similar suits, and Gen. Henderson and one southern man, Carlisle of Kentucky, have followed their example.

Fitch of New York is a thing of beauty in a spotless suit of cream flannel.

Dr. Everett, who appealed to the silver men not to "depopulate him in a 'cavity'" by asking questions when he was making his speech, has enveloped himself in a yellow negligee shirt adorned with the ugliest checked tie, save one, that mortal ever looked upon, heavy black trousers and a thin black coat.

Mr. Simpson's Get Up.

The only less becoming make-up in the House and the only uglier tie adorn the rugged figure of the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Simpson. He wears a yellow silk negligee shirt with puffed front and a tie with the colors of Joseph's coat badly blended in checks, and his only other visible garments are a pair of dark trousers and a thin black coat. Sayers and Dockery, the two watch dogs of the treasury, now on duty, have abandoned their vests, but stick to their "black tailed" coats—or perhaps their clothing sticks to them.

Wilson wears thick dark clothes, such as he might find comfortable enough for fall or winter, but he has adopted a negligee shirt and abandoned his vest.

There has been no day hot enough to cause Bailey of Texas to abandon either his Prince Albert coat, his black cloth vest nor his "bled" shirt and stiff collar. He wears the full dark livery of winter.

Springer has adopted a white vest and discarded the flower, which used to bloom perpetual on his coat.

Marvin of New York appears in snow white duck coat and vest stiff enough to be waterproof, and Dalzell looks cool in a blue negligee shirt and a thin silk coat and vest of lemon color.

Cummings has thrown away his vest and adopted the negligee shirt.

Catchings, Kilgore, Cogswell, Bland, Coombs and Davis have abandoned their vests.

In the Senate dignity and suits of solemn black prevail, but Senators Gray, Platt and Vance have given up their vests and Allison, Powers and Washburn wear white vests. Sherman looks cool without regard to his clothes.

The Palmetto Trade Mark.

It is expected that Commissioner of Patents Seymour will next week render a decision on the South Carolina trade mark case. This is a peculiar one. The attorneys for the state applied some time ago for the right to use the word Palmetto as a trade mark for dispensary whisky. The application was denied by the examiner and appealed. The argument in brief of the attorneys is that a trade mark is incidental to trade, and as a state has a right to trade it also has the right to such protection as may be afforded by a trade mark. There is a very general impression that the point of the lawyers is well taken, but the decision of the commissioner can only be guessed at. It is thought that the case will be reached by Mr. Seymour early in the week. It is sure to have careful and full consideration. Patent officials say that the problem is a knotty one. The outcome is awaited with interest.

SOME OPINIONS EXPRESSED

As to the Change in the Financial Situation.

Most of Those Quoted Consider That There Has Been an Improvement That Will Continue.

The impression seems to be generally going abroad that there is some improvement in the situation in business and financial circles and that the worst of the stringency is over. Opinions among the men in Congress differ on this subject, however, some believing that matters are improving and others still holding gloomy forebodings for the future.

Senator Sherman, when asked today what his opinion was on the subject, said that being here in Washington he had no means of judging except from what he saw in the newspapers and the indications there were that there were some slight improvements. The New York papers indicated an improvement in New York and if it were true that a better feeling had set in there it would soon be true of the whole country.

Representative Dingley's Views.

Representative Dingley of Maine is very cautious in discussing the situation. He says that the natural depression of business and the reluctance of people to put mony into new enterprises is a thing to be expected on account of the uncertainty as to tariff and other legislation which the democratic party are committed to. The curing of this situation, he says, must be a matter of long time. But the financial panic is a different thing. That, he says, is a creation of the imagination, and a very little thing might cure it speedily. He thinks that if immediately on the meeting of Congress a bill had been passed to increase the national bank currency by permitting the banks to issue currency up to the par value of their bonds it would probably have given immediate relief. He believes it would have been much more effective than what has been done toward the repeal of the Sherman law.

Under ordinary circumstances he would believe that the worst of the panic is now over, and he thinks that the indications rather point to an improvement of the situation if there is nothing happening to retard this improvement or to throw the country back into a bad condition again. He is very doubtful, however, about the repeal of the Sherman law by the Senate, and at all events fears that there will be a protracted discussion there. This impression and the apprehension that the fate of legislation by this Congress which will be detrimental to the business interests of the country leads him to fear that while the panic has subsided and an improvement of condition in affairs might ordinarily be expected there is still danger in the situation.

Sees No Improvement.

John DeWitt Warner says that he does not see any improvement in the situation nor any lessening of strain, but, in his opinion, the flurry is very much less, simply because the people have settled down to a frame of mind where they accept the situation as they find it, and try to get along with doing little or no business. After the repeal of the Sherman law he says that he believes there will be an abundance of money, in fact more money to be had than there will be a demand for.

Representative O'Ferrall, who has just returned from Virginia, where he attended the convention which has nominated him for governor of that state, says that he thinks there is quite a decided improvement in the state of the country. It was made quite apparent to him, said, that there was an improvement in the condition of affairs in Virginia. People there who at the first panic had made a run on the small banks, were now re-depositing the money they had drawn out in many instances and there was a general indication of a restoration of confidence.

People Are Regaining Confidence.

Mr. Fitch of New York said: "I think there is an improvement. The letters and telegrams I receive from my district, numbering about 150 a day, indicate that the people are regaining confidence, based on their faith that the Sherman law will be repealed, and I think things are ready to boom up again as soon as that law is repealed. The statement showing an increase in the deposits to the savings banks in New York is, to my mind, a very good indication of a renewal of confidence among the people."

Representative Walker of Massachusetts said: "I am not where I can judge well of the change abroad in the country, but I think that money is going to be easier in a short time. Provided the Sherman law is repealed, I believe that in ninety days you can get all the money you want as cheaply as it ever could be had." Representative Burrows said that he did not see any indication of a change in the situation, and that he did not see much prospects of it until the tariff question was settled. He said that he thought the doubt as to what would be done with the tariff was a very large factor in the present disturbance and that until that was settled business would not settle down upon a reliable basis.

No Improvement Until Repeal.

Mr. Rayner of Maryland said that he saw no improvement and did not think there would be until the repeal of the Sherman law.

Mr. Springer said that he did not see any material improvement beyond a check to the general flood disaster. The breaking of banks had been checked but the upward tendency of business was not yet apparent to him. When the Sherman bill was repealed, however, he believed that the improvement would be prompt, general and very great.

Mr. Catchings said that there were no indications from his part of the country of improvement in the situation as yet, but with the repeal of the Sherman law he expected a very general restoration of confidence and improvement in business.

Mr. McMillin said that he did not see that the situation was very much better now than it had been for some time and he did not see any prospects of great improvement until the tariff legislation which the country was expecting had been accomplished.

The House Evening Session.

The evening session of the House yesterday did not adjourn until a late hour, and several interesting speeches were made. Mr. Hermann (Rep., Oregon) spoke against the Wilson bill and in favor of the free coinage of silver; Mr. Branch (Dem., North Carolina) followed in the same line.

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Indiana) then took the floor and replied to Mr. Pence's speech of yesterday. Mr. McKeighan (Ind., Neb.) and Mr. Doolittle (Rep., Washington) approved the Wilson bill.

Mr. Hulick (Rep., Ohio) advocated bimetallism and charged the present depression upon the democratic party for its attitude on the tariff.

Mr. Wanger (Rep., Pennsylvania) spoke in favor of repeal, and the House then, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

Personal Mention.

Mr. William Xander and Mr. O. Sellhausen have gone to Chicago.

Dr. T. W. Brooke returned from Ohio Saturday and has gone to