THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, corner 11th St., by
The Evening Star Newspaper Company,
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office, 88 Potter Building.

THE EVENING STAR is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44c. per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.
SATURDAY QUINTUPLE SHEET STAR $1.00 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.60.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

VOL. 83, No. 20,720. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. TWO CENTS.

An index to advertisements will be found on Page 3.

THE LONG DEBATE.

It Has Been a Campaign of Education.

SO THINKS MR. J. STERLING MORTON.

An Interesting Talk From the Secretary of Agriculture.

THE NATURE OF MONEY.

"A campaign of education" is the phrase which is used by Mr. J. Sterling Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture, when speaking of the two months devoted to the discussion in Congress of the silver bill. As is well known, although Mr. Morton hails from a part of the country where silver men are in the majority, he is not an advocate of the free coinage of silver. He can tell why he is not in language that is at once picturesque and convincing. He has followed the progress of the silver struggle of the past two months with close attention, and now that it is over he believes that the delay has resulted in more educational good than financial harm.

The manufacturers and commercial men, he said today to a Star reporter, believed that a delay in silver legislation meant great loss of money in all branches of trade and a crippling of the business interests. While he thought that to some extent this is true, whether due to this cause or not entirely, yet he was of the opinion that the long-drawn-out debate had induced people throughout the country to read up on the subject of money, and he believed that, as a consequence of the debate and the thought and deliberation given to this topic by people all through the country, better and more wholesome ideas prevailed today in regard to the nature and functions of money than ever before.

What Some People Thought.

"Some people thought," he said, "that government made money and gave to it its value. When, on the contrary, all that the stamp of the government on money indicated was that the price of metal had a certain fineness and weight. It is true that there was the legal tender quality of money, but the value and nature of that was extremely doubtful and often over-estimated, as economists had argued."

"Some might say," he added, "that the government during the war issued fiat money. But that was a mistake. The greenbacks were not fiat money, but were simply promises on the part of the government to pay dollars, and their value fluctuated as the confidence on the part of the people that the government would be able to redeem its promises increased or diminished or fluctuated.

"There is another result that I trust will come from this discussion, and that is the weakening of its hold upon the people of what might be termed the idea of paternalism in the relation of the people of this country to the government. As soon as this financial depression began to be felt the people, or at least very largely so, turned to the government for relief. In a country like this, where the entity called government is composed of the individuals who are citizens of the country, it is about as sensible for them to look upon their own government as a father to them as for a son to endeavor to establish by legal evidence that he is his own father. We have no wards in this country except those who have been given an exclusive market for their goods. The government has built about this class a high wall, which reserves to them the American market.

What the Government Cannot Do.

"But the government cannot stamp a piece of metal that is worth 68 cents and by that act make it worth $1. The value of a commodity depends upon the relation of supply to demand. It is said that labor and capital create values. But this is a mistake. Sometimes labor and capital may erect a fine mill for the manufacture of woolen blankets in a tropical country, and an artificial ice plant near the north pole. But in neither case is value created, for the reason that there is no demand. But shift the location of these two establishments, then there will be a value because there will be a demand.

"It has been said that I was opposed to the free coinage of silver. That is true when there is such a disparity between the mint price and the bullion market price. If I have a twenty-dollar gold piece, and in some way the stamp of the government becomes obliterated, I can get $20 for its bullion. But if twenty silver dollars were crushed out of all resemblance to money under the weight of a railroad engine, for example, the mass of metal would be worth to me about half what it was before the accident occurred. Before free coinage is established there must be more of a parity between the bullion and the coin value of silver. In my opinion no arbitrary action can bring this about. Even an international commission would be powerless.

"It is my belief that today the people of this country have a clearer comprehension of what money is and what it means than ever before."

REGULAR ARMY ENLISTMENTS.

Nearly 60 Per Cent of the Applicants Rejected for Various Causes.

The annual report of Surgeon General George M. Sternberg of the army was made public today. It treats at length of the health of the army, the sanitary condition of posts and other matters within its jurisdiction. He gives interesting statistics relative to applicants for enlistment in the army, and says that of the 25,012 men examined 14,904, or 59.59 per cent, were rejected on the primary examination.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

No Action on a New Site to Be Taken During Recess.

No action looking to the selection of a site for a new government printing office will be taken by the joint subcommittee on public buildings and grounds during the coming recess. It is thought that the proposals for furnishing a site are now all before the committee and they will be permitted to remain pending until a meeting of the full joint subcommittee can be held early in December.

Action can then be taken upon the final selection of the site, it is said, in time to prepare the plans of the building and begin excavating in the following spring.

The Assistant Secretary of War.

It has just been developed that Mr. Uhl of Michigan, who has accepted the office of first assistant secretary of state, had previously declined the office of assistant secretary of war. Secretary Lamont is in no hurry to make a change in the office of his chief assistant, and the prospects are that Gen. Grant will retain his position for some time to come. He placed his resignation at the disposal of the Secretary when he came into office on the 4th of March last and ever since has stood ready to relinquish the office at the Secretary's pleasure.

An Apparent Shortage of 1 Cent.

In going over the acounts of the internal revenue office for this district, located in Baltimore, last Tuesday the special inspectors from Washington discovered an apparent shortage of one cent. A re-examination was had, and it was found that a mistake had occurred in the first examination and that the accounts were perfectly correct in every particular.

CLARENCE KING INSANE.

Said to Have Been Taken to an Asylum.

His Friends in This City Shocked and Surprised at the News—His Scientific Career.

The New York Sun today has the following: It became known yesterday that Mr. Clarence King, who was once director of the United States Geological Survey, and who is a member of the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Union League, Century and Tuxedo Clubs, had been committed to an insane asylum on Tuesday.

Mr. King's home is in Newport, but for several weeks he had been living at the Union League Club and at the home of his parents in this city. It could not be learned yesterday to which asylum he had been committed, but in all probability it is Bloomingdale.

Mr. King, although not a wealthy man, had a comfortable income, which he added to by literary work. Until about three weeks ago he took great pride in his personal appearance, keeping his short, grayish-brown beard always carefully trimmed and wearing scrupulously clean clothes and linen.

Then his friends noticed one day that he had suddenly become very slovenly and careless about his appearance and his dress. His beard and hair grew unkempt, he wore soiled linen, and his clothes looked worn and old.

He avoided his old friends, and acted strangely whenever any one spoke to him. His mental trouble affected his frame, and he grew emaciated.

On Monday two physicians examined him and declared him to be mentally unsound. They made out the formal certificate, and this with commitment papers was presented the next day to Judge Patterson of the supreme court, who was confined to his house at 19 East 45th street by a slight illness.

After the papers had been signed Mr. King was removed to an asylum. At Bloomingdale yesterday Dr. Hall declined to say whether or not Mr. King was there or anything about the case.

Surprise in This City.

Mr. King has many warm friends in this city, and to some of them today the information of the publication given above was conveyed by a Star reporter. Maj. Powell, the director of the geological survey; Mr. Arnold Hague of the survey and Mr. McChesney, the disbursing officer of the survey, all of whom are intimate friends of Mr. King, were overwhelmed by the information. Maj. Powell thought that there must be some mistake, and that another man having the same name had been confused with his former associate. Mr. Hague had received a long letter from Mr. King, dated about a week ago, which was written in congratulation of the marriage engagement of Mr. Hague, which Mr. King had heard about upon his return recently from a trip to British Columbia. Mr. Hague telegraphed yesterday to Mr. King at his club address in New York, asking him to breakfast with him in that city tomorrow morning, as it is Mr. Hague's intention to go to New York today. This morning he had received no reply, but he did not think that there was anything strange in that, as he supposed that Mr. King might be at his home in Newport. Mr. Hague has not seen Mr. King recently, as the latter has been absent in the west, but he has had no reason to suppose that such an affliction was likely to come upon him. The letter to him was a characteristic one, and certainly showed no indications of mental trouble.

The other friends of Mr. King in this city express the utmost surprise that he should be in the condition described in the newspaper account, and are of the opinion that if the statements are true the affliction came upon him suddenly and without the warning that is usual in such cases. Mr. King has so many friends in this city that the news, if it should prove to be correct, would cause a general feeling of sadness in the circle where he is known and loved. He has qualities of heart and head which make him immensely popular. His residence is at Newport, where his mother lives.

Sketch of His Career.

Mr. King is about fifty years of age and soon after graduating from the Yale Scientific School, which was in the year 1862, he started on a horseback trip through the west and began the series of geological investigations and surveys in the western country which has made his name famous among scientific men, and which eventually laid the foundations for the system of thorough surveys which have been and are now conducted by the geological survey. On his first trip he crossed the continent on horseback from the Missouri river to California, where he became a member of the geological survey of that state. He continued that work until 1866, making a careful study of the gold belt of the Sierra mountains. It was through his discoveries in that region that the age of the gold-bearing rocks was determined. Returning east he conceived a plan for an elaborate and complete geological section of the Western Cordilleras mountain system at the widest expansion of the fortieth parallel. The Secretary of War sanctioned the plan and in March, 1867, the necessary legislation being secured, Mr. King was placed in charge of the expedition. He was engaged in that work five years, and in 1870 began the publication of his reports. They were completed eight years later and were issued under the title of "Professional Papers of the Engineer Department, United States Army." They were in seven quarto volumes and two atlases, of which the first volume on "Systematic Geology" was entirely the work of Mr. King. In 1872 Mr. King exposed the diamond field hoax. At that time it was rumored that large diamond fields of enormous value had been discovered in the west. The alleged fields were within the territory of Mr. King's survey. It was afterward found that quantities of diamonds had been brought from London and "salted" in the alleged diamond districts in question. At Mr. King's suggestion, in 1878, the several national government surveys then engaged in field work were consolidated into the United States geological survey, Mr. King being appointed director. Mr. King resigned his office in 1881. Since that time he had devoted his attention to the pursuit of special geological research. He is a member of many scientific societies, both in this country and in Europe. In 1876 Mr. King was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He has contributed many articles to current literature and is the author of "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada."

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. Payne Says That the McKinley Bill is Working Satisfactorily.

Mr. Payne of the minority of the ways and means committee says that it is his idea that the republicans will have nothing to offer to the tariff question except a report on the result of their examination of whatever bill the democrats bring in, the republican position being that the McKinley bill will fill the requirements of the country and that no other legislation is necessary. "The hearings," he said, "disclosed very clearly that the McKinley bill is operating satisfactorily. Even the democrats who appeared before the committee stated that the measure was satisfactory in its operation, as to their special industry."

Mr. Payne said that the republicans would probably have no suggestions as to increasing the revenues except that if it could be made known that the McKinley law would be undisturbed for two years there would be importations enough to bring in all the revenue the government would need. He thought the sole trouble now was due to the fact that goods were not being imported as long as there was doubt as to what the duties would be in a short time. He said the democrats appeared to be entirely in the dark themselves as to what they would do, and that the country was in a corresponding condition of uncertainty.

Ivy City Post Office.

J. C. May was today appointed postmaster at Ivy City, D. C., vice Miss Mary J. Rosewag, resigned.

SENATE SCENES.

Closing Hours in the Upper Branch of Congress.

PROTESTS AGAINST ADJOURNMENT.

But the House Resolution Is Finally Agreed To.

NOT A QUORUM PRESENT.

There were twenty-six Senators in their seats this noon when the session was begun. The republican side was almost deserted. Many of the republicans have made haste to get out of town after the climax of the silver fight. Senator Lodge is in Massachusetts stumping for Greenhalge, and Senator Sherman has gone to Ohio to assist in McKinley's canvass. Senator Allison has been in Iowa for some time. Mr. Daniel and Mr. Hunton are in Virginia trying to patch up the holes that the populists have begun to make in the state ticket.

Senator Hill on Hand.

It was expected that Senator Hill would follow his colleague, Senator Murphy, into the maelstrom of Gotham as soon as the Senate had passed the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, but the House has shown such an impolite disposition to haggle over amendments that he has delayed his departure. There has, however, been such an exodus from both sides that there was a great thrill of excitement yesterday when Senator Allen, from mere force of habit, noted "no quorum" while the Senate was in a tangle over the bill for the relief of the South Carolina cyclone. It was highly probable that a quorum could not have been obtained, and Senator Allen, on being informed to that effect, made haste to withdraw his suggestion. Senator Colquitt was wheeled up to the Capitol today, and sat through the morning hours.

Some Busy Officials.

Mr. Towles, the chief clerk of the House, was a busy man today communicating all sorts of matters to the Senate at the behest of the Speaker. Correspondingly, Mr. Bassett—Isaac Bassett—was kept on his feet a good part of the day. He made his little speech, "A message from the House of Representatives," several times. But he needs no practice in this bit of elocution. He has it down very fine. The Vice President was also a busy official, and between his gavel pounding and the signing of bills, he was kept in motion most of the three hours that constituted the session. The enrolling clerks of the Senate were also very lively, and the ink flowed like mountain brooks.

A Feeble Filibuster.

The closing hours of the Senate were marked by a feeble attempt to filibuster on the part of the populists, who have got so thoroughly in the habit during the silver fight that it is hard for them to desist. While everyone expected the adjournment resolution to be adopted without trouble there were certain signs of nervousness on the part of the democratic leaders who desired it to go through when it was brought up for action immediately after the Senate convened.

The Senate went into a sort of experience meeting, and several of the democrats arose and briefly gave their reasons why an adjournment at this time would not be good policy. Senator Coke read a little speech, in which he said that the democrats had everything to lose and nothing to gain, while the republicans had everything to gain and nothing to lose. The other speeches fell like chestnuts dropping from a tree in the autumn, and for a few minutes a sharp, brisk artillery fire was kept upon the resolution.

Senator Allen Takes a Hand.

Then Senator Allen swung his great frame into the arena and showed the Senate his populist teeth. He said that the populists were there for business, and proposed to stay there, and he gave evidence of good faith by proposing a joint resolution directing the Secretary of State to send out circulars to all consular officers of the United States, instructing them to advise people in foreign countries not to emigrate to this country until the state of the laboring classes here has been improved.

He did not press it to a vote, however, and Senator Blackburn said that he saw no reason why the Senate should not adjourn. He answered a suggestion that was made by Senator Cockrell that it was impossible to maintain a quorum by asserting that there was then a quorum on the floor. As a matter of fact, there were then only thirty-nine by actual count and they were non-visible through the cloak room doors. The democrats were evidently afraid of a yea and nay vote, which would unquestionably have developed the presence of no quorum.

Yeas and Nays Called for.

Mr. Peffer realized this and started out to make trouble for his friends on the other side of the chamber. In his mildest tones he suggested that there seemed to be some difference of opinion on the democratic side, and that as it was a matter of great importance, he thought everybody ought to be on record on the question of adjournment. So he blandly insinuated that there ought to be a roll call.

"The yeas and nays are demanded," said the Vice President. "Is there a second?"

Mr. Peffer's hand went straight up in the air. So did Mr. Allen's. Senator Gray raised his partly, but he was not very enthusiastic about it, and Mr. Call held his up in a half hearted manner. The Vice President counted the hands and said: "Evidently there is not a sufficient number to demand the yeas and nays. The question is upon agreeing to the resolution."

Yeas were loud and strong; the nays were weak.

"The ayes have it. The resolution is agreed to."

The announcement came so suddenly that Senator Peffer, who was evidently preparing for a long siege, was taken unawares and gracefully yielded up the ghost.

A Treasury Statement.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows there has been a net increase of $16,604,764 in the circulation since the 1st of October, and that the circulation per capita is now $25.49, an increase of twenty cents during the period mentioned. The general stock of all money coined and issued in the United States is placed at $2,204,651,000, of which $486,106,318 is in the treasury and $1,718,544,682 is in circulation.

The various kinds of money in the treasury November 1 are given as follows: Gold coin, $66,616,899; standard silver dollars, $369,606,732; subsidiary silver, $12,667,195; gold certificates, $115,860; silver certificates, $7,727,272; treasury notes, act July 14, 1890, $1,916,606; United States notes, $24,788,988; currency certificates, act June 8, 1872, $100,000, and national bank notes, $11,566,766.

Opening of the Cherokee Strip.

Secretary Lamont yesterday transmitted to the House the report of Col. Heylupon the part taken by the United States troops in the opening of the Cherokee strip, and the killing of Mr. Hill. Col. Heyl states that he made an impartial investigation of the killing of Mr. Hill, also a searching inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the opening of the strip. The report shows that Hill was killed in the southwest corner of Cherokee strip, after having made a run of about three miles from the Kansas line. Sergeant Willard, the report says, was zealous in the discharge of his duties, and after firing a few shots to stop the rush, allowed the crowds to go without further effort to stop them, seeing that it would be useless. In conclusion, Col. Heyl says that if it had not been for the presence of troops the Cherokee strip would have been overrun and entirely filled with schooners.

YOUNG TUCKER'S DEATH.

The Matter Has Been Fully Investigated by the Hospital Staff

And Dr. Kerr is Completely Acquitted of Any Neglect—Mr. Tucker's Complaint and Dr. Kerr's Statement.

Every once in a while there is some complaint made as to the management of the Emergency Hospital. This is rather to be expected from the nature of the institution and the character of the cases which receive attention there.

The latest complaint that has been brought to the attention of the directors is in connection with the death of a young man at the hospital on August 29 last. The young man was J. Harry Tucker, a bricklayer, who fell from a broken scaffold at 1732 16th street. Owing to an error in receiving the telephone call the ambulance was delayed nearly an hour in reaching the place of the accident. The injured man was then taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he died about sixteen hours afterward.

An Investigation Made.

Mr. G. H. Tucker, the father of the unfortunate man, at once made complaint to the board of directors charging that Dr. Kerr, the surgeon in charge, had not done his duty in the matter and demanding an investigation. This has been held and the visiting staff of the hospital, by whom the investigation was made, have fully exonerated Dr. Kerr from all responsibility or blame. The matter, however, has stirred up more than a little breeze and the hospital authorities feel gratified that it has been shown beyond a doubt that everything that was possible was done for the injured man.

The board at its next meeting will be called upon to act upon the report of the visiting staff, of which Dr. Swann M. Burnett is the president, and Dr. W. H. Hawkes the secretary. This meeting will be held in a few days.

Mr. Tucker's Communication.

Mr. Tucker has supplemented his complaint to the board by a communication to The Star, in which he criticises the action of the visiting staff in exonerating Dr. Kerr. In this communication Mr. Tucker says:

"It was expected that when my son was removed to the hospital he would receive immediate and skillful surgical or medical treatment by the surgeon in charge, but, unfortunately for the poor boy, it proved otherwise. Young Dr. Hough telephoned three different times for Dr. Kerr. The latter answered the messages, but failed to go to his post of duty, and my poor boy died. He lingered for about sixteen hours, and there is no doubt in my mind that, had the surgeon done his duty, my boy would be alive today."

What Dr. Kerr Says.

A Star reporter saw Dr. Kerr this morning. When the communication was called to his attention Dr. Kerr said that he was familiar with it and had received several like it and that he had urged upon the board that the fullest investigation be given. "The visiting staff," said Dr. Kerr, "to whom the matter was referred, found that there was no ground for the complaint. Dr. Hough emphatically denies that he telephoned three times. He telephoned me once and I was not in. The next time he found me and asked for directions, describing the character of the accident. It was a concussion of the base of the brain, not in a portion of the skull where the operation of trephining would be possible.

"There is no occasion for surgical interference in an accident like that of young Tucker's, and there was no need for me to go to the hospital. Dr. Hough understood the case and in addition I directed that the man be removed to the upper ward, where he could have darkness and quiet and proper care. This was absolutely all that could be done for him and I could and would have done nothing more had I gone there in person. There is no operation known to surgery for such an injury and my attendance was neither necessary nor asked for by the physician in charge of the hospital. His report was a matter of form and routine.

"There was nothing that could have been done for young Tucker, and his death was the necessary result of his injury. I can understand Mr. Tucker's feeling in the matter, but he is in error when he says that surgical aid would saved his son's life. This is more than borne out in Dr. Burnett's report. I am indebted to The Star for its fairness in ascertaining both sides of this affair."

The Babcock Amendment.

Mr. Cobb, from the committee on the District of Columbia, today reported to the House the Babcock amendment to the new liquor law of the District relating to the 400-foot limit. This is the bill which was before the committee at the hearing given yesterday and published in The Star at the time. The bill was placed on the calendar of the House.

Government Receipts Today.

The receipts from internal revenue today were $409,728; from customs, $328,471.

Chinese Exclusion.

The Senate yesterday afternoon passed the Chinese exclusion act without a division, after all amendments had been rejected.

Employes Continued.

The Senate today adopted a resolution continuing its employes at the Maltby House annex during the recess of Congress. A resolution introduced the other day providing for the employment of an additional messenger on the force of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate at $1,440 a year was reported back from the committee on contingent expenses adversely and was indefinitely postponed.

More Money Needed in the South.

Representative Gresham of Texas appeared before the House committee on banking and currency today. He spoke of the need of more money in the south and west, and in favor of repealing the tax of ten per cent on the circulation of state banks.

Justice Harlan's Secretary.

Mr. Perry Allen of the State Department has resigned to accept the position of secretary to Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court.

River Platte Cattle.

From Buenos Ayres advices the bureau of the American republics learns that the total slaughter of cattle in the districts of the River Platte and Rio Grande do Sul during the season of 1893 amounted to 2,009,000 head against 1,962,000 head during the season of 1892. Statistics of the annual slaughter would seem to indicate that the stock of horned cattle in the River Platte region has greatly increased since 1875, when 1,542,000 head of cattle were killed.

Put His Arm Around Her Waist.

The sensational damage suit commenced by Emily Peterson against Henry Williams, a well-known citizen of Bloomfield, Pa., a few months ago was settled yesterday. The plaintiff claimed $1,000 damages for injury to her feelings resulting from the actions of the defendant, who, she alleged, put his arm around her waist.

A French Historian Dead.

Joseph Eugene Bonnemere, the historian, died in Angers, France, on Tuesday. M. Bonnemere was born in Saumur, France, in 1813. His first published works were plays. After his fortieth year, however, he devoted himself to historical research and writing. He wrote a "Popular History of France," "History of the Religious Wars of the Sixteenth Century" and several volumes concerning the peasantry of France since the twelfth century.

WILL BE HOT WORK.

Lively Finish to the Fight in Virginia.

RICHMOND POPULISTS SHOW CONFIDENCE

They Predict the Success of Their State Ticket.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM ONLY 15,000.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 3.—The populists and republicans are rejoicing today over their big combination rally held last night. It was the largest gathering of the campaign and is a good indication of the headway the populists are making, even in this city, the stronghold of democracy.

The populists claim that they will elect their state ticket by twelve or fifteen thousand majority.

They concede that the democrats will secure the legislature.

The small majority claimed by the democrats, 15,000, is significant. Chairman Ellyson says it will be at least that large. This is a very modest claim considering the fact that Gov. McKinney received over 40,000 majority.

From a non-partisan view of the situation it is safe to predict that the democrats will elect their ticket by a small majority. The material reduction, however, of the democratic majority by the populists will no doubt be very encouraging to the latter.

The democratic managers are arranging for a big rally to take place in this city probably Monday night on the eve of election day. Well-known orators will be present and they hope to offset the feeling of disaffection in the ranks of democracy created by the big populist rally last night. Senator Daniel has taken the stump in earnest and will speak both day and night until election.

Tomorrow night he will address a monster democratic demonstration at Danville and will wind up Monday night in Franklin county.

Encouraging news for the democrats comes from Louisa county, conceded to be the hotbed of the populists, to the effect that the democratic nominees for the first time since the campaign have hopes of success.

The campaign now is a veritable whirlpool of activity, and the fight will be waged hot and fast until next Monday night.

A CONSUL CALLED BACK.

Certain Charges Against His Character to Be Investigated.

The President has informed Senator Hunton of Virginia that it has become necessary to investigate certain charges affecting the character of Mr. J. Hampton Hoge of Roanoke, Va., recently appointed United States consul at Amoy, China. Mr. Hoge has already started for his post.

Telegrams have been sent to him at San Francisco by the State Department requesting his return to Washington to answer the charges.

A San Francisco dispatch says: "Col. Hoge was to have sailed hence on the Gaelic this afternoon. He received an intimation last evening by telegraph that he had been removed from his office by President Cleveland on account of certain charges that had been made against him, the nature of which the dispatch failed to state. Col. Hoge, on being interviewed, expressed great surprise at his recall and stated his intention of proceeding to Washington at once to investigate the cause for the same."

Nelson Conrad, son of Prof. Conrad, formerly of the Maryland Agricultural College, had been selected as vice consul at Amoy.

Competitive Test of Rapid Fire Guns.

During the past two days a series of very interesting competitive tests have been in progress at the naval proving ground at Indian Head, between the Hotchkiss, Sponsel and Driggs-Schroeder six-pounder rapid-fire guns.

The board appointed to conduct the tests consisted of the following well-known naval officers: Lieut. Commander Couden, Lieut. Commander Sperry, Lieut. Mason, Prof. Alger.

The Hotchkiss gun passed the ordeal up to the point of extraction of a cartridge case, which had been rosined, when the extractor bent, and the block could not be forced home.

The Sponsel went through the test successfully, but, like the Hotchkiss, was unable to eject the rosined case, but no injury resulted to the extractors.

Both the Hotchkiss and Sponsel were subjected to excessive chamber pressures up to twenty tons per square inch, with no damage to either weapon.

A defective cartridge broke the firing pin of the Driggs-Schroeder gun, and the latter was withdrawn from the contest until a new firing pin could be procured.

The President and the Augusta Exposition.

Mr. Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga., headed a delegation of Augusta citizens that visited the White House this morning to invite the President to attend the Augusta exposition and state fair this month and next. They were unfortunate, however, in not finding the President, who remained at Woodley all day in conference with Secretary Carlisle, and arrangements were made for a visit to him tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The delegation also called on the members of the cabinet, Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Crisp and asked them to attend the exposition, and all the officials invited promised to go if they could.

Steamboat Inspections.

Gen. Dumont of the steamboat inspection service, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says that last year 7,837 vessels were inspected, of a tonnage of 1,621,531, an increase of 176 vessels and 75,206 in tonnage. The number of officers licensed was 37,795, an increase of 1,276.

It is estimated that between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 of passengers were carried during the fiscal year.

There were thirty-four accidents to steam vessels during the year resulting in loss of life.

Pensions Granted.

Original pensions were today granted to the following Washingtonians: John F. Hatton, Joseph Chester, Frederick Colbert and John Hearn. An increase of pension was granted to Victor Goyer.

Eliza Boyd of Baltimore was granted an original widow's pension.

Henry J. Davis of Elizabeth City, Va., was granted a pension as a survivor of the Mexican war.

Unable to Accept.

The Georgia delegation, headed by Mr. Patrick Walsh, waited on the President at the White House this morning and formally invited him to attend the coming Georgia state fair at Augusta. The delegation was accompanied by Speaker Crisp and Representatives Black and Turner of Georgia, who added their solicitations for the President's acceptance. The President replied that he was very much pleased at the kind words spoken, but that he felt that the pressure of his official duties would make it impossible for him to accept the invitation.

Naval Orders.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright has been ordered to duty on the training ship Portsmouth.

The Sentence Mitigated.

The President has acted in the cases of Military Cadets H. L. Applewhite and H. S. Rogers, who were recently court-martialed for leaving the hospital without permission, and sentenced to dismissal. The President mitigated the sentence in each case to one year's imprisonment.

MANY FINANCIAL MEASURES

Introduced in Both Houses During the Extra Session.

Hearings Had Upon Some—Two Have Been Postponed Until the Regular Session.

The extra session of Congress, ending today, was noted for the number of financial measures introduced in both houses and referred to committees for consideration. They included coinage bills of every character imaginable and propositions to amend the national banking laws without end.

Half a hundred bills relative to the banking laws were referred to the House committee on banking and currency and were the subject of many hearings. Bills repealing the tax of ten per cent on the circulation of state banks were numerous and received the most attention. Members from the west and south seemed favorable to relieving the state banks of this tax and many of them appeared before the committee to advocate the passage of some measure having this end in view. Members from their sections also spoke in support of the propositions to allow national banks to make loans on real estate security. Members from the south claimed that this would be a great help to southern planters in moving their crops and several of them earnestly advocated a measure of this kind pending before the committee.

To Increase the Circulation.

Propositions to increase the circulation were many and varied in their character, and came in for their share of the hearings. The only bill reported from the committee was one introduced by Mr. Cox of Tennessee restraining and forbidding the officers and employes of banks from absorbing the banks' funds. It does not prohibit the officers from obtaining loans, but it forces them to resort to a certain method of application for the loan that gives full notice to any director of the bank. It also requires the minutes of the bank to disclose the directors who voted for the loan. It prohibits overdrawing by any one connected with the bank.

The proposition to repeal the state bank tax was postponed until the first meeting of the committee in December. The reason for this action was that Congress would soon adjourn, and further that it was supposed the President, Secretary of the Treasury and the controller of the currency will have recommendations and suggestions of a financial nature to make when Congress meets in December.

Another matter that was presented to the committee and postponed until December was the suspension of the tax of ten per cent imposed on issues of banks of clearing house certificates made during the period of financial stringency. The committee were favorable to the proposition, but postponed it because there was no great necessity for acting upon it immediately.

The Coinage Committee.

The committee on coinage, weights and measures received the coinage bills, but did not act on any of them, as it became evident early in the session that the repeal bill was the only measure of this nature that would receive the attention of Congress at the extra session.

NON-PARTISAN W. C. T. U.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—At the afternoon session yesterday of the non-partisan W. C. T. U. the following were selected officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, Cleveland, Ohio; vice president, Mrs. H. C. Campbell, Pittsburg; general secretary, Mrs. H. J. Ingham of Ohio; recording secretary, Mrs. C. C. Alford of Massachusetts; treasurer, Mrs. Florence Porter, Winthrop, Me.

The evening session was taken up by an interesting address by Mrs. William Atkinson of London, England.

Another Porpedo Boat for Brazil.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Tribune says: Scarcely a day passes without some addition being reported to the fleet that President Peixoto of Brazil is organizing here to fight his rebellious admiral. The latest purchase reported is that of the submarine torpedo boat Peacemaker.

Jersey Bribers Sentenced.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 3.—Freeholder John E. Foalkes and Bridge Inspector Thomas Howard, indicted for conspiracy to bribe, were sentenced by Judge Dixon in the circuit court this morning to eighteen months at hard labor in the state prison. The convicted men will appeal their cases.

Nineteen New Yellow Fever Cases.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 3.—Nineteen new yellow fever cases are reported, including five whites—W. W. Hall, Hattie O'Brien, Eugene Creamer, Ralph Braswell, J. H. Hickman. No deaths. Fourteen discharged. Weather hot and muggy.

Work of the Exposition Post Office.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—James J. Hastings, superintendent of the model post office in the government building at the world's fair grounds, has made a report that during the period of the exposition 7,937,467 pieces of mail matter were dispatched and 7,121,916 pieces were received, as much work as in a city like Detroit or New Orleans.

An Eccentric St. Louis Millionaire.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Col. John G. Choteau, who is worth $2,000,000, created a sensation by appearing on Spruce and 11th streets late last night, where he owns nearly the whole block, and putting down a brick pavement. He wore a silk hat and kid gloves. He said there were too many people passing in the day time for him to do it with comfort.

Owners and Miners Confer.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A conference between the Coal Mine Owners' Association and delegates from the Miners' Federation to discuss means for bringing about a settlement of the strike was held in this city today. There was a large attendance. The proceedings were private.

A Bigamous Preacher.

FALMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 3.—Rev. Harry L. Strickland, who has filled the pastorates of the Congregational Churches in the villages of Hatchville and Wamcutt for eight months, has been relieved of his pastoral duties, it becoming known that he was a bigamist.

The Big Billiard Match Off.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Charles E. K. Parker has notified Frank Ives and Jake Schaefer that Slosson had telegraphed him to declare the three-cornered billiard tournament off.

Victim of the New York Eplosion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The body of Engineer John Armstrong, who had charge of the boiler which exploded yesterday in the dry dock, East Broadway and Battery railroad stables, was recovered early this morning. The body was found pinned under several beams.

Judgment Against the Maasdam.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The action brought in the admiralty court by the owners of the British steamer Winchester to recover salvage from the Dutch steamer Maasdam has resulted in a judgment of $1,250 in favor of the plaintiff.

After battling with the waves for nearly three days the Winchester was sighted, and stood by the Maasdam for six hours until the Dutch steamer P. Caland, for New York, came up and took the Maasdam in tow to Plymouth.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

The Extra Session Has at Last Come to an End.

NOT MUCH BUSINESS TODAY.

Some Wanted to Continue Right Along, Without Any Rest.

THEY WERE OUTVOTED.

The "last scene of all that ends the strange, eventful history" of the extra session which began three months since and closes today opened in the Senate chamber at noon with prayer by the blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Milburn. He besought divine favor on the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, now about to separate, and on all those engaged in the service of the two houses. The prayer closed in these words: "May Thy grace be the portion of our whole nation and Thy providence our unerring guide to prosperity, peace and safety; and, finally, to all our people, an entrance to the land of everlasting life."

There was a fair attendance of Senators, but an unusually small gathering of spectators in the galleries. Not the least ripple of excitement had outlasted the financial conflict, and everything was quiet and serene, as suited the occasion.

The reading of the journal was interrupted and its further continuance dispensed with, while Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) reported back from the committee on appropriations the House resolution for final adjournment at 3 p.m. today.

Protests Against Adjournment.

Mr. Coke (Tex.) protested against the adjournment. The poorest way, he said, for the democratic party to serve the country was for Congress to adjourn, go home and leave the public business.

Congress, he argued, should not adjourn, but should continue in session and proceed in the transaction of the public business. The federal elections bill had been passed by the House and was now before the Senate. The bankruptcy bill was now before the House and might be before the Senate in a few days. There was quite a number of bills awaiting action, some of them important.

Tariff reduction had been promised to the country by the democratic party, and if that promise was not to be broken, as another promise of equal importance had already been, it was time that the decks were being cleared and made ready for the contest to be made over it. The democratic party had everything to lose and nothing to gain by an adjournment, and the republican party had everything to gain and nothing to lose by it.

Mr. Dolph (Ore.) also opposed adjournment.

So did Mr. Harris (Tenn.), who thought that the democratic majority should stay and transact public business as rapidly as possible, and thus redeem its promises to the country.

Mr. Cockrell said that he heartily concurred in what had been said; but it was not worth while talking about it when they all knew that quorums could not be kept in either house.

Brief arguments against the resolution were made by Mr. Call (Fla.) and Mr. Berry (Ark.)

An Idle Parade of Zeal.

Mr. Gray (Del.) intimated that an attempt to continue the session would be an idle parade of zeal. The purpose for which Congress had been called in extra session was now behind them; and, after the strain of the last three months, Senators wanted an opportunity to attend to their private business.

He believed that no public service would be done by Congress remaining longer in session now; and he therefore hoped that the resolution would be agreed to.

Mr. Mills (Tex.) favored the resolution and expressed the opinion that a final adjournment now would expedite business in the next session, when he hoped the rules of the Senate would be amended so as to allow business to be transacted after fair discussion.

The resolution was further opposed by Mr. Allen (Neb.), and Mr. Peffer (Kan.) and was advocated by Mr. Blackburn (Ky.).

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) said that as a member of the committee on appropriations he had consented to a favorable report on the adjournment resolution because he supposed that adjournment was a foregone conclusion. There seemed to be, he said, in the minds of the majority, two great measures (so called)—one the passage of the bill to repeal the federal election laws, and the other the passage of a new tariff bill, or a reform tariff bill. He believed that if this Congress should, before adjournment today, announce to the country that it did not intend to take up either of these bills, it would be doing a very good piece of work for the country.

The Resolution Agreed to.

The final adjournment resolution was then agreed to without a division.

House bill in aid of the world's fair prize winners' exhibition in New York city was, on motion of Mr. Harris (Tenn.), taken up and passed.

The usual resolution of thanks to the Vice President and the president of the Senate pro tem. (Mr. Harris, dem., Tenn.) for the able, dignified, courteous and impartial manner in which they had each discharged the duties of the chair, were offered by Mr. Hoar (Mass.), and agreed to.

To Inform the President.

Mr. Harris expressed his "profound gratitude" for the honor done him. The Vice