

NOT IN GOOD FORM.

The National Board of Trade Will Not Invite the Cabinet.

A QUESTION OF OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

Discussing Proposed Amendments to the Immigration Laws.

THE DEATH OF A MEMBER.

Etiquette in Washington, especially as it related to official life, was discussed to some extent at the opening session of the second day's meeting of the national board of trade at the Shoreham. The topic was suggested by a proposition that the members of the cabinet be invited to attend the session tomorrow afternoon and listen to the discussion of the proposed amendments to the immigration laws. The proposition was rejected by a vote of 10 to 4. The members of the cabinet are invited to attend the session tomorrow afternoon and listen to the discussion of the proposed amendments to the immigration laws. The proposition was rejected by a vote of 10 to 4. The members of the cabinet are invited to attend the session tomorrow afternoon and listen to the discussion of the proposed amendments to the immigration laws. The proposition was rejected by a vote of 10 to 4.

Another Invitation Not Sent.

The proposition was made to invite Representative John Dalzell to address the board on the subject of improvements in the Mississippi river, but objection was offered that the subject was local, not national, and therefore it was not proper subject to be discussed by the board. The local character of the project was combated and its national character was insisted upon. However, Mr. Dalzell was not invited.

Important Amendments Made to the Internal Revenue Bill in Committee Today.

A number of important amendments were made by the ways and means committee to the bill on the tariff. The tax on cigars, which had been placed at \$1.00 a thousand, was reduced to \$1. It is now fifty cents. The section which admits petroleum from other countries free of duty when they admit American petroleum on the same terms was stricken out, leaving a blank space in the bill. The tax on cigars, which had been placed at \$1.00 a thousand, was reduced to \$1. It is now fifty cents. The section which admits petroleum from other countries free of duty when they admit American petroleum on the same terms was stricken out, leaving a blank space in the bill.

The Immigration Law.

The debate on the subject of immigration took quite a wide range. One of the speakers, Mr. Gleason of Boston, who said that the law was an immigrant, favored such a change as would give the right to live in this country as many years as they were the right to vote can be gained as is required of persons who are born here. This sentiment was warmly applauded.

Referred to a Committee.

The purpose of the pending resolution offered by the Chicago board of trade was explained by Mr. George F. Stone, who said that the law as it now stood, prohibited the admission to this country of all the undesirable classes, and the resolution recommended the strict enforcement of these laws.

What Tobacco Growers Want.

Mr. Wilson (Va.) introduced to Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, this morning a delegation of Virginia and North Carolina tobacco manufacturers, who desire a change in the existing internal revenue laws regarding the sale of leaf tobacco to consumers. The delegation contended that the duty on the government were diminished by permitting retail dealers this privilege without the payment of a license. They were willing that the change should not affect the duties on the board of revenue of all other persons. Later in the day application will be heard by a subcommittee of the ways and means committee regarding the proposed change.

Stenographers May Be Examined.

The schedule of examinations for the first six months of 1894, which has recently been issued by the United States civil service commission, states that applicants for the clerkship examination cannot be examined at Richmond or Lynchburg, Va. The commission has, however, decided that persons who apply for the stenography typewriting examination may take the clerkship examination, as a basis, at either of these places.

Naval Orders.

Commodore J. G. Walker has been ordered to assume the duties of president of the board of inspection and survey; Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers, to examination for promotion; Ensign John F. Hubbard, to duty in the hydrographic office; Ensign L. C. Babin, to duty with the board of inspection and survey; and special duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery; Surgeon E. R. Yarrington, to duty with the board of inspection and survey; and special duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery; Surgeon E. R. Yarrington, to duty with the board of inspection and survey; and special duty in the bureau of medicine and surgery.

THE WAR IN BRAZIL.

The Good Offices of the United States May Be Asked For.

BUT ARBITRATION IS NOT THE WORD.

It Would Be a Peaceful Solution of the Trouble.

SENOR MENDONÇA'S VIEWS.

Great interest is shown here in the latest reports from Rio de Janeiro, indicating a prospect of a peaceful settlement of existing political differences. Very little credence is attached to the report that the dispute is to be arbitrated by Admiral Benham, commanding the U. S. fleet, at the instance of the insurgents. Such a step on their part would naturally be accepted by the Brazilian government as an abandonment of the revolution or at least an exhibition of weakness that would almost in itself preclude arbitration on even terms. It is said that the government is confident of its ability to suppress the revolution and is not at all disposed to temporize with its leaders.

His large interests in Brazil make the United States government desire a speedy termination of the war and the efforts of Admiral Benham in that direction will undoubtedly receive encouragement from the authorities at Washington. He has no special authority to arbitrate, but his application to that effect would probably not be disregarded. It is said that he is expected to put an end to the hostilities by his direct interference, and will undoubtedly undertake to mediate between the contending parties with a view to the settlement of their differences on a peaceful basis. It is therefore probable that if serious overtures have been made in the direction of peace by the insurgent forces, Admiral Benham will naturally be very anxious to mediate between the contending parties with a view to the settlement of their differences on a peaceful basis.

What Minister Mendonça Says.

The report that the good offices of the United States government are likely to be solicited to end the difficulties between the Brazilian government and the insurgents was warmly received here. The opinion expressed by the Brazilian minister last evening is that the United States government should not be asked to arbitrate, but that the United States government should be asked to mediate between the contending parties with a view to the settlement of their differences on a peaceful basis.

Do Not Go Far Enough.

I fully recognize that they are incomplete and insufficient. I have endeavored in the past to improve them. But the crowning defect of these laws, and of the acts which have been made to add to them, is not that they go too far, but that they are ill-constructed and do not do what they are intended to do. National elections—elections, that is, of Congressmen—are by the Constitution wholly within the power of Congress. Congress should exert that power. These elections should be absolutely separate from the elections of state and local officers. They should be held on a different day from any local election, and they should be conducted and protected by federal officers and not by local officers. The United States has no right to meddle in the election of state and local officers, and in my theory of the Constitution, the state should not be permitted to meddle in any way with elections of members of the national House.

Not Expected to Pass.

The Hawaiian Resolution Introduced by Representative McCready.

The resolution introduced by Mr. McCready in the House yesterday with relation to the Hawaiian affair excited considerable comment. As Mr. McCready himself says, the resolution has in advance the approval of the democratic members of the committee, and, therefore, it will probably be reported in the affirmative. It is highly improbable that it will receive the approval of the House. It is regarded as in all respects a cuckoo resolution. The first comment on it that I misstates the position taken in this respect by the committee is that it is a resolution which would be passed through the House. That reported by the Senate committee on foreign relations, which leaves out an important part of the resolution, will probably be reported by the Senate without resistance, and one similar to that may go through the House.

THE DEATH OF CONSUL MEADE.

A dispatch was received at the State Department today from the vice consul of the United States at San Domingo, advising that Consul Meade's death, which occurred Saturday, was caused by yellow fever, and that therefore his remains cannot be shipped to his home, New London, Conn., until sufficient time has elapsed, as required by the health regulations. The vice consul's dispatch was in answer to a telegraphic inquiry from the State Department. In some countries the health regulations provide that the body of a yellow fever victim cannot be removed until it has been interred in the ground. It is not known whether this length of prescription is in force in San Domingo.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was forty-three. Of this number eighteen were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations and whatever his decessor may have had appointments by removal. The Virginia Mill, Mrs. N. K. Dickinson, vice E. G. Beckley, resigned, and seven Mill, E. B. McCready, vice C. S. Booth, removed.

NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

Another Hawaiian Resolution in the Senate.

MR. VEST EXPLAINS ITS OBJECT.

Mr. Gray Decries That Reported From the Foreign Affairs Committee.

HOUSE DEBATE ON IRON ORE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from Mrs. Anna Shaw Curtis, tendering to the Senate a bust of Charles Sumner, owned by her late husband. An explanation was made by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) that Mrs. Curtis is the widow of the eminent orator, George William Curtis, and that the bust so generously offered by her had been presented to him by the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The letter was referred to the committee on libraries.

To Protect Salmon Fishing.

Mr. Mitchell (Ore.) presented a petition for a law to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and presented figures to show how the important salmon fishing industry was being destroyed by the seines and other impediments at the mouths of the streams, preventing the fish from reaching their spawning grounds. Remarks on the subject were made by Mr. Mitchell, his colleague, Mr. Dolph, Mr. Platt (Conn.), Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and Mr. Hale (Me.), and then the matter was referred to the committee on fish and fisheries.

Another Hawaiian Resolution.

Mr. Vest (N. Y.) offered a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to consider the expediency of authorizing the United States to take suitable recognition of the self-annexation of the Netherlands steamer *Amsterdam*, who left the United States for the Netherlands, and the lives of the crew of the American schooner *Maggie Wells*. After a short explanation and statement of the facts the resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 2.

Another Hawaiian Resolution.

The resolution reported yesterday from the committee on foreign relations against the consideration at present of any project of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was laid before the Senate and Mr. Vest (N. Y.) offered the following substitute for the resolution:

He Would Let the People Alone.

For himself, he desired to furnish no argument and no suggestion at all to those people. He would let them severely alone. It was not the business of the United States to interfere with the people of a government there, either directly or indirectly. He would let the people of that government be left to choose and maintain their own government, and the queen could not maintain her sovereignty let her go down—under the doctrine of the United States, the people should govern. The late committee resolution was unexceptionable. These people should be left to choose and maintain their own government, and the queen could not maintain her sovereignty let her go down—under the doctrine of the United States, the people should govern.

Mr. Gray's Explanation.

Mr. Gray (Del.), a member of the committee of foreign relations, said that Mr. Vest's resolution misconceived the scope and object of the resolution reported from the committee. That it is unwise and inexpedient to consider the project of annexing the Hawaiian territory to the United States, and that the Hawaiian Islands should be left to choose and maintain their own government, and that any interference in the political affairs of the islands will be regarded as an unfriendly act to the government of the United States.

Testing Big Guns.

The biggest guns ever made in this country are to be tested at the Indian Head proving ground in about ten days. All preparations have been made for the test and the naval ordnance bureau will ship the guns from the Washington navy yard to the proving ground when the specially-prepared powder arrives. The guns are designated 13-inch breech-loading rifles and are designed for the battleships Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts. Twelve are to be made, four for each of these vessels, and the tenth gun has just been completed at the navy yard. The test will begin with the first gun finished and will be continued in the order of each gun's completion.

The Federal Elections Bill.

At 2 p. m. the Hawaiian resolution went over without action and the unfinished business was taken up, being the House bill to repeal the federal election laws. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. After reading yesterday's Journal the Speaker appointed as government directors of the Columbia Hospital Messrs. Compton (Md.) and Cogswell (Mass.). The House resolution granting the privilege of the library to the chief justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the District, with the Senate amendment, was laid before the House. The Senate amendment extends the same privileges to the chief justice and associate justices of the Court of Appeals of the District, and on motion of Mr. Blair (N. H.) the amendment was concurred in.

WILL IT COME OFF?

The Question Sporting Circles Ask About the Big Fight.

SCENES AT JACKSONVILLE TODAY.

Citizens Rallying to Gov. Mitchell's Support.

THE GOSSIP OF THE TOWN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 24.—This is the day before the promised ring fight on Market street, in this city, the second battalion of Florida state troops are marching and counter marching on parade in the rain and along the state line of Georgia troops are patrolling on foot and on horseback under orders from Governor Northern to repel the invasion of fighters. Corbets is in hiding somewhere. Crowds are gathering in the court house here to hear the argument in the injunction case and the whole community is uppeared with excitement. The prospects for a place here would not only be a disgrace to the rules provided by the thoughtful of the Marquis of Queensbury. Plenty of men hereabouts are fighting mad and the number of shoulders on which chips are delicately balanced is only equalled by the number of shoulders graced by epaulettes.

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Pickpockets in Abundance.

While the well-known sporting men have conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, the wretched gang following in their wake have already caused trouble and disorder. One of the most expert pickpockets is here, and has quietly warned his friends to be cautious and watchful in regard to their valuables, as the city is overrun with pickpockets, thieves and thugs. Information of this character has at last reached the quiet and orderly and distressed citizens of Jacksonville. It has seemed until now that the citizens were almost a unit in condemning the governor's interference, but those who sided with him are not the only ones who are in the press dispatches, so the situation is not so simple as it appears. But now they are beginning to make themselves heard. They are asking what the governor has done for them, and they are asking what the governor has done for them.

More Troops Ordered to the Scene.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 24.—As fore-shadowed in these dispatches last night, the governor has made preparations to add to his available force of troops already in the city the entire first battalion, practically the same strength as the second, which arrived yesterday afternoon. The Jacksonville companies, which, under the moon, and the outside companies are already in marching trim, and simply awaiting the order to start for Jacksonville. When these men are brought here the entire force of the state, with the exception of a few small companies which are concentrated in all perhaps something over 250 men. The officials have tried hard to keep the Jacksonville companies under the moon, and the outside companies are already in marching trim, and simply awaiting the order to start for Jacksonville. When these men are brought here the entire force of the state, with the exception of a few small companies which are concentrated in all perhaps something over 250 men.

Reformers in Spots.

He was followed by Mr. Clark (Mo.), who delivered one of his characteristic speeches. He said that the Wilson bill had been criticized by the republicans and by some disgruntled democrats, because it was not perfect, but that it was a perfect bill because it was a perfect bill. He said that the Wilson bill had been criticized by the republicans and by some disgruntled democrats, because it was not perfect, but that it was a perfect bill because it was a perfect bill.

Mr. Oates' Amendment Decried.

The only amendments so far as to the iron ore schedule offered yesterday, and by Mr. Oates and the one offered by Mr. Taylor (Tenn.), providing for the substitution of the McKinley law for that proposed in the Wilson bill. The Taylor substitute was defeated by a vote of 35 in the affirmative to 136 in the negative, but one democrat (Mr. Swanson of Virginia) voted with the republicans. The Oates amendment was defeated by a vote of 52 in the affirmative to 200 in the negative. Among those democrats who voted for the amendment were Messrs. Heitzboover, Wheeler, Stallings, Oates and Robertson. All the republicans voted against it.

For the Information of Foreigners.

Consul General Edwards at Berlin has suggested to the State Department the advisability of supplying United States consuls with directories of American manufacturing firms, the lack of which, he says, is very annoying to consuls who are acting in the interest of domestic industry. The rumor spread that several of the members of companies from the outside points had rebelled against the duty on which they were engaged; that they had learned since reaching here things that completely disgraced them, and that they called to duty have been made manifest, although the calling out is, without doubt, extremely distasteful to many of them. About 11 o'clock this morning something of a stir was created by the sight of a number of officers and privates—the latter carrying rifles, with bayonets fixed rapidly marching up one street and down another in the business portion of the city and even up to the residence districts. The rumor spread that several of the members of companies from the outside points had rebelled against the duty on which they were engaged; that they had learned since reaching here things that completely disgraced them, and that they called to duty have been made manifest, although the calling out is, without doubt, extremely distasteful to many of them.