THE EVENING STAR

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The Evening Star.

VOL. 83, No. 20,688. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1893. TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

An Echo Of Fashion. Perfectly Made Garments.

Whatever leaves our shop is stamped with style. Faultlessly-fitting garments are not produced everywhere by any manner of means. Tailoring is as great a science as doctoring. For exceptionally fine work at an equitable price see us.

BROWN, MUDD & CO., 614 9TH ST. N.W. (se26) Scientific Tailoring.

LAWYERS' BRIEFS, 90 cents.
BYRON S. ADAMS, PRINTER,
se26 512 11th street.

HOW TO SAVE COAL.

The best way to keep down your coal bill is to keep the "cold" out, and the best way to do that is to weather strip all your doors and windows. Don't wait till you feel the keen wind cutting in under the doors and windows, but let us sell you the weather strips now.

BARBER & ROSS,
Building and Hardware Materials,
Cor. 11th and G sts. se26

STRONG WINE VINEGAR.

Our Wine Vinegar is "absolutely pure" and four times as strong as most of the liquid stuff sold about town under that name. Only 50c. gallon. 15c. qt. Delivered anywhere.

TO-KALON WINE CO.,
614 14th st. n.w. Telephone 998. se26

HOTELS, CAFES AND BOARDING HOUSES.—We will do your laundry work 15 per cent cheaper and far better than you are now having it done, and under bid any offer you may receive. SWISS STEAM LAUNDRY CO. se26-1m

KEEN'S

Styles are now complete for the latest style of garments. Place your order with the largest tailoring establishment in the United States.

GEO. T. KEEN,
Merchant Tailor,
se26 1312 F STREET N.W.

CARD TO LADIES.

MR. H. WEISS & CO.
OF PARIS
Have opened a dressmaking establishment at 929 F st. n.w., where they will be prepared to make street and evening costumes at reasonable prices.

OVER WILSON & CARR'S,
929 F STREET. se26-tf

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, I HAVE SOLD MY stock and fixtures to

GEO. W. SPIER, JEWELER,
310 9th st. n.w.

Watches and jewelry left for repairs with me can be called for at his place of business after October 1, and my customers generally are recommended to him.

HENRY HINKE, Jeweler,
se25-6t* 425 9th st. n.w.

HAVING SOLD MY STOCK OF GROCERIES TO Messrs. Branson and Tarbell, who will continue the business at the cor. of 9th and H sts. n.w., both having been in my employ for a long time and proved themselves worthy the confidence of the public, I earnestly solicit for them a liberal patronage and also take this opportunity to express my thanks to those who have favored me with their patronage the past years and trust that they will continue with the new firm.

Very respectfully, J. F. RUSSELL,
se25-3t* 730 9th st. n.w.

HAVING BOUGHT OF J. F. RUSSELL HIS STOCK in store cor. of 9th and H sts. n.w., we shall continue to keep a full line of groceries, fruits and provisions, that the market affords, and having facilities to buy at the very lowest prices, we propose to give our customers the best goods and at low figures, and trust that by strict attention to business, prompt delivery of goods and always furnishing the purest and best of everything, to merit a liberal patronage of the public.

Very respectfully,
se25-3t* BRANSON & TARBELL.

MORTON C. STOUT & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
1112 F st. n.w.

Now is the season to give your fall and winter attire some consideration. But before you place your order for a new suit we ask an inspection of our recently produced fabrics in cheviots and cassimeres, of which we are making a complete suit for

$15.00.

Fitted, trimmed and made in the best and most substantial manner. Take a look at them at any rate, and if such suits can be procured elsewhere for less than $20 we don't know it.

Do not infer from the above that we make nothing better. As for

$20.00 AND $25.00
SUITS,

We show such qualities, patterns and styles as were never before introduced in the finest imported and domestic worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres.

TROUSERS, $6.50.

For Fall and Winter Trouserings we take the lead.

All garments guaranteed as to style, fit and trimmings to be up to the standard.

MORTON C. STOUT & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
1112 F st. n.w.,
Baltimore and Liberty sts., Baltimore, Md.
se25-4t

A SWELL "DRESS RIG"—

A clay worsted coat and vest—the "long tail" kind—with pin-stripe trousers. We make the coats and vests from $25 up—the trousers from $8.50 up. See those nobby blue and black Scotch cheviot suitings at $30 the suit.

EISEMAN BROS.,
se25 E and 7th sts. n.w.

DR. CLARA BLISS HINDS HAS RETURNED TO the city and resumed her practice.
Offices, Mertz building, 11th and F sts.
Office hours: 10 to 12 a.m., 4 to 5 p.m. se23-2w*

DR. J. WESLEY BOYEE
Has removed to
1404 H ST. N.W.
Office hours—8 to 10; 3 to 5 and 7 p.m. se22 to oc5

VOCAL LESSONS.—MISS KATIE V. WILSON.
Specially recommended by
MR. WM. SHAKESPEARE OF LONDON, ENG.
se15-12t* Music Room, 1331 8th st. n.w.

I HAD IT.

Remember the scarcity of coal last winter? Remember I was well stocked and could supply you at any time? Better buy this year of a Coal Merchant who is in the Coal business all the year round. I am not a summer Coal Dealer, who transacts business only in pleasant weather.

J. MAURY DOVE,
Main Office, 21st and I streets northwest.
Branches, 1206 H st. n.w., 1626 M st. n.w.
se20-3mo

A DISCOUNT OF 15 PER CENT ALLOWED UNTIL October 1 on Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Spark Guards, &c., &c.
se15 J. H. CORNING, Tile Shop, 520 13th st.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS ON DEPOSIT with H. K. FULTON upon which interest is due one year or more are hereby notified to call at once and pay up the interest, or the goods will be sold at auction OCTOBER 3, 1893.
se12-15t* H. K. FULTON, Pawnbroker.

THE CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER IS EASIEST TO learn and to operate. Machines are rented with privilege of purchase. NEWMAN & SON, 723 7th st. n.w. se9-3m

FALL NOVELTIES IN SHIRTS
Now on exhibition at
HALL'S SHIRT FACTORY,
jy6-3m 908 F st. n.w.

SPECIAL OFFER—ONE-THIRD OFF
On a limited number of Brand New No. 2 PNEUMATIC RAMBLERS. These are late patterns, with either smooth or corrugated G. & J. tires, 28 or 26-inch front wheels, and guaranteed for one year from date of sale. Former price, $150. Now cut to
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
Lamps and Bells extra. Will sell on time payments to the right kind of customers.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
se6 1325 14th st. n.w.

H. L. McQUEEN,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.
Fine book and job printing
Telephone 763. [je26] 1108-10 E st. n.w.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAKING SHIRTS TO MEASURE.

Is an important feature of our business. Making them according to your own idea is our pleasure. We have a shirt factory on our premises, a cutter of twenty years' practical experience, competent workmen and every modern facility for doing the work as it should be done.

Now is the time to place your order, as a new shirt is warmer for winter, and worn through the winter reduces it to a weight that makes it comfortable for summer wear.

Tell us what you want, give us a reasonable time and we'll deliver the shirts when promised. Quality, fit, workmanship and price guaranteed.

The latest novelties for receptions, weddings and evening occasions our specialty.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP,
se27-3m 10th, 11th and F sts. n.w.

FIFTH AVENUE TAILORING.

Light-weight Overcoats will be in vogue this fall again, and of course will be worn by every one who can afford to do so, for they are not only elegant, if made by us, but very necessary garments.

☞ Reasonable prices.

C. J. B. SCHUTZ, 1413 G STREET N.W. se27

THIS IS HEADQUARTERS

—for Blank Books, Paper, Twine, Rubber Bands, Mucilage, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Blotting Paper, Copying Presses, Bond Boxes, Cash Boxes, Files and File Envelopes, as well as the hundred and one articles to be found in a first-class stationery establishment. ☞ Lowest prices.

EASTON & RUPP, Popular-priced Stationers,
421 11TH STREET (just above the avenue). se27

Many gentlemen ordered an Overcoat in addition to a Suit from these Fine Imported Woolens consigned to us to be made up at once to help out a hard pressed importer. The Overcoatings are in Vicunas, Montagnacs, Elysians, Kerseys, Beavers, Cheviots, &c., and we will make the usual $45 and $50 Overcoats for $33.50, and the usual $65 and $75 Overcoats for $40. Think twice before you chase the "will-of-the-wisp" cheap tailoring. Tailoring becomes "dear" after it falls below a certain price.

G. WARFIELD SIMPSON, Tailor, 12th and F sts.
se27

IT PAYS TO BE
YOUR OWN LANDLORD.

For in buying one of our cozy homes on terms of $100 down and $25 per month you will be that much richer at the end of each year. You cannot get rich paying rent. We can convince you in a few minutes' conversation. No charge for the talk. See us at once!

JAS. E. WAUGH, 610 F st. n.w. se27

DON'T "GET LEFT" AGAIN—
A fire was needed yesterday.
Order your coal today from
POLLARD & BRO., 12th st. and R. I. ave.
Our wagons "shute" the coal in your cellar.
Clean fuel.
Prompt delivery. se27

CARD TO THOSE WITH MONEY.
The attention of those having money to invest and desirous of securing the largest possible interest compatible with absolute safety is called to the selected First Trust Notes for sale by this company which pay the purchasers "net" 6 per cent interest. Sums to suit.

C. J. BELL, President.
AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
Banking house 1405 G st. 1t

Weather tomorrow—Fair.

WE HAVE LOWERED.....
.....the price on all kinds of Cypress Shingles.

....6x20-IN., ONLY $6 PER 1,000.....

4x20-in., at $3.50 per 1,000.

Every Shingle guaranteed.....
.....If you read it in our ad. it's so.

LIBBEY, BITTINGER & MILLER,
"Lumber, Mill Work and Builders' Hardware."
Cor. 6th and N. Y. ave. n.w. se27

THE SHORTEST WAY. • • • • • •
The method of dispatching correspondence by means of the Edison Phonograph is not only the CHEAPEST and QUICKEST, but it is also the MOST SATISFACTORY and ACCURATE. The Phonograph never makes a mistake. Call and see it. Sold or rented. Easy terms.

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., 627 E st. n.w.
E. D. EASTON, Pres. (se27) R. F. CROMELIN, Sec.

WE ARE THE COAL PEOPLE.
Our Coal is all Coal and no rocks.
Our Coal is delivered when you want it.
Our Coal is full weight—sometimes more, never less.
☞ Send for our new price list.
ARTHUR B. SMITH,
4th and I sts. n.e., Mass. ave. and F st. n.e.,
701 12th st. n.w. se27

ONE NEW OVERCOAT SHAPE—JUST ONE—
ONE NEW OVERCOAT SHAPE—JUST ONE—
That the other shops weren't going to have would have satisfied us, but we've got a half dozen brand-new OVERCOAT ideas. And now that OVERCOAT weather is upon us they're going to sell faster, almost, than we can make them. Peep at the prices. You'll like them. Our windows will give you an idea of the cloths. No use buying a ready-made Overcoat now that we can make you one for just as little, or less, money than the ready-made coat will cost. Have you seen our $15 BUSINESS SUIT?

MERTZ AND MERTZ,
MODERN-PRICED TAILORS,
1t 906 F ST. N.W.

THE PROPRIETORS OF MOREZ ET CIE. (Importers of French and English millinery) at 1509 H street northwest, have selected Miss Susie O'Hagan, late of the Bureau of Fashion, as their resident representative. Miss Susie will take pleasure in showing her patrons and friends the most superb and only strictly imported French and English chapeaux to be seen in Washington. In announcing the connection of Miss O'Hagan with their house the proprietors of Morez et Cie are assured that the lady's long and popular association with artistic millinery and the elite trade of this city is a matter of good fortune to this exclusive house of high art. Other families and favorite faces, formerly connected with the Bureau of Fashion, will join Miss O'Hagan at 1509 H street (next to Shoreham.)

THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND three-quarters per cent on the capital stock of the Columbia Title Insurance Company will be payable at the office of the company, No. 500 5th st. n.w., on and after OCTOBER 2, 1893. Books for transfer of stock will be closed September 27, 1893.

J. D. COUGHLAN,
se26-5t Secretary.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. E. McNEIL, KNOWN from the Atlantic to the Pacific slope as "America's best medium," has returned to the city for the fall and winter season.

She is now prepared to receive investigators and seekers after the truth of spiritual existence and communication.

Her guides, through her mediumship, will also give advice on all matters of business, personal or domestic interest. ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Business examinations a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTE. Public hall meetings will be resumed at Wonn's Hall, 721 6th st. n.w., commencing on Sunday, October 1, at 8 p.m. Evening circles at her house will be announced in a few days.

Residence and consultation offices, 1914 Penn. ave. n.w. Hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted. se23-4t*

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OR THE stockholders of the Van Dorston Railway Supply Co. will be held at the company's office, Alexandria, Va., OCTOBER 3, 1893, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of electing a board of directors.

B. A. ALLEN, Secretary.
se25-6t

LEBANON LODGE, NO. 7, F. A. A. M.—A SPECIAL communication will be held WEDNESDAY, September 27, at 7:30 p.m., to confer the M.M. degree. Brethren invited to be present. By order of the W. M.

D. G. DIXON,
se26-2* Secretary.

THE THREE VACANCIES

In the Senate Cause Considerable Discussion Today.

A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY AS TO THEM.

Mr. Chandler Uncertain How He Will Vote.

NO QUORUM IN THE HOUSE.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) introduced a joint resolution (which was referred) similar to the one introduced in the House by Mr. Cummings, authorizing the President to make with other governments an international agreement for the reporting, marking and removing of dangerous wrecks, derelicts and other menaces to navigation in the North Atlantic ocean.

Mr. Teller (Col.) offered a resolution, which went over until tomorrow, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to when, in what amounts, and under what circumstances the Treasury Department has anticipated the payment of the annual interest in government bonds since July 1, 1890.

To Postpone Action.

The resolution offered by Mr. Dubois (Idaho) yesterday to postpone action on financial, tariff and federal election measures until next January, when the states of Washington, Montana and Wyoming may be fully represented in the Senate, was taken up, and Mr. Dubois made an argument in its support. He described the importance of the question involved. Three states were now, he said, deprived of their vote and importance in measures that were vitally important to them. It was no fault of the people of those three states that they were not fully represented in the Senate. It was their misfortune, which the Senate could cure.

Mr. Dubois then went at some length into the history of the case, and quoted largely from Mr. Hoar's majority report from the committee on privileges and elections in favor of seating the then claimants. He had no reasonable doubt that if his resolution were adopted the governors and legislatures of the three states would see to it that their full quota of Senators would be in the Senate before the time fixed by him. He imagined the case of a "force bill" being brought before the Senate while three of the southern states were only partially represented, or the case of a tariff bill pending when three New England states were in the like position, and he asked whether in the one case, the constitutional right of every state to have two Senators at all times would not be perfectly plain to Senators from the south, and, in the other case, equally plain to Senators from New England. It was dangerous, he said, to proceed with the pending legislation until those states which were so seriously affected by it had a proper representation in the Senate.

A Remarkable Proposition.

Mr. Mitchell (Oreg.) said that he agreed, in the main, with the position of the Senator from Idaho as to the inadvisability of rushing through a repeal of the silver purchasing act without substituting some other legislation. While regretting, as much as the Senator from Idaho could regret, the fact that those three states were, unfortunately, deprived for the time being of one Senator each, he regarded the proposition of the Senator from Idaho as one of the most remarkable that had ever been presented to the Senate. For that reason, notwithstanding his great sympathy for those states, he should oppose the resolution to the bitter end. He put the case of a Senator dying or being expelled, and asked whether the Senate should then "call a halt" until the vacancy was filled. Such a proposition could not be maintained for a solitary moment either now or at any other time. What steps, he asked, had those states taken during the last month looking to a full representation in the Senate?

Had the governor of any one of them convened the legislature for the purpose of filling them?

Mr. Chandler's Position.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.) suggested to Mr. Dubois not to press the resolution for action, but to let it go over for the present, because the course of events might, in a few days, show its adoption to be unnecessary. He was willing to vote at any time to postpone action on the federal law and on the tariff. But, inasmuch as he proposed, now, to vote for the passage of the repeal bill, he was not prepared to decide now whether he would or would not vote to postpone action on that bill until after those three vacant seats were filled. He suggested the consideration of the resolution be postponed until debate on the pending question be exhausted. It was conceded, he said, that there were many days yet of debate before the repeal bill could be voted on, and the situation at that time might be such that he should be unwilling to vote for the resolution. On the other hand the situation might be such that he should be willing to vote for the resolution. If there should appear to be a large majority in favor of the repeal bill, so that three additional votes against it would not affect the result, then he should emphatically vote "No" on the resolution. On the other hand, if it should appear probable that the vote would be so close that the bill could not be passed with the three vacant seats filled, he should hesitate a long time before he insisted upon it that such a great question should be decided differently from the way in which it would be decided if the Senate were full.

Mr. Platt asked Mr. Chandler how he proposed to ascertain the probabilities of the vote on the repeal bill.

Mr. Chandler replied that he proposed to use his own judgment on that point.

A Change of Votes.

In the course of further remarks Mr. Chandler alluded to the change of votes on the admission of the three appointed Senators, and quoted Mr. Mitchell as saying last session that their admission would have a majority of from 12 to 15.

Mr. Mitchell denied that he made that statement, but admitted that he had said they would have a majority.

"And lo and behold," said Mr. Chandler, "after the Senate met in this extraordinary session, that majority of 12 to 15 had vanished. I make no accusation against Senators who changed their opinion, their attitude and their vote on that question. I make no imputation on their motives. I am bound to presume that they were not influenced by their desire for the passage of the repeal bill or by their desire to increase the democratic majority in the Senate."

(Continued on Sixth page.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STANSBURY LODGE, NO. 24, F. A. A. M.—A special communication will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 27, 1893, at 7:30. Work—E. A. degree. Members of sister lodges invited to be present. By order of the W. M.

W. E. NALLEY, Sec.
1t*

MR. HERR IS WITH US.

Mr. A. W. HERR, for years past prominently identified with the W. H. Houghton Mfg. Co., is now to be found with us. He will be glad to attend the wants of his friends.

W. B. MOSES & SONS,
Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery, &c.,
1t 11th and F sts. n.w.

A DOLLAR MAY SAVE $25.

Few tailors make a "specialty" of busheling. We do! We have a patent process for removing stains "thoroughly." We'll clean, repair and press your suit for a dollar—call for it and return it. A postal brings us.

J. FRED. GATCHEL (late of Keen's), 418 12th st.
se27

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

Mr. Robert E. Preston Nominated to Be Director.

Sketch of His Long Service in the Treasury Department — Other Presidential Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations:

Robt. E. Preston of the District of Columbia, to be director of the mint.

Third Lieut. F. G. Dodge of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.

Mr. Robert E. Preston, whose nomination for the position of director of the mint was sent to the Senate today by the President, was born at Bean's station, Granger county, Tenn., in 1836. He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen started in life as a clerk in the store of J. C. Greenway, dry goods merchant in Abingdon, Va., receiving a salary of $8 per month and his board. He continued in that capacity until April 1, 1856, when through the influence of friends, without any solicitation on his part, Mr. James Guthrie, then Secretary of the Treasury, appointed him to a clerkship of class 1 in the office of the first auditor, where he gave entire satisfaction to his superiors, and through merit was successively promoted to the various clerkships until he reached the highest grade at $1,800 per annum.

While in the auditor's office Mr. Preston had charge of the mint accounts, so that when the bureau of the mint was organized in 1873 Dr. Henry R. Linderman, the first director of the mint, requested that he be transferred to that bureau. Mr. Preston, however, declined the transfer, but in the following year Dr. Linderman, in view of his thorough fitness for the position, tendered him the place of examiner of the mints, which he accepted and has since filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the successive directors of the mint, so much so in fact that at their several requests he has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to act as director in their absence.

From his long experience and thorough knowledge of mint matters Mr. Preston is fully equipped for the office of director of the mint and his appointment meets with the approval of the public.

THE SENATE CONFIRMS

A Number of Presidential Appointments at Yesterday's Session.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Frank H. Jones of Illinois to be first assistant postmaster general.

Kerr Craig of North Carolina to be third assistant postmaster general.

William Carroll of Baltimore, Md., to be consul general at Dresden.

Consuls—Carl Bailey Hurst of the District of Columbia, at Crefeld, Germany; Charles L. Adams of Lynchburg, Va., at Cadiz, Spain; Henry P. Du Bellet of Texas, at Rheims, France.

Customs officers—Collectors: John V. Michel for the district of Brazos de Santiago, Tex.; Samuel F. Webb for the district of Arizona; George P. Finlay for the district of Galveston, Tex.; Lewis P. Stearnes for the district of Newport News, Va. Naval officer: Jeff B. Snyder of Louisiana for the district of New Orleans, La. Surveyors: Felix G. Rudolph for the port of Paducah, Ky.; Benjamin F. Alford for the port of Louisville, Ky. Appraisers: Edward C. Russell in the district of Willamette, Oregon and Washington; Charles F. Alba, district of New Orleans; John E. Tucker in the district of San Francisco, Cal. Assistant appraisers: P. E. Prudhomme in the district of New Orleans; James P. Gallaher in the district of New Orleans.

Second Lieut. John F. Wild, District of Columbia, to be a first lieutenant in the revenue cutter service.

Also a number of postmasters.

CHOLERA'S INCREASE.

A Physician Has a New Theory Concerning Yellow Fever.

A telegram received this morning at the office of the surgeon general, through the State Department from the United States consul at Leghorn, brought the information that cholera is increasing to an alarming extent at that place. Within the past twenty-four hours there have been twenty-six new cases and fifty-six cases are now under treatment.

According to a telegram received in this city from Atlanta, Ga., Dr. J. J. Knott of that city is of the opinion that he has discovered the true cause of yellow fever and the remedy for it. He says it is nothing more nor less than phosphoric poison. He left last night for Washington to present his views to Surgeon General Wyman, and ask to be sent to Brunswick to test his theory on the yellow fever sufferers there.

Surgeon General Wyman stated to a Star reporter this morning that he had reason to believe that Dr. Knott is on his way to this city and upon his arrival here he will be given an opportunity to express his views. The surgeon general said that there are scores of people all the time who think they have hit upon the true cause and remedy for yellow fever. He declined to express any opinion as to the possible merits of this particular theory until he should have a more complete idea of it than the mere bald statement that yellow fever is phosphoric poisoning.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Some Information in Regard to Their Purchase Sent to the Senate.

It is probable that never before has the Treasury Department been so flooded with resolutions calling for information as it has been during this extraordinary session, due of course, to the pending debate on the financial question. The latest reply to a query of the Senate came today in response to a resolution of the 19th instant, directing the Secretary to acquaint the Senate when and in what amounts government bonds have been purchased since 1879, the rate and the aggregate amount of premium paid on such purchases; whether any such purchases have been made without the notice required by law, and what amount of public moneys, by years, has been deposited in national banks since 1879, and what interest these institutions paid for the use of the money.

It appears from the treasury statement that during the fourteen years covered by the inquiry bonds have been purchased only during six years, 1880, 1881 and 1888 to 1891 inclusive, the total aggregating $446,459,450, and the net premium on the same being $60,125,217.98. It will be seen that there were no bonds purchased from 1882 to 1887, inclusive. During that period there were outstanding, bonds which had become redeemable at the pleasure of the government and the surplus revenues were applied to their redemption at par. There have been no purchases since 1891.

In regard to the implied violation of law the Secretary says there is no law requiring the department to give public notice of the purchase by the government of its bonds; but that there have been no such purchases since 1879 except in pursuance of public notice. The amount of public money held by national bank depositories is found to range from a little more than seven million of dollars in 1879 to the high water mark of almost fifty-five million in 1888, from which point it declined to a little more than twelve million for the last fiscal year. No interest has been paid for the use of this money.

Personal Mention.

Mr. O. B. Hallam has returned to his home after three weeks' stay at the world's fair and Detroit. To the latter place he was sent as a delegate to the St. Andrew Brotherhood convention.

Chief Clerk Jacobs of the general land office and Commissioner Lamoreaux are at Beaver Dam, Wis.

Attorney General Olney has gone to Boston for a few days, and Solicitor General Maxwell is in charge of the Department of Justice.

Mr. M. L. Kenney and Mr. Coker of this city have been the guests of Mrs. R. L. Coker of Baltimore.

THE SENATE STEERER

How Mr. Wolcott Alluded to the Democratic Leader.

A LIVELY TIME IN THE SENATE.

It Was Precipitated by the Du Bois Resolution.

BITTER PERSONALITIES.

Today's session of the Senate was the most exciting of any that has occurred since the beginning of the silver debate. It was marked by bitter personalities, the disclosure of some secrets, and a general befuddlement of the atmosphere that surrounds the fate of the repeal bill. The silver men charged the repeal leaders with attempts to force the Senate next week to sit from 11 o'clock in the morning until midnight.

Senator Chandler announced that although he would vote for repeal, he was not in complete accord with the repeal party. Senator Gorman was denounced by Mr. Wolcott as the steering committee of the Senate, assisted by Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Mr. Gorman accused Mr. Wolcott of eavesdropping. Altogether, it was a very lively day.

The whole matter was precipitated by Mr. Dubois' resolution to postpone the consideration of silver, tariff and election questions until January 15, or after the three states of Washington, Wyoming and Montana should have filled the vacancies in the Senate.

Mr. Chandler Arrests Attention.

There had been no particular attention paid to the debate thus far, but when Senator Chandler arose there was a general swinging around of chairs and he had a very full audience. He reviewed the history of the case of the three Senators who were rejected by the Senate, and claimed that in the early consideration of the case in April it was admitted by those who opposed their admission that there would be a majority of from 10 to 15 in favor of them. On the second consideration, however, in August, that majority had mysteriously disappeared, and in its stead there was a majority against seating the three Senators.

Senator Hoar suggested a compromise, to be effected by debating the silver bill without voting until the three states should have a chance to re-elect Senators. He said it was apparent from the attitude of Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Dubois would not count upon the unqualified support of all his friends on the silver side in his postponing resolution.

"Can we count upon the support of those who are not on our side of the silver question?" asked Mr. DuBois.

"I think you probably can," was Mr. Hoar's reply.

Mr. Wolcott Throws a Firebrand.

It was at this time that Senator Wolcott cast his firebrand upon the tinder that was scattered over the Senate floor. He alluded to the change of votes upon the question of admission of Mr. Mantle, and said that there could be no question about the mutability of human nature. He quoted the words of Sancho Panza thus, "Every man is as God hath made him, and often times a great deal worse." He said that the people of the three states in question need not distress themselves about the tariff question or the election laws. They would have ample time to elect their Senators to vote upon the silver bill now pending. That would be true in spite of the cruel and unusual hours that had been imposed upon the Senate. Senator Aldrich interposed a question while Mr. Wolcott was talking about the readiness of the silver men to take a vote upon cloture and showed a good deal of feeling, which was a hint of the scenes that were about to follow.

Mr. Wolcott went on to say: "We are not without inclination that the burden that is so heavy upon the shoulders of the Senate will be made much lighter next week. We are informed that an agreement has been reached among those who are in favor of repeal for the Senate to meet at 11 o'clock each day and to continue in session until midnight. This has been initiated by the Senator who is supposed to be the 'steerer' of so many Senators on the democratic side who have deserted their party and platform and allied themselves with the personal fortunes of the executive. He has consulted with the Senator on this side of the chamber who is known as the dominant apostle of protection."

Mr. Wolcott evidently alluded to Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island from the amused glances that were cast upon the latter from all parts of the chamber. Mr. Wolcott went on to say that the proposition to sit until midnight would be futile.

Senator Allen Chips In.

Senator Allen of Nebraska secured the floor at once and it was generally felt that the end of the incident had come, for the populist from the northwest was expected to make a long third party speech that would tire everybody out and give the antagonists a chance to cool off. Mr. Allen explained that though he had voted against the admission of the three Senators he should vote in favor of postponement because he felt that there would be a great injustice done the three states if a vote on the silver bill should be taken with their representation incomplete. During one of his characteristic arguments to show the increasing poverty of the people he alluded to the recent bloodshed in New York.

An Interruption by Mr. Hill.

Senator Hill interrupted to affirm that it was the Sherman act that caused these riots. A heated discussion arose between Senators Hill, Allen, Gray and Butler, in which the South Carolina Senator endeavored to pin Mr. Hill down to an explicit statement of just how the Sherman act affected the people. He claimed that there was just as much money in the city of New York now as at any other time, and challenged Mr. Hill to deny it, but the wily Senator from New York had left the chamber, and Mr. Gray did not care to answer for him. Senator Allen, continuing, alluded to the Sherman act as a measure that its author had acknowledged to be a makeshift to prevent the passage of the free coinage bill. It was a trick to deceive the people, and its author had admitted it to be such.

Senator Sherman Involved.

Senator Hoar called Mr. Sherman's attention to these words, but the latter declined to answer the populist Senator until the again referred to what he said was Senator Sherman's admission that the act was intended to deceive the people. Then Mr. Hoar called out loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "the Chair said it again," and Mr. Sherman arose to ask Senator Allen if he had really said such a thing. Mr. Allen disclaimed these words and explained that he had merely said that Senator Sherman had admitted that the bill was a compromise to defeat free silver. A murmur of amused assent arose from the galleries and the floor, but Senator Sherman accepted the apology and sat down. Senator Allen concluded in a few minutes, and there was a general hurrying into the chamber from the cloak room as Mr. Gorman arose to address the Senate.

Mr. Gorman's Lecture.

This was an unusual thing as the Maryland Senator usually sits quiet during the debate. He said, "We are all aware that the pending resolution is one of a series which we all know have been introduced for the purpose of consuming the two hours devoted to morning business. It was a part of the plan of the silver opposition to consume time. It is natural, it is very right and no one can object." Mr. Gorman went on to criticise the manner of conducting the debate and said that the scenes of the past week were without parallel in the history of the country. "The opponents of

(Continued on Sixth page.)

THE DISTRICT OFFICES.

Though the President Has Not Given Them Much Attention,

Some of Them May Be Filled Within a Day or Two—Mr. Ross High in Favor.

The President has so far given no intimation whatever of his intentions in regard to District appointments, and, according to the best possible information, he has not yet given the matter "serious attention." The fact that the term of Commissioner Ross has expired has been brought to his notice, as has also the fact that Marshal Ransdell has served the full four years of his term. In the latter case it has also been pointed out that a new quarter begins in a few days, and that in case a change in the marshalship is determined upon it would facilitate matters if it were made before the next quarter.

Will Take His Time.

While the President appreciates these considerations, it is said that they are not sufficient to provoke him to act until he has had ample time to consider his course in the matter. Other questions of far greater importance to the nation at large have engrossed so much of his time since the meeting of Congress that it is said he has not been able to give local questions the consideration they deserve. It is known that he does not regard immediate action essential in the case of Commissioner Ross, for the reason that the statute under which his appointment was made permits his performing the full functions of his office until his successor shall have been appointed and confirmed, regardless of the fact that the term for which he was appointed has expired. Mr. Ross' excellent service in his trying position is one of the strongest reasons for the general belief among his many friends that he will be his own successor. There is good authority for the statement that he is held in high esteem at the White House, and that he stands an excellent chance of reappointment. That this impression is strong with the democracy of the District is evidenced by the fact that no special efforts are being made to bring about the appointment of any one else. There is but one open candidate in the field—Mr. Boteler of Georgetown—and his advocates have confined their public operations to filing a petition with Private Secretary Thurber. A good deal of quiet wire pulling in the interests of other willing citizens may be in progress, but if so it has not yet made itself manifest in the usual quarters.

May Come Within a Day or Two.

Although it is not probable that any local appointments will be made for some time yet, it is just possible that the President may dispose of the matter within the next day or two. This would not be at all improbable in the event that he decides on the reappointment of Commissioner Ross. It is generally believed that this appointment will be settled before the others are finally considered. Those regarded as being next in order of settlement are the marshalship, the recorder of deeds and the register of wills. The postmaster and the district attorney are not likely to be disturbed for some time to come, in view of the fact that their terms of office began at a much later date than the others.

MR. MORGAN'S DENIAL

That There is Any Personal Altercation With the President.

After the heated argument between Senators Palmer and Stewart yesterday afternoon, which was outlined in The Star of last evening, the Nevada silver leader confined his remarks to generalities that aroused little interest, and after about an hour more of talk he yielded the floor to Senator Morgan, who desired to pay attention to the allusions made to him by the Times. He said:

"I am very happy to state that between the President and myself there exists the most cordial personal relations. They have always existed, and I hope they ever will; for I esteem and prize him very highly in all personal respects, and in his public career. I think that the history of Mr. Cleveland is a history which illustrates some of the highest properties of the American character. I differ with Mr. Cleveland in some of his views of public policy. I do not think that I differ with him on any questions that are vital to the country, or vital to the democratic party.

"With this statement I feel justified in saying that in this particular article the paper played the part simply of a mischief-maker. There was no occasion for that newspaper to take me up or Mr. Cleveland, and to bring us together in this irritating and unfortunate attitude to each other, and which, without explanation, the country might understand to be real and true, whereas it is simply and maliciously false. We hold no such relations to each other as are indicated in that article."

Mr. Voorhees Defends.

Mr. Voorhees said he was very glad to hear the remarks of the Senator from Alabama in regard to the assault which had been made upon the President for the last two days. He desired to account for the attitude of silence observed on the democratic side of the chamber in the face of the assault. It was that it had not been thought necessary to say a single word in defense of Mr. Cleveland, from the time he was born in New Jersey up to the present hour.

Whether Senators differed from Mr. Cleveland or agreed with him, nobody failed to recognize his stalwart and powerful character and his high integrity. He hoped that this little tribute would be taken as sufficient to account for the fact that the democratic side of the chamber would not feel called upon to enter upon any defense of the President unless something far more important was charged against him than had been charged up to this time.

The Senate at 6 p. m., after a short executive session, adjourned.

Redemption of Paper Money.

The Treasury Department is redeeming United States paper money and national bank notes at the rate of about $1,250,000 a day. The paper money coming in for redemption is of an unusually dirty and torn character and shows that it has been used up to the limit, both as regards health and safety of value. During the financial stringency, when paper money and, in fact, every class of money was scarce, banks and other holders of paper money would not part with it as long as a bill would hold together, but now that money is becoming more plentiful the amount being sent daily to the treasury for redemption is increasing. It takes only forty-eight hours to replace old bills with new ones, so that the holders are not kept out of their money long. Most of the new notes issued in place of the old notes destroyed are of the denominations of $5, $10 and $20. The redemption force of the treasury is handling the large redemptions with dispatch at present. At one time last January the redemptions were so heavy that additional clerks had to be employed, and even then the work was two weeks behind.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was sixty-seven; of this number forty were to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation, and twenty-seven by removal.

The Virginia appointments were as follows: Hilton's, J. Curtis, vice F. G. Owens, resigned; Rensen's, T. E. St. John, vice D. H. Scott, resigned; Sweet Hall, B. Turner, vice B. B. Brown, removed.

The Union Pacific Railroad Report.

The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad has been received at the Department of the Interior.

Placed on File.

Mr. D. H. Goyen of Shelbyville, Ky., and Col George L. Ordway of Bismarck, N. D., have applied for appointment as chiefs of divisions in the Treasury Department.

CHASED BY CHINAMEN

An Exciting Scene in the Streets of Chicago.

RESULT OF A LAUNDRY DISPUTE

Three Celestials Run Amuck in a Crowd.

KNIVES AND FLATIRONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Israel Weinberg went into the laundry at 500 Jefferson street, conducted by Chinamen, and called for his linen last evening. It was not ready and he criticised the delay. Immediately Kling Ling grabbed a hatchet and made for him. As