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An index to advertisements will be found on Page 3.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Mr. Carlisle Issues a Blank and a Circular.

MORE THAN THE AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED.

Why Small Investors Will Not Likely Get Them.

MORE BONDS LOOKED FOR.

Secretary Carlisle today issued a circular accompanying a blank form for use in making proposals for the new 5 per cent loan. The blank form is as follows:

.....

.....

I hereby subscribe, under the terms of your circular of January 17, 1894, for U. S. five per cent ten-year bonds described in said circular of the face value of ..... dollars, and I agree to pay therefor at the rate of ..... per $100. I further agree, upon due notice of the acceptance of this subscription, to deposit the amount thereof in gold coin or gold certificates with the U. S. Assistant Treasurer at.....

I desire (registered or coupon) bonds, in denominations as follows.....

.....and I wish them to be delivered to me at.....

(Signature) .....

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

Text of the Circular.

The following is the text of the circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1894.

In subscribing for the new 5 per cent bonds under the circular of January 17, 1894, the annexed form should be followed. The blank may be detached, filled up, and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The subscriber should state plainly the amount of bonds desired, the price which he proposes to pay, and the place where the bonds should be delivered, which may be the subscriber's home or any other more convenient place. He should at the same time state whether he desires to deposit the amount of his subscription at the Treasury Department in the city of Washington, or at one of the following subtreasuries, viz: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco.

The bonds will be issued in the following denominations, viz: Coupon bonds, $50, $100 and $1,000; registered bonds, $50, $100, $1,000 and $10,000.

Subscribers should, if practicable, state in their proposals the denominations of the bonds desired and whether they should be coupon or registered, but if at the time of offering the subscription the kind and denomination of the bonds desired cannot be stated the subscriber may defer giving that information until he is notified that his proposal is accepted.

Gold certificates will be received the same as gold coin in payment of subscriptions, but no payment should be made by any subscriber until he has been notified by the Secretary that his subscription has been accepted.

The subjoined table, showing the prices at which the new 5 per cent bonds should be sold in order to realize to the investor certain rates of interest from 3 per cent down to 2 1-2 per cent, with one day's interest on $100,000, is published for the information of persons desiring to subscribe for said bonds.

Additional copies of the annexed form of proposal may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Rate Realized.	Price.	One day's interest on $100,000.
3 per cent	117.223	$8.21918
2 15-16 per cent	117.815	8.04794
2¾ per cent	118.411	7.87671
2 13-16 per cent	119.010	7.70548
2¾ per cent	119.613	7.53425
2 11-16 per cent	120.219	7.36301
2½ per cent	120.829	7.19178
2 9-16 per cent	121.442	7.02055
2½ per cent	122.059	6.84931

No Foreign Demand.

There are no indications, as yet, of any foreign demand for the $50,000,000 five per cent bonds, and, as has been already pointed out by The Star, the small investors who might be eager to take a three per cent bond at par will probably hesitate about taking a five per cent bond on a three per cent basis because of the premium.

It is probably because of these considerations that the demand for the new loan is narrowed down to large investors, such as insurance companies and trustees, who minimize their responsibilities by investing in government securities.

National Banks Won't Take Them.

That the entire $50,000,000 of bonds will be taken at or above the minimum rate of $117.223 is assured, but how much more will be subscribed for and by whom and at what rate is still a matter of conjecture. It is asserted that the national banks will not subscribe for the bonds for use as security for circulation. The reason for this belief is obvious. As the law now stands only $900 in notes can be issued against each $1,000 bond deposited, leaving, in the case of these new bonds, $272.23 as a margin. Possibly some banks may take them for the sake of getting interest on their present unemployed stock of money, but against this must be set off the risk of loss when the bonds have to be sold. Savings banks just now have not much idle money to invest and are getting for what they have 4 1-2 per cent on loans on bond and mortgage. The same may be said of insurance and trust companies.

How to Get Coin on Them.

The manner in which the treasury will secure coin for the bonds will be interesting. The only large holding of gold in this country, outside of the treasury, is in the banks of New York city, and it is said that as long as there is a possibility that Congress may authorize the coining of the seigniorage of the silver purchased under the law of July, 1890, the banks are not likely to part with it readily. If their customers require gold to pay for bonds, the natural course for them to pursue will be to turn legal tender and treasury notes into the subtreasury to obtain the gold required. The gold would immediately be returned to the treasury in payment for the bonds, and the net result would be an increase in the currency balance of the treasury, but no large increase in its gold.

Probability of a Further Issue.

Financiers are speculating on the possibility of a further issue of bonds in the near future, and the prediction is made that the Treasury Department will be required to make another loan of $50,000,000 before the 1st of July next. Persons who have this belief argue that the Secretary of the Treasury needs immediately $30,000,000 to bring his gold reserve up to $100,000,000, and at least $5,000,000 more for sugar bounties, besides which the average monthly deficiency in the ordinary revenues to meet current expenses is estimated at $7,000,000, so that the proceeds of the present bond issue will be exhausted in a few months, unless there is an unlooked-for increase of revenue.

Changes at the Treasury.

A change in the office of chief of the secret service division of the treasury will soon be made, the resignation of Mr. A. L. Drummond, the incumbent, having already been called for. Mr. G. W. Robertson, chief of a division of the office of the controller of the currency, has also been requested to resign.

COMMERCIAL BODIES.

Their Representatives Meet in Annual Session Today in This City.

The National Board of Trade and Its Venerable President—List of Accredited Delegates.

The solid citizens, as a rule, are found in the membership of the commercial bodies which exist in the various cities of the country. It was evident to any one who looked into the banquet hall of the Shoreham this morning that these same commercial bodies were in the habit of sending substantial men to represent them at such gatherings as the annual meeting of the national board of trade. The annual sessions of this body, which has now been in existence since 1868, furnish an opportunity for the meeting of the representative business men of the country and for the exchange of views on topics of vital importance to the entire country. The national board of trade is a delegated body, and when it met for its annual session today at 12 o'clock the roll called bythe secretary, Mr. Hamilton Andrews Hill of Boston, showed that there were accredited delegates from some twenty-five boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other chartered bodies in this country which are organized for general commercial purposes.

The Venerable President.

Mr. Frederic Fraley of Philadelphia, who was elected president of the board at its first meeting twenty-six years ago, and has served the board in that capacity ever since, occupied his usual place. When he was elected president of the board in 1868, he was then not a young man, although he had not quite attained the limit of threescore and ten. That was twenty-six years ago. Today Mr. Fraley is about ninety-one years old, a venerable looking man, who shows the evidence of his great age when he walks, as he finds it necessary to have assistance. When, however, he is seated in the chair of the presiding officer, or even when he is standing on his feet addressing the board, he does not betray his great age. He was re-elected, of course, this morning, as he will always be as long as he continues to live. In fact the members think of no one else in connection with the place and there is only one name mentioned when the call for nominations for president is made. In accordance with his custom, Mr. Fraley, when the time for the election came, left the chair and went out of the hall. A committee was appointed to notify him of his election, and they escorted him to the chair, their progress being marked by a continued round of applause. When Mr. Fraley once more took the chair the members showed their affection for him and appreciation of the event by giving him quite an ovation.

Mr. Fraley's Speech.

Mr. Fraley remained standing, and when the applause had died down he made a speech in acknowledgment of the renewed honor which the board had paid to him in his re-election. He then continued speaking at least ten minutes and all that time with a voice so well sustained that he was heard throughout the hall. His line of thought was clear and connected and altogether the address was appropriate and finely expressed. He referred to the early years of the board and the remarkable record it had established by the publication of its proceedings. During that period a number of important questions had come up which the board had considered. Other questions were now before the board, although not all of the old ones had been disposed of. He thought that in the future as in the past the board would continue its dignified and thoughtful treatment of the matters which appeared before it. He referred to his advancing years and the probability of which he was constantly reminded that he would soon be called upon to leave the duties and the cares of this world. Upon the conclusion of his address the election of officers was concluded. Mr. Hill continues to serve as secretary and treasurer. A list of vice presidents selected from the organizations constituting the board was announced.

The following organizations were admitted to membrship: Nw England Leather and Shoe Association, Boston chambr of commerce, board of trade, Easton, Pa.

Report of Council.

The report of the conucil was read by the scrtary, Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, and it prsented in a brief way the salient pionts in the twenty-six years of the board's existence and pointed out the value of the services performed the board in making suggestions relative to legislation. The report spoke of the exceptionable conditions under which the present meeting was held owing to the financial depression. It is proposed, he said, that action will be taken by the board on subjects which ought to receive the immediate attention of Congress. He referred to the methods employed in Switzerland for ascertaining the will of the people , and said that it would be an excellent thing if the right, which the bodies composing the board of trade had in making suggestions was backed up by instructions which would result in them being carried into effect.

A tribute was paid to the life and character of George M. How of Chicago and S. S. Guthrie of Buffalo,whose deaths occurred during the year.

Committees were appointed to draft appropriate minutes relative to these members.

A Civil Service Matter.

It was suggested that as the Merchants' Association of Boston had been interested in the matter of appointments and removals in the consular service and had made a report on that subject, copies of which were available for distribution, that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt of the civil service board be invited tomorrow afternoon to give his views. This action was taken. One of the members suggested that Mr. Sherman and Representative Storer of Ohio be invited to attend the meeting. This prompted another member, who proposed that Representatives in Congress from his district be extended a similar invitation. Then some other member with a veiled sarcasm which was appreciated moved that all the members of Congress be invited to attend the session. This resulted in having the entire proposition laid on the table, so that invitations were extended to no one. It was suggested, however, that the persons familiar with subjects which came before the board might be invited to attend the sessions when particular subjects were up for discussion. The board adjourned until 2:30 today. Sessions will be held each morning beginning at 10 o'clock.

THE LATE CONSUL MEADE.

An Effort to Have His Body Brought to New York for Interment.

Arrangements are being made at the State Department to have the remains of United States Consul Meade brought from San Domingo to New York, if possible, for interment at his late home, New London, Conn. There may be some difficulty in accomplishing this purpose, for the reason that San Domingo, like many other tropical countries, has a law requiring burial within a day or two of death, and prohibits the removal of the remains for a period of years. These precautions are regarded as a sanitary necessity. Whether they will be applied in the case of Consul Meade is yet to be determined. Vice Consul Reed at San Domingo has been instructed to secure permission to remove the remains, and to inform the State Department of the result.

Today's Cabinet Meeting.

The principal topic of discussion at today's cabinet meeting was the tariff bill and the financial situation. All the members were in attendance. Secretaries Lamont and Smith remained with the President some time after the departure of the others.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Reports on the Bill Providing for Its Increase.

WATER RIGHTS AT THE GREAT FALLS.

The Proposal to Make the District Pay One-Half

CONTRARY TO PRECEDENT.

During the latter part of December Senator Proctor introduced a bill in the Senate, by request, entitled "An act to increase the water supply of the city of Washington, and for other purposes." The real substance of the bill is to enable the Attorney General and the Secretary of War to obtain a title for the United States by right of eminent domain or otherwise to such lands and water rights at and above the Great Falls on the Potomac river as they may deem necessary for the present and future supply of water for the District of Columbia. The bill also provides for condemnation proceedings and the appointment of three commissioners by the Secretary of War and the Attorney General to conduct these proceedings, and the levying of one-half the cost of the work on the District.

The bill, after being referred to the committee on the District of Columbia, was later sent to the Commissioners for their investigation and report.

Capt. Derby's Report.

As is usual in such cases, the papers were first referred to Capt. Derby, the engineer in charge of the water department. In his indorsement on the bill he says:

"The question of what right the District of Columbia has in the water rights of Great Falls on the Potomac is one on which the water department of the District is not informed, the supply of water having heretofore been entirely furnished by the United States under the management of the chief of engineers, U. S. A. Doubtless a copy of this bill has been sent to the Secretary of War for examination and report. There can be no doubt that the United States and the District of Columbia should own the rights to at least twice the amount of water that is now daily taken from the Potomac, say 3,000,000 gallons per day, and if we do not now own these rights it would be more economical to secure them now than later. As to whether it would be advantageous to the District and the United States to own more of these water rights than the amount above mentioned would depend on how much water there is available and how much it would cost to get control of it. The bill provides (section 3) means of throwing light on these points, and this result at least is most desirable. The period of ninety days specified in section 1 is too short and should be increased to one year. As under section 8 the District is required to bear half the expense of carrying out the act, the board provided for in section 1 should, in my judgment, be increased by the addition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. All parties concerned should certainly have a voice in determining the important question as to whether the proposed purchase is worth the cost of it. There are many legal questions involved in this bill and a reference to the attorney for the District would appear to be desirable."

Attorney Thomas' Opinion.

The opinion of the attorney was next called for, and this afternoon Mr. S. T. Thomas submitted an opinion on the subject. He reviews the legislation regarding the Washington aqueduct:

Since the time when, in 1819, Congress appropriated money to "lay pipes to supply the President's house and the executive departments of the government with water," many plans for a water supply had been proposed to Congress, but nothing of any consequence was accomplished until 1852 (10 Stat., 92). In that year the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill contained an item of $5,000, "to enable the President of the United States to cause the necessary surveys, projects and estimates to be made for determining the best means of affording the cities of Washington and Georgetown an unfailing supply of good and wholesome water, report thereof to be made to Congress at its next session."

This appropriation was the beginning of what has since become one of the greatest aqueducts of modern times.

After reciting other legislative acts and acts of corporation councils, Mr. Thomas continues:

"It will thus be seen that the plant which supplies this city with water is the property of the United States. The legislation proposed by the present bill is a departure from the policy of the United States in regard to the Washington aqueduct,maintained without interruption for more than forty years. With the exception of the worthless 'Lydecker tunnel' constructed under the act of July 15, 1882, this District has never been called upon to pay any part of the expense of constructing the Washington aqueduct. It can never use the water as a source of revenue, and its expenses so far except in regard to the worthless tunnel above referred to have been limited to the cost of laying mains for the distribution of the water after it is brought to the city. However, if the District is to be again charged with half the expense of enlarging the Washington aqueduct at Great Falls, it seems to me that it would be eminently proper to amend the eighth section of the bill so as to enable its Commissioners to participate in deciding the question whether what is desired by the bill is necessary. At least two of the Commissioners should be added to the board provided for in section one. Of course with the growing of the city there is a demand for increased water supply, and the land and water rights proposed to be acquired by the present bill will at some time be necessary to increase that supply, if it is not now necessary, and the sooner, in point of economy it is acquired, the better. But it does seem to me in so important a matter as this, which involves a departure from a policy which has prevailed for nearly half a century, and a charge against the District of Columbia of one-half of the expense of enlarging the aqueduct at Great Falls, it is manifestly proper that the Commissioners should be consulted. And then, too, as pointed out by Capt. Derby, the time, ninety days, within which the Attorney General and the Secretary of War shall specify the metes and bounds of the land required, is too short. It should be at least six months or one year."

THE WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL.

The Trouble Not Ended Yet by Any Means.

The trouble over the world's fair medal is not ended yet by any means. Secretary Carlisle has decided that the male figure of "America" on the obverse of the medal shall be draped, notwithstanding the assertions of Mr. St. Gaudens, the artist who designed the medal, that the figure is perfectly modest and proper as it is. The published threat of Mr. St. Gaudens to institute legal proceedings against Page & Brother, belting manufacturers of Concord, N. H., for having circulated an alleged indecent caricature of the medal, has resulted in the filing at the Treasury Department of a formal protest by that firm of any change or alteration in the medal pending the hearing of the proposed suit. They claim that the representation of the medal circulated by them is a good copy of the original and they ask the preservation of the latter unchanged until that fact can be established beyond question. Work on the medal has been suspended, but as yet no arrangements have been perfected for the draping of the figure with a loin cloth, as proposed. Further proceedings will depend on the result of the legal contest between the artist and the New England manufacturers.

THE PRINTING OFFICE SITE.

A Bill Introduced in the House Today by Mr. Bankhead.

Causes Which Influenced the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in Its Selection.

Following closely upon the action of the Senate committee yesterday in the selection of a proposed site for the new printing office comes the House committee on public buildings and grounds today with another and a different proposition. The committee met this morning and by a unanimous vote authorized Chairman Bankhead to report a bill providing for the purchase of square 683, between North Capitol, D, Delaware avenue and C street, at a cost not to exceed $300,000, upon which is to be erected a building to cost $1,500,000.

The bill in substance is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to acquire for the purpose and in the manner hereinafter provided the real estate not now owned by the government in square number 683, bounded on the north by D street, on the east by Delaware avenue, on the south by C street and on the west by North Capitol street, and the sum of $300,000 is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying for the real estate, and the Secretary is instructed to cause to be erected upon said square a substantial and commodious fire-proof building, with fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches, for use as the government printing office, the cost of the building not to exceed $1,500,000.

Section 2 provides that the Secretary shall purchase the real estate so to be acquired or any part thereof as soon as practicable at such prices as may be fixed by agreement between him and the respective owners; provided that the Secretary shall not pay in the aggregate for the real estate more than $300,000, and it is provided further that no money shall be expended for the purchase of said real estate or for the erection of the building until the written opinion of the Attorney General of the United States shall be had in favor of the validity of the title to the real estate.

For Condemnation Proceedings.

Section 3 provides that if the Secretary shall be unable to purchase the whole of the real estate or any part thereof he shall cause application to be made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at a general or special term by petition, and upon such application the court shall, without delay, ascertain and assess the damages occasioned by the taking of the real estate; said proceedings to be conducted in the same manner as is provided with reference to the taking of land for highways in the District of Columbia.

Section 4 provides that the fee simple of all premises so appropriated for public use, of which an appraisement shall have been made under the order and direction of said court, shall, upon payment to the owner or owners, or to such persons as shall be authorized to receive the same, be vested in the United States; or, in case the said owner or owners refuse or neglect for fifteen days after such appraisement by said court to demand or receive the sum appraised, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause the amount so appraised to be deposited in said court to the credit of such owner or owners, and thereupon the fee simple title to said real estate shall be vested in the government of the United States.

Section 5 provides that the court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property so condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order or issue any process for giving such possession. The cost of said legal proceedings shall be paid by the United States, unless the court shall otherwise adjudge; that no delay in said legal proceedings or in taking possession of the real estate condemned shall be caused by any doubt as to the ownership of the property or any part thereof or as to the interests of the respective owners; in such case the court shall require a deposit of the money adjudged as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute, and so soon as this shall be done possession of the property may be taken by the United States. This appropriation and all appropriations hereafter made for the purpose hereinbefore named shall be expended under the direction and supervision of the chief of engineers of the army, who shall have the control and management of all of said work and the employment of all persons connected therewith; he shall make all contracts for the construction of said building or any part thereof, and shall annually report to Congress at the commencement of each session a detailed statement of all his proceedings under the provisions of this act.

What Chairman Bankhead Says.

Speaking of the matter to a Star reporter, Chairman Bankhead said:

"Among the reasons which induced the committee to select this site are the following: First, its accessibility to all departments by its location upon the two principal street car lines, the Metropolitan and the cable line, furnishing easy access to every department doing business with the printing office. Next, its location near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot, permitting the laying of a switch from the main line right into the basement of the building. This will be of advantage in erecting the building by permitting the delivery of the heavy materials direct upon the spot and saving the expense of hauling. After the building is erected it will save $50,000 a year in the transportation of crude material and finished product to and from the building. Another point in favor of the location is its close proximity to the Capitol, enabling communication by pneumatic tube or a tunnel.

"The main opposition of this committee to the plan proposed by the Senate, and it will continue to be urged in opposition, is that the building of a printing office on the present site will necessitate the work being done by patchwork. They will put the building up in sections, little by little, the consequence being that the work will extend over a long period of time and will finally be a job that the government should be ashamed of.

"In the meantime no relief will be afforded the present overcrowded and dangerous condition of the quarters; the employes will be crowded worse than ever. The only way to relieve the condition of that structure is to rent an annex somewhere and move into it while another building is being put up. We believe that it would be the poorest economy in the world to erect a building in this way. Why, we have the largest printing office in the world and it should be perfect. The idea of this committee is to have a building of steel, iron and glass, furnishing the best facilities for light and ventilation. If Gen. Casey is given the money I believe he can go ahead and put that building up within a year.

"If it is argued that the government cannot now afford to put up such a building, all right: then rent another place and wait until we can afford it, but don't go to work and erect a structure that will be a reproach for all time to come. If we can't build a good one, don't let's build any at all.

"The site provided in our bill will furnish more ground space than is now occupied by the State, War and Navy buildings, and it has 50,000 feet of parking around it, which can be excavated and all the heavy machinery put there. I thing that sound business arguments will lead to the judgment that we should proceed in the manner prescribed by our bill."

The Defeat of Lujan's Band.

Minister Romero, the Mexican minister, has received a telegram from the City of Mexico, saying that Col. Susano Ortiz of the federal army reports from Arroyo del Manzavo, Chihuahua, as follows: "At 4 o'clock a. m. I overtook Lujan's band, and after some fighting defated it. All their horses, saddles and ammunition are in my possession. They had twenty-six killed, among them Lujan, the leader. Dehoa escaped, with three men, at the beginning of the engagement. The federal troops and the armed citizens accompanying us are pursuing the flying enemy."

HE WENT WITH HILL.

Gossip Started by Mr. Stevenson's Visit to Albany.

SOME REGARD IT AS SIGNIFICANT.

The Vice President's Relations to the President.

LOOKING FORWARD TO '96.

The recent visit of Vice President Stevenson to Albany in company with Senator Hill is affording some of the politicians here a new topic. Mr. Stevenson was invited to Albany by the New York Bar Association, and went to attend a meeting of the association. The New York Senators became his escort by reason of their appreciation of the honor of his visit to the state, and Mr. Hill, in particular, being a member of the Bar Association, took especial pleasure in making the journey with him. Naturally, too, Mr. Hill, keeping an establishment in Albany, invited Mr. Stevenson to be his guest while in town. This is the simple statement of the case; and yet by some it is seized upon as an important pointer. They are able to see in it the existence of very cordial relations between the Vice President and Mr. Hill, designed to grow and to strengthen, and to cut an important figure in affairs at no distant day.

Perhaps this talk attracts a little more attention than otherwise it would by reason of the fact that this journey took place immediately after the rejection by the Senate of the Hornblower nomination. The Vice President, therefore, is made to appear as having taken the arm of Mr. Hill, as soon as the Senator had downed the administration in that contest, and walked off cordially and even approvingly with him to become his guest and address his friends.

This comment is a little guarded as yet. It may be heard, however, both in administration circles and in circles friendly to Mr. Hill. The administration people plainly do not like the circumstance, but Mr. Hill's friends are quite as plainly pleased with the interpretation of it which assigns to the Senator the credit of having been the leading instrument of securing the Vice President as the principal attraction at the Albany meeting. It helps, they think, to strengthen the impression in the ranks of the empire democracy that Mr. Hill is fast becoming a power in the councils of the Senate.

Mr. Stevenson and the President.

Mr. Stevenson's attitude toward the President is friendly, but reserved. His friends say it is necessarily reserved. The Vice President under any administration must keep somewhat in the background. During the last administration Vice President Morton was scarcely heard of at the White House. He attempted to secure no patronage, nor was his advice on that subject sought by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Stevenson is pursuing a similar course. He rarely ever visits the White House and he never asks for office for his friends. He is not taken into account in the distribution of the Illinois patronage. He asked last spring for a judgeship for his brother-in-law, but obtained instead a small foreign mission for him. Since then the Vice President has asked nothing of the President.

During the silver debate at the special session of Congress there was some complaint of the Vice President on the part of the President's friends, on the score that his rulings indicated no sympathy with the President's policy. Subsequently, however, this judgment was revised, and the opinion very generally reached that the Vice President, like the Senate itself, was the victim of an extraordinary code of rules. Mr. Stevenson has taken no ground on any of the great and pressing questions, though the impression is very distinct here that both on the question of Hawaii and that relating to filling the offices promptly with democrats he is not in agreement with the President, but is in exact accord with Mr. Hill.

What the Gossips Say.

This gossip connecting the names of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Hill carries with it the prediction that they will enter into an agreement looking to influencing the action of the next democratic national convention, and to support the prediction the announcement is made of the organization of a Hill club at Chicago with a membership of one thousand. Other clubs, it is said, are to follow, both east and west, and the work pushed on lines of appeal to old party feeling. Mr. Stevenson's friends say of him that he is an old-fashioned democrat who believes in putting the party completely in possession, and at once and Mr. Hill's friends say of him that he would stand shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Stevenson in carrying out such a policy. This Albany trip, indeed, is bringing out for the edification and instruction of their friends the strong points of resemblance between the Vice President and the senior Senator from New York.

Dr. Harris to Be Retained.

Dr. Harris, commissioner of education, is to be continued in his present position during this administration, provided, of course, that his present standard of efficiency is maintained. This decision was made by the President at the suggestion of Secretary Smith. Dr. Harris is a republican holdover, and the decision of the President will give grief to the dozens of democratic applicants for the office. The department will not give the names of those who have filed applications and brought pressure to bear with this desirable position in view. It is known that several Georgians were anxious to be made commissioner of education, and Secretary Smith's recommendation that Dr. Harris be continued in office is thought to have been influenced to some extent by the wish of the Secretary to avoid showing preference for any particular candidate, when there were several with equally meritorious claims.

Patents Expire Today.

Several patents on important inventions expire today. Among them are the following: Cotton press, J. T. Burr of Memphis, Tenn.; electric motor, D. Ward of Birmingham, N. Y.; electro-magnetic telegraph, R. K. Boyle of New York city; electric train signals, L. L. Ferris of New York city; Wesson revolving firearms, Daniel B. Wesson of Springfield, Mass.; railroad signals, A. M. Bodley of Newport, Ky.; telegraph alarm and signal apparatus, Thomas A. Edison of New Jersey; grain and seed separators, A. W. Kendrick of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Transfers of Troops.

The prospect of a very general change in the stations of regiments during the coming spring is not very encouraging to troops that have been at undesirable posts for the usual term of service. Gen. Schofield favors making these transfers in cases where regiments have been at one place for four years and upward, but the present condition of the appropriation available for this purpose precludes the possibility of any extensive movements during the present fiscal year. The appropriation is smaller than usual, and will not stand a very heavy drain, except in an important emergency. In case any changes are made this spring they will most probably involve the transfer of the fourth infantry and the fourteenth infantry.

Col. Remey's Retired Rank.

The question as to whether Col. W. B. Remey, late judge advocate general of the navy, is entitled to retired pay as a captain or as a colonel of the marine corps has been referred by the accounting officers of the treasury to the Court of Claims for settlement.

CONTEMPLATED INJUNCTION

Not Believed It Will Have Any Standing in Court.

A Treasury Official Shows What Serious Effects Might Result if a Suit Should Lie.

The decision of the Knights of Labor to attempt to get an injunction this week restraining Secretary Carlisle from issuing the 5 per cent bonds is still a subject of comment in the Treasury Department circles. There is practically no change in the opinion heretofore noted that such proceedings will not have any standing in the court. Certainly this opinion prevailed as to the simple question of assailing the authority of the Secretary to issue bonds under the act of 1875 to replenish the gold reserve. As to whether the money thus obtained could be used for other purposes than for the redemption of greenbacks was admitted to be an undecided question. As the Secretary has used the so-called gold reserve to the extent of $30,000,000, and as no one has sought by legal methods to question his action, it seems to treasury officials that this matter need give him no concern. It is held by some treasury officials that there now exists no gold reserve, the fund that originally made it up having been more than exhausted by the redemption of U. S. and Treasury notes.

Serious Effects That Might Result.

An officer of the department, in speaking to a reporter regarding the proposed action of the Knights, pointed out the serious effects upon the government business that would result if such proceedings should attain standing in the courts. The result, he said, would be that the government's hands would be frequently tied and its business operations would be seriously handicapped. Said he: "It is the general theory of department administration that the heads of the executive departments are the executors of the will of the President, and can not be enjoined or interfered with by mandamus in the exercise of their judgment and discretion in the performance of official duty."

In this connection he referred to the opinions of several attorneys general and to opinions of the Supreme Court. One of these was an opinion by Attorney General Bates, rendered October 9, 1863. In this it was held that the President ought not to entertain appeals from the heads of bureaus of the departments. For the theory which subjected the heads of the departments to the official direction and control of the President also subordinated the heads of the bureaus to their respective department chiefs. In the case then under discussion the Attorney General held that the appeal should have been made to the Secretary of the Interior, and not to the President.

Caleb Cushing's Opinion.

Another opinion referred to was by Attorney General Caleb Cushing in 1855. The latter held on the authority of judicial decisions of the arguments, constitutional and statutory, adduced in the trial of the case under consideration, that as a general rule, the direction of the President is to be presumed in all instructions and orders issuing from a competent department and that official instructions issued by the heads of the several executive departments, civil or military, within their respective jurisdictions, are valid and lawful without containing express reference to the direction of the President.

When it came to a mere question of ministerial duty and not one of discretion, the same authority admitted that steps might be taken to enjoin a cabinet officer. In this connection he cited an opinion by the Supreme Court in the case of Gaines against Thompson, in which the court held that the act of the Secretary of the Interior and commissioner of the land office in canceling an entry for land was not a ministerial duty, but was a matter resting in the judgment and discretion of these officers as representing an executive department, accordingly the court would not interfere by injunction or by mandamus to control it.

MR. HAINES' LIST.

He Has Thirty-Five Democrats Pledged to Recommit the Wilson Bill.

Mr. Haines of New York, who has been canvassing for promises of democrats to vote with him to recommit the Wilson bill to the ways and means committee, has thirty-five names in his little book. He expects that the results of the vote on coal and iron, when it is taken, will give him the support of fifteen more. This would be enough to carry his motion if the republicans were to vote with him, but the present disposition of the republicans is to vote the other way, so as to have it passed in the most objectionable form.

The republicans in the ways and means committee pressed to have the income tax bill made a part of the Wilson bill, and it is their intention to vote that way in the House. If they adhere to this purpose, the two bills will be united. This will turn a number of votes against the bill, but will hardly be enough to defeat it. But the bill will be in such a shape that it cannot stand for a minute in its "natural form" before the Senate committee. Some of the things the Senate committee are almost sure to do are: To kill the income tax; to put a duty on sugar; put a duty on coal, and a duty on iron ore.

These are but a few of the things likely to be done by the Senate.

MR. HARRINGTON ASKED TO RESIGN

The Ax Descends Upon an Old Treasury Employe.

Something of a sensation was caused in the Treasury Department today by the action of Secretary Carlisle in calling for the resignation of Mr. D. W. Harrington of New York, chief of the accounts division, treasurer's office. Mr. Harrington is one of the oldest officials in the department and has heretofore been regarded as indispensable to the business of the office. He was appointed a $1,200 clerk in the cash room by Gen. Spinner in September, 1866, and gradually rose to his present position. He was chief clerk of the office from 1876 to 1878, since which time, nearly sixteen years, he has been at the head of the accounts division. No reason is assigned for his retirement, but it is understood that a misunderstanding with Chief Clerk Bradley has something to do with it. An effort has been made to induce Secretary Carlisle to reconsider his action. Mr. Harrington evidently has not much hope of its success, however, as he tendered his resignation during the afternoon.

ADMIRAL IRWIN.

The Text of His Order to the Naval Force.

The following is the text of the order of Rear Admiral Irwin to the men under his command at Honolulu, which was sent to Congress yesterday by the President, with the other Hawaiian correspondence:

PACIFIC STATION,
FLAGSHIP "PHILADELPHIA,"
HONOLULU, H. I., Nov. 29, 1893.

(General order No. 2.)

The commander-in-chief calls the attention of all under his command to the manifest impropriety of taking sides with either political party in Hawaii. The expression of political opinion or the wearing of badges is strictly forbidden.

JOHN IRWIN,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.
Commanding U. S. Naval Force
on Pacific Station.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. Turpie Offers a Resolution on Hawaiian Affairs.

HOUSE TANGLE ON THE SUGAR QUESTION

All Sugar Free and the Bounty Abolished.

THE COAL SCHEDULES.

The attendance of Senators at the opening of today's session was larger than usual, both political parties being pretty equally represented.

Mr. Turpie (Ind.) reported from the committee on foreign relations the following resolution:

A Hawaiian Resolution.

Resolved, That from the facts and papers laid before the Senate, it is unwise and inexpedient, under existing conditions, to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian territory to the United States; that the provisional government therein, having been duly recognized, the highest international interests require that it shall pursue its own line of policy; foreign intervention in the political affairs of the islands will be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

Mr. Turpie said that the resolution complied with the position of the committee, save a dissent by the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph), as to the first section. He had been also directed by the committee to say that the resolution had no relation to the special investigation now pending before the committee. That was a subsequent matter. He had been further directed to ask immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Teller (Col.) I must object to the present consideration of the resolution. I wish to see it in print. There is no haste about it.

Mr. Mills (Tex.) Let the resolution lie over for one day. I concur with the Senator from Colorado that we ought to have the resolution in print. When it comes up for consideration I shall ask for a division of the question.

Mr. Teller. The resolution ought to be printed, and we ought to have an opportunity to examine it. It will undoubtedly bring on some discussion. It cannot pass the Senate without discussion.

The resolution went over till tomorrow and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stewart on the Bond Issue.

The resolution offered by Mr. Peffer (Kan.) on the 18th instant declaring that in the opinion of the Senate the Secretary of the Treasury has no lawful authority for issuing and selling bonds, as proposed in his recent notice, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Stewart (Nev.) spoke in support of it. Much of his speech was given up to a rehearsal of the machinations of the "inner ring of the gold combination." He denied the right of the Secretary to issue the proposed bonds. The act of January 14, 1875, authorized, he said, the sale of bonds "to buy coin"—not gold coin—for a specific purpose. That purpose was to redeem the greenbacks outstanding on the 1st of January, 1879. There was no other authority to borrow money and to increase the national debts; so that the action of the Secretary was a usurpation.

The Federal Elections Bill.

At the close of Mr. Stewart's remarks the resolution was referred to the committee on finance. The Senate then resumed consideration of the House bill to repeal the federal election laws, and was addressed by Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in opposition to it.

THE HOUSE.

After the transaction of some routine business in the House, Mr. Wise (Va.) moved that the New York and New Jersey bridge bill, together with the veto message, be referred to the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce, which was done.

Mr. McDowell (Pa.) offered a resolution providing that Saturday, February 17, at 4 o'clock, be set apart for eulogies in memory of the late William Lilly, Congressman-at-large from Pennsylvania, and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion was then made that the House should go into committee of the whole, but before the question was decided the House sought to unravel the tangle in which it was placed by adjourning yesterday without completing the consideration of the sugar schedule. A special order having been adopted last Saturday setting aside today (Tuesday) for consideration of the coal and iron ore schedule the House was undecided as to whether that order should go into effect at once or whether the sugar schedule should first be completed.

Mr. Richardson's Statement.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) said he hoped the question would be settled by the House before it went into committee of the whole, for, if not, he (as presiding officer of the committee) would feel impelled to rule that a special order of the House would take precedence over an order of the committee, and therefore he would rule that the sugar clause would have to go over until the coal and iron schedules were disposed of. After a quarter of an hour had been spent in the discussion the Speaker ruled that the sugar clause should be given right of way.

Trying to Get Its Bearing.

The House then, at 11:25, went into committee of the whole, and Mr. Richardson took the chair. But the committee was beset with shoals and quicksands as the House was, and more than an hour was spent in getting its bearings. Late yesterday afternoon an amendment had been offered by Mr. Robertson (La.). It was as follows:

Strike out all after paragraph 181 and insert the following: "All sugars shall pay a duty upon their polariscopic test as follows, viz.: All sugars testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees shall pay a duty of one cent per pound, and for every