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The Evening Star.

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An index to advertisements will be found on Page 8.

OF NO POSSIBLE USE

The Board of Trade Assessment Bill Should Not Be Amended.

OUTSIDE APPEALS BOARD NOT WANTED

Protesting Against Discrediting the Proposed Assessors.

SOME MINOR AMENDMENTS

The board of trade assessment bill was again considered by the Commissioners this morning in conjunction with a committee from the board of trade.

It will be recalled that at the last meeting of the board of Commissioners an amendment was discussed whereby a separate and distinct board of appeals was to be recommended, composed of the assistant assessor and the inspector of buildings, to decide all points raised by dissatisfied property owners against the assessment made by the permanent board of assessors. The bill recommended by the board of trade made provision for a board of this kind, with the difference that its membership should be made up from the board of assessors. There was some objection to this at the public hearing given to the bill, which led the Commissioners to discuss an amendment providing for a separate board of appeals.

When the board of trade held its last meeting this amendment was the subject of considerable discussion, and a committee, composed of Messrs. Archibald Greenlees, B. H. Warner, John Joy Edson, W. C. Dodge and J. B. Wight, was appointed to confer with the Commissioners upon this subject.

The time for the hearing was set for this morning at 11 o'clock, but it was nearly noon when Commissioner Ross called the hearing to order. Beside the committee there were present the collector of taxes, E. G. Davis; Assessor Trimble and Assistant Assessor Griffin.

Commissioner Ross stated before the committee presented its case that the Commissioners had informally discussed the matter of providing for a separate board of appeals, but would like it understood that they had not fully decided to recommend such a board in their report to Congress upon the bill.

Opposes an Outside Board.

Mr. Archibald Greenlees, on behalf of the board of trade, was the first speaker. He said since the last hearing before the Commissioners the board of trade had held a meeting. The subject of assessment had occupied a large portion of the meeting, and the proposed amendments of the Commissioners had been thoroughly discussed. It was unanimously decided there that any change in the bill looking to a separate board of appeals would be detrimental. The board of trade bill had carefully provided for a board of appeals that would be thoroughly and entirely competent. The bill provided that there should be no individual assessment, but that the board of assessors should act together. This insured an unprejudiced assessment. There was no reason why the board of revision, as provided for in the board of trade bill, could not act impartially. If the Commissioners placed a board with absolute power to change the assessment over the board of assessors it was saying plainly that they discredited the gentlemen who made the assessment. If the public was given to understand that the assessment was not binding hundreds of petty complaints would be filed, and the object sought would never be attained. He stated further that the board of trade had unanimously adopted the editorial printed in yesterday's Star as its position on the pending bill, and he accordingly submitted it as part of his remarks.

Mr. B. H. Warner subscribed to what Mr. Greenlees said. The board of trade seemed to be alarmed, he went on, at the item which appeared in the newspapers in which it was stated that the Commissioners were considering the advisability of recommending a separate board of appeals.

To Straighten Inequalities.

Mr. John Joy Edson said while he had differed somewhat from other members of the board of trade regarding this assessment bill, he was substantially in favor of it. He had, however, never been in favor of a board of appeals. The bill providing for a permanent board of assessors is different from anything ever attempted before. It obviated the necessity of a board of appeals. With the permanent board of assessors, the citizens were always in a position to go before it and have mistakes rectified. For years, he said, there had been gross inequalities in the assessments. This was due, he had no doubt, to sectional feeling. Men were appointed from each section to make the assessment. When they came together the other members yielded to the wishes of the representatives of a particular section, and in that way the grossest kind of inequalities crept into the assessment.

"It was a sort of Senatorial courtesy," interjected Mr. Ross.

Mr. Edson said he thought it would take at least two years to properly make the assessment, and at least three years to properly straighten it out. He supported the bill in substance, and believed, if adopted by Congress, it would be a long step toward correcting existing evils. His idea was that the board of appeals should be composed of the assessors, and they should be held to strict account. The assessor should be at the head of this board, but should have nothing to do with the assessment of property.

In conclusion he stated that the more care the Commissioners exercised in the selection of members of this board of permanent assessors the better would be the assessment.

Longer Time.

Assessor Trimble stated he would like to propose a couple of minor amendments to which he thought there would be no objection on the part of the board of trade. He proposed that the year 1896, in section 2, be stricken out. This section provides that the revised assessment, when made, shall remain in force until the new assessment is made in 1896. Mr. Trimble thought this misleading, and said the section should be amended by striking out the year 1896. There was no objection to this. He then called attention to the brief period of two months allowed the board of equalization to equalize the assessment. These months, June and July, are not suitable. In the first place a large number of the taxpayers are out of town, and, again, two months was altogether too short a time allowed. He thought the board should begin to sit on the first Monday in February and continue until the first Monday in June.

Commissioner Truesdell thought the board should have plenty of time, and suggested that it be given until the 1st of July.

Mr. Edson said he was in favor of giving the board all the time possible. In fact, he thought it should sit until as near the time for the final return of the assessment as possible.

The Commissioners promised to give the recommendations of the board of trade careful consideration before finally reporting the bill to Congress.

A BOARD OF SURGEONS

To Examine Those Injured in the Ford's Theater Disaster.

Senator Harris, chairman of the select committee to investigate the Ford's Theater building disaster, has sent a letter to the President requesting him to appoint the board of surgeons to examine the persons injured in the accident and determine the extent of their injuries. The board is to consist of three members, to be surgeons in the army, navy and marine hospital service respectively.

GREAT FALLS POWER

Maryland Legislature Has a Bill to Use the Water.

The Butler Estate Plans—Other Local Bills at Annapolis—Talk Over the Assessment Bill.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 16, 1894.
Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

The present session of the Maryland legislature is drawing to a close, only two weeks yet remaining. The defeat of the assessment bill yesterday by a decisive vote in the house has caused widespread comment in Annapolis, and explanations or denunciations have caused the Annapolis atmosphere to take on an extremely hazy and sulphurous appearance. Charges of fraud, corruption and bribery are bandied from mouth to mouth. Another effort, it is thought, will be made to revise the assessment laws by amending the present law, so as to make certain the power of the county commissioners to raise the assessment on real estate. This proposal, however, coming so late in the session stands little or no show of passage.

Great Falls Power.

Senator Talbot of Maryland introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill with a strong Washington flavor. The bill is to authorize the Great Falls Power Company to build and maintain electric lines in Montgomery and Prince George's counties. The company has recently been incorporated in Virginia by Oliver D. Barrett, N. G. Ordway, Paul Butler, John B. Cotton, Frank L. Washburn and others, to purchase and use the water power at the Great Falls of the Potomac, building dams and canals, water and steam works, for selling or leasing water power, using it for manufacturing and for making, transmitting, selling and leasing electricity, electric power and light, for railway and canal and other purposes, as well as to acquire real estate. Besides the electric powers given, as described in the title of the bill, the company is also to be granted power in Maryland to build a dam or dams in the Potomac, and to lay or build electric conductors under, along, on or over streets, squares, lanes, alleys and roads in the two counties, connecting with any manufactory, public or private buildings, lamps, etc., and also with any line or lines in the District of Columbia, subject to local regulations.

This is the proposed plant of the Butler estate, and means the carrying out of Gen. Butler's pet project of furnishing electric power from the Great Falls for lighting purposes in Georgetown and Washington and for electric power to run canal boats. Paul Butler, one of the incorporators, is a son of the late Gen. Butler, and O. D. Barrett was the general's partner. It is rumored that in case the rights are granted $3,000,000 will be spent at Great Falls.

Other Local Bills.

Senator Talbott has in charge also a number of other bills of local importance. Yesterday evening the Senate passed his bill amending the incorporation laws of Takoma Park, while some days ago the upper body passed the bill incorporating Kensington. Both bills are expected to pass the House within a short time.

PRESSURE ON THE PRESDENT.

Representative Bland Urges Him to Sign the Seigniorage Bill.

Representative Bland called on Mr. Cleveland at the White House today to urge upon him the signing of the seigniorage bill. This is the first advance made on the part of either Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bland towards friendly communication on the financial question. Mr. Cleveland received the silver champion courteously and listened to what he had to say on the subject of the seigniorage bill without committing himself. In a joking way Mr. Cleveland told the Missourian that he had given the administration more trouble than any other good man in Congress.

Very strong efforts are being made to induce Mr. Cleveland to sign the bill, and the visit of Mr. Bland will be followed by visits from other leading men in the party, some of them, like Mr. Bland, silver men who have heretofore refrained from offering their advice to Mr. Cleveland, and other men who have throughout this Congress stood by the administration's financial policy. A very large number of those men who assisted Mr. Cleveland in securing the repeal of the Sherman law are extremely anxious that this bill should be signed, believing that no harm can come of it, and that its veto would be of tremendous disadvantage to the party in the congressional elections this fall. It is believed that the veto of the bill would render much more serious the difficulties which the party now experience in their efforts to pass the tariff bill.

NO DISTRICT DELEGATE.

Adverse Report on the Bill to Secure Local Representation.

The House committee on judiciary this morning reported adversely on the bill to provide for the election of a delegate to represent the District of Columbia in the House. The bill was introduced by Mr. Crain of Texas last October and provided that the District of Columbia shall have the right to send a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress, who shall be elected by the male citizens of the District who are actual residents of the District, and who are above the age of twenty-one. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared duly elected by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or a majority of them, and a certificate shall be given accordingly. Every such delegate shall have a seat in the House of Representatives, with the right of debating, but not of voting.

It is understood that Representative De Armond did not concur in the committee's adverse report and will file a minority report.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was fifty. Of this number thirty were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation, and the remainder by removal.

J. A. Barrick was appointed postmaster at New Midway, Md., vice M. D. Butt, removed.

Local Pensions Issued.

Among the pensions granted today were the following:

District of Columbia—Original—Henry Kerr, U. S. Soldiers' Home; Hugo Worch. Reissue—William Rissell, Augustus Hartlevan. Original widows', &c.—Mary C. Watts, Mary Tassin. Mexican war survivors—Increase—Timothy Collins, U. S. Soldiers' Home.

Virginia—Reissue—Thomas Taylor, National Military Home, Elizabeth City; Andrew T. Huntington, Vienna, Fairfax; Thomas Dailey, Alexander Monk, William Alexander, James Conway, National Military Home, Elizabeth City.

Maryland—Original—William F. Keese, Baltimore. Original widows', &c.—Mary C. Macubbin, Martha A. Daugherty, Baltimore.

Mary Cleary has been granted a divorce from Maurice Cleary, with right to resume her maiden name of Butler, by Justice Cox. They were married July 1, 1891, had one child, which died, and she charged cruelty and drunkenness, &c.

The will of the late John Hurst leaves his personal property to Mary V. Antrim and L. E. Antrim, and his real estate to the latter, subject to his wife's dower.

NO BLOOD YET SHED

Hostilities Suspended at Denver Pending a Conference.

THE POLICE FORCE STILL DETERMINED

Governor Waite Protected by a Body Guard.

GENERAL M'COOK REPORTS

DENVER, Col., March 16.—The city started with comparative quiet today, all hostilities having been suspended, awaiting the result of the conference between Gen. McCook, commanding the government troops, and Gov. Waite and his advisers, to take place at 9 o'clock. Five companies of the seventh United States infantry were encamped at the Union depot apparently ready to move on the city hall at a moment's notice upon the governor's request.

The militia were withdrawn from around the city hall, and the streets leading to the building, which last evening were packed with 40,000 people, were now almost deserted. The police force, greatly reinforced since yesterday, were still under arms at the city hall. Their fighting forces numbered about 350 men, and it was declared that under no circumstances would they surrender.

Gov. Waite's order to all companies of the Colorado National Guards to be at their armories at 9 o'clock this morning was not revoked during the night, and expectation became general that they would be ordered to this city. The guards number 785 enlisted men, ten commissioned officers and a four-gun battery.

Gov. Waite appears to entertain some fear for his life. All last night and today his house was guarded by a detachment of the state militia, and no one was allowed to enter until after his business had been stated, and the executive had given his consent to see the visitor.

Gov. Waite has addressed a letter to Gen. McCook, asking that government troops be withdrawn from the city, because the latter refuses to assist in carrying out the governor's purpose, but will simply confine himself to maintaining the peace.

GEN. McCOOK'S ACTION.

It is Referred by Secretary Lamont to the President.

The troubles at Denver were a subject of consideration by the President and his cabinet today. The government's interest in the case arises from the fact that Gen. McCook, commanding the department of Colorado, has ordered out seven companies of the seventh infantry to assist in preserving the peace at Denver. The reasons for his action are embodied in a telegram received by Adjutant General Ruggles. It is dated "Denver, Col., March 15," but was not received until this morning.

In his report Gen. McCook says he received a telegram from Gov. Waite of Colorado saying that he had called out the Denver militia of the National Guard to enforce the laws of the state; that he found an organized opposition by the city police, a detective force and the sheriff's office. He added that he could enforce the law, but not without great bloodshed. He, therefore, as governor of the state, called on Gen. McCook to assist him in preserving order and in preventing bloodshed.

Gen. McCook reports that in pursuance of this demand he ordered the troops from Fort Logan to go at once to Denver for the sole purpose of preserving the peace, under paragraph 585, army regulations. He says he considers a crisis imminent and insurrection and riot against the executive authority of the state of Colorado. The troops, upon arrival, he says, will be directed to act with great discretion, and he closes his telegram with the statement that he will see that the laws of the land are not violated.

Gen. McCook's Authority.

Paragraph 585 of article 54 of the Army Regulations, relating to the employment of troops in the enforcement of the laws, referred to by Gen. McCook as authority for his action, is as follows:

"585. If time will admit, applications for the use of troops for such purposes must be forwarded, with a statement of all the material facts, for the consideration and action of the President; but in cases of sudden and unexpected invasion, insurrection or riot, endangering the public property of the United States, or in cases of attempted or threatened robbery or interruption of the United States mails, or other equivalent emergencies, officers of the army may, if they think a necessity exists, take such action, before the receipt of instructions from the seat of government, as the circumstances and law under which they are acting may justify, and will promptly report their action and the reasons therefor, to the adjutant general, for the information of the President."

The provisions of the Constitution authorizing the employment of the military forces for the purpose of executing the laws are embodied in article 4, section 4, of the Constitution, and are as follows: "The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

As Gen. McCook's action is subject to the approval of the President, Secretary Lamont took the telegram at once to the White House for the President's consideration.

Gen. McCook's Action Approved.

It is understood that the cabinet approved the action of Gen. McCook as within the law providing for the employment of troops when necessary for the protection of public property and the mails, and that he will be enjoined to restrict his actions to that end and under no circumstances to interfere with the civil authorities.

WATCHING THE CONTEST.

Colorado's Representatives Are Interested Spectators.

Representatives Peace and Bell of Colorado, both populists and party associates of Gov. Waite, are watching the riotous proceedings at Denver with keen interest. They have received no private advices. It was thought they might see the Secretary of War concerning the action of Gen. McCook of the regular army in centering at Denver 600 troops from Fort Logan.

As yet, however, no call at the War Department has been made. There is some doubt as to which branch of the conflicting forces has invoked the protection of United States troops. The Congressmen believe that the federal forces could go no further than to preserve peace and that they could not act in the capacity of internal police to advance the interest of one side or the other.

Representative Bell says the contention is on a question of law and that it is a mistake to charge personal and political animosities as the cause of it. He says the press and the bar is divided on the question, one of the anti-Waite newspapers upholding his present contention that he has the right to dismiss members of the local boards. Mr. Bell believes a peaceful solution will be reached, yet he says the situation is complicated by the fact that the local boards control the police while the governor controls the militia. These controlling forces are antagonistic and each is able to back its position with an armed body.

Sheriff G. H. Houser of Selina, Ohio, was recently shot and probably fatally wounded by Charles Johns, a gambler. The two men had been drinking and gambling together in a saloon.

THE B. AND O. TRACKS

A Delegation Calls on Senator McMillan in Regard to Them.

He Thinks a Change Essential to Safety—The Provisions of the Sherman Bill.

A delegation of citizens of Northeast Washington called today on Senator McMillan at the Capitol to press on him the necessity of the passage of the Senate bill 656, introduced on the 22d of August last by Senator Sherman, defining the route of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in the District. The delegation consisted of President Frizzell of the Northeast Washington Association, Rev. Mr. Seymour of the Fifth Congregational Church, Father Gillespie of St. Aloysius, Col. J. D. Brady, formerly of Virginia, but now of this city, and Mr. Evan H. Tucker, the secretary of the Northeast Citizens' Association. They represented to Senator McMillan the great danger that there is now from the grade crossings of the Baltimore and Ohio road in the northeast section, and they represented that the 70,000 people of that section feel that some such legislation as the Sherman law is absolutely necessary at the earliest possible moment. They said that should the Senator, who is a member of the subcommittee, desire any legal references as to the right of the government to pass such a measure, which they intimated has been denied by the Baltimore and Ohio people, Gen. Birney, the District attorney, is amply furnished with precedents and citations applicable to this case.

A Change Essential.

The Senator told them that he understood the situation pretty well, and that he had investigated the matter when chairman of the District committee, and that he felt with them a change in the track system of the Baltimore and Ohio in this city is essential to a preservation of life and property. He was in favor, he said, of such a bill as the Sherman bill, and should the delegation desire he would endeavor to secure for them a hearing before either the subcommittee or the full District committee whenever the bill is taken up for consideration.

Senator McMillan has been at work upon this problem of abolishing grade crossings and reducing the danger of railroad accidents in the northeast almost as long as he has been in the Senate. It was one of the earliest of the local questions to which he addressed himself, and two years ago he proposed to the Baltimore and Ohio Company that they should make some change in their tracks. The company engineer soon afterward submitted a project for an underground conduit leading from just outside the boundary to the North Capitol street passenger station. The Senator then suggested that an overhead system, such as might be afforded by a masonry viaduct elevated above the streets, would probably be much cheaper eventually, and would afford a better entrance to the station just north of the Capitol. Since then the company has practically assented to this plan, which is similar to that outlined in the Sherman bill, and the matter is thus in a very excellent shape as regards the wishes of both the government and the corporation. The project, however, has been postponed, it is understood, for the present, owing to the hard times of the past season, which of course have been felt by the railroad company as well as other interests. The plan will be taken up within a few months, and no doubt satisfactory legislation will ensue. There is no division of sentiment in the Senate District committee, and as the Baltimore and Ohio people have consented to make the change there will probably be no delay in the legislative proceedings as soon as the start is made.

Provisions of the Sherman Bill.

The Sherman bill provides that after the 1st of January, 1897, the Baltimore and Ohio Company shall not maintain any of its present tracks inside the District of Columbia, except from the boundaries of the District to a point that may be selected north of the city, where the Metropolitan and Washington branches shall be made to join, thence to enter the city, and to proceed along Delaware avenue and the present route on an elevated viaduct built of masonry. There are to be four parallel tracks on this viaduct from the depot to the junction. The tracks connecting line is to be located entirely outside of any property of the Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. A larger part of the bill is devoted to provisions for condemnation proceedings.

ADMISSION OF UTAH.

Senator Hill Urges the Taking Up of the Bill.

Senator Hill has joined forces with the western Senators in urging the early consideration in committee of the territorial admission bills. He brought the question up at the last meeting of the Senate committee on territories, and said that as considerable time had elapsed since the Utah and Arizona bills had passed the House, and that as there seemed to be no objection to the admission of Utah on account of lack of population or wealth, or for any other legitimate cause, he thought the Utah bill should at any rate be taken up by the committee. Senator Faulkner, chairman of the committee, replied, reiterating his desire to have Utah admitted, and saying that the admission bill would be taken up in due course, but that as the tariff bill was to be soon reported to the Senate, and would, when once under discussion in the Senate, necessarily consume almost all the time of that body, there was nothing to be gained by haste in considering the bill in committee and reporting it.

Senator Hill is chairman of the subcommittee on Arizona, and has not yet called the subcommittee together to consider the Arizona bill.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Committee's Work to Be Overturned in the House.

The contested election cases are expected to be called up in the House as soon as the sundry civil appropriation bill is disposed of. The proposition of the committee on elections is to turn out two republicans whose seats are contested and to permit one to retain his seat. Joy of Missouri and Hilborn of California are the two sentenced to be executed. Settle of North Carolina, the committee decreed, should retain his seat in the House.

It has developed now, however, that there is a purpose in the House to overrule the committee as to the disposition of the latter case, and to execute Settle with the rest. Several of the democrats of the committee, it is said, will join in this move. It is probable that the friends of Mr. Williams, the democrat who wants Settle's seat, will draw a parallel between this case and that of O'Neil, to whom the committee have awarded the seat of Mr. Joy. Williams' friends contend that his case is better than that of O'Neil, and the intimation is carried with this claim that O'Neil cannot be seated and Williams left out.

Found Guilty.

The record of the court-martial in the case of Assistant Engineer Armin Hartroth, tried on a charge of drunkenness and overstaying leave on the China station, has reached the Navy Department. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to drop to the foot of his grade, to be confined to the Baltimore for three months and to be publicly reprimanded, which sentence has been carried out.

Acts Approved.

The President has approved the act to amend the act of 1887 authorizing the construction of the East river and Long Island bridge; the act to provide an American register for the steamer El Callao, and the act to provide for printing the report of the joint congressional committee on the centennial celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol.

AS TO PEARL RIVER.

Ex-Senator Edmunds' Views on the Rights of the United States.

THE GRANT WAS AN ABSOLUTE ONE

And We Have Exclusive Dominion Over This River.

THE KEY TO THE PACIFIC

Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, who is the author of the amendment to the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty by which the United States acquired Pearl River harbor as a coaling station, today gave an interview upon the rights of the United States to that station. He said:

"I am sorry to see that Senator Lodge appears from newspaper reports to be under the impression that the grant of Pearl River harbor by the Hawaiian government to the United States was limited only to seven years, during which Hawaiian sugar, etc., were to be introduced into the United States duty free. And I am surprised at what is reported to be the contention of President Dole to the same effect. I regret that proceedings of the Senate in considering and ratifying the last convention with Hawaii have not been made public, but without violating any duty of confidence I can say that the convention was agreed upon between Mr. Freliaghuysen and Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian minister, on December 6, 1884, and soon afterward sent to the Senate for consideration. The Senate did not advise the ratification until January 20, 1887. Evidently there was difficulty in the Senate in respect of allowing further introduction of free sugar, and that at last, for some reason which I am not at liberty to state the details of, the Senate agreed to ratify, with one most important additional clause, which appears as article 2 of the convention, as published in the statutes. That article is in these words:

"'His majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands, grants to the government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl river, in the Island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor, and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.'

A Positive and Unlimited Grant.

"It will be seen that it was a positive and unlimited grant in presenti from one political community having perpetual existence to another, and therefore necessarily both in its literal and general sense a perpetual right, which became then and forever the absolute and exclusive property of the United States. This is familiar law to every lawyer and publicist.

"The only contention of President Dole and the only suggestion of Senator Lodge appears to be that on the exchange of ratifications between Mr. Secretary Bayard and Minister Carter on the 9th of November, 1887, Mr. Bayard stated that he understood the meaning of the article to be that it was to expire with the expiration of the sugar part of the convention. But it is due to Mr. Bayard to say that he told Mr. Carter that he had no right whatever to place any construction upon the article or in any manner to change its effect. Both Mr. Bayard and Mr. Carter, as well as their respective governments, were undoubtedly familiar with the principles and precedents of public law and international intercourse on the subject, which can be found stated in Lawrence edition of Wheaton's International Law, pp. 454, 456, and notes. There had been repeated occasions when other powers had endeavored on the exchange of ratifications to place a particular interpretation upon some parts of treaties, and in all of which the representatives of the United States had stated, as they were clearly bound to do, that they had no power to say anything or do anything which could, in the slightest degree, affect the meaning and scope of the words that the Senate had agreed upon. And for this reason when in 1849 President Polk sent to Congress the treaty with Mexico, on May 20, 1848, he did not send the conferences and so-called protocol that had taken place on the exchange of ratifications, for the reason that had the protocol varied the treaty, as amended by the Senate, it would have had no binding effect.

The United States Has Exclusive Dominion.

"It is certain, therefore, that the United States has and will continue to have until they choose to part with it (which I hope will never occur) the absolute and exclusive dominion of Pearl river harbor for the purposes named in the article I have mentioned. Whether the United States will be guilty of a moral wrong in imposing duties on Hawaiian sugar, &c., before the expiration of the convention upon the proper notice of twelve months after next November is quite a different matter, and to which, of course, there can be only one answer. But that now and hereafter, whatever else may happen, the United States are the lawful masters of the key of the Pacific is a fact which all nations interested should perfectly understand; for Pearl river harbor in the possession of our government for the purposes named gives us that mastery."

"Does the remission of duties on sugars from other countries in any way invalidate the Hawaiian treaty?" was asked.

"No, it does not in the least. Hawaii has no right to complain of anything, either in imposing or taking off duties upon the products of other countries."

Senator Davis' Opinion.

Senator Davis of Minnesota, a member of the committee on foreign relations, speaking of the Hawaiian treaty and the effect its abrogation would have upon the rights acquired by the United States at Pearl river harbor, said: "There is a difference of opinion upon this point, but it's a fact that the rights of the United States to Pearl river harbor are secure, whether the treaty is abrogated or not. It is an executive grant and cannot be set aside. The same question came up between this country and Great Britain over the treaty in relation to the three-mile limit of the fisheries. The treaty was abrogated, and Great Britain wanted that portion in relation to the three-mile limit set aside, but we came in with the claim that the grant was executed and became a vested right."

Senator Davis was asked what effect the tariff bill repealing the McKinley law would have upon the reciprocity treaties executed under that law, and he was of the opinion that the treaties would fall with the law under which they were negotiated.

Changes in Senate Committee Clerks.

The changes in the Senate committees announced during the past week as a result of the democratic caucus have caused a number of changes among the clerks of the committees. Mr. R. W. Cantrell has been promoted from clerk of the committee on improvement of the Mississippi river at $1,440 a year to be clerk of the committee on military affairs at $2,220. Senator Blanchard has appointed Mr. Harry Robinson to fill the vacancy on the committee on Mississippi river of which he is chairman, caused by Mr. Cantrell's promotion. Mr. Chas. M. Smith, clerk to the committee on contingent expenses, having been appointed by Justice White his private secretary, Mr. Myer Newberger has been promoted from clerk of the committee on railroads at $1,440 to be clerk of the committee on contingent expenses at $2,220. Senator McLauren has appointed Mr. Patrick Henry of Mississippi clerk of the committee to investigate the geological survey at $1,440 to succeed Mr. Miles Taylor, who was transferred to be clerk of the committee on railroads in place of Mr. Newberger.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

A Lively Meeting of the Senate Committee Today.

The Race Track and Liquor License Law Amendments—The Babcock Amendment Approved.

There was quite a lively meeting of the Senate District committee this morning, lasting nearly two hours. Most of the time was taken up in discussion of the bills amending the race track and liquor license laws of the District. The matter of the mile limit as applied to pool selling was discussed thoroughly in connection with the Blackburn bill and the Commissioners' substitute therefor, the latter having been adopted by the committee at its last meeting and reported to the Senate on Tuesday by Mr. Gibson. Although the bill is out of the hands of the committee and is now on the calendar of the Senate considerable time was spent in a consideration of the amendment that may be necessary to be made to the existing laws in order to permit both the Benning and Ivy City tracks to have the benefit of pool selling privileges at the fall and spring meetings.

Will Show No Discrimination.

A delegation of gentlemen interested in horse racing, including Capt. Sam. Donaldson, Mr. Joe Blackburn, jr., and Mr. Havenner, appeared in the interest of the Benning track. They were promptly told by Chairman Harris that the committee would not consent to the passage of any amendment to the law which would grant the pool selling privilege to one jockey club or race track while denying it to the other. It was the policy of the committee, he said, and also of the District Commissioners, to grant equal privileges to both associations, and if the law was to be amended at all it should be amended in such a way that the Ivy City track would be included in its provisions as well as the Benning track. Their hearing was quite brief.

Senator Gallinger renewed his opposition to any project looking to the amendment of existing laws as tending to break down the now effective system prevailing against gambling in the District. He sent out for a copy of The Star of yesterday, and read therefrom the interview with District Attorney Birney, in which the latter declared that proposed amendments, either of the House or of the Senate, will prove a menace to the best interests of the District.

The Babcock Liquor Law.

The subcommittee, consisting of Senators Gibson, Hansbrough and Faulkner, having charge of House bill 3740, known as the Babcock amendemnt to the District liquor laws, reported in favor of the bill, and it was taken up and discussed by the full committee. It was pointed out that the amendment may possibly affect the large hotel interests now established near St. Matthew's Church, and an amendment was adopted definitely excluding such hotels from the restrictive provisions of the act of 1893, while carefully including saloons within the provisions of the act. A favorable report on the bill thus amended was ordered by the committee.

Senator Proctor was directed to make a favorable report on Senate bill 970, to regulate water main assessments in the District, introduced by Senator Harris on the 21st of September last. This bill provides that hereafter assessments levied for laying water mains in the District shall be at the rate of $1.25 per linear foot against all lands fronting upon the street, road or alley in which the main is laid. No lot is to be taxed twice, and corner lots shall be taxed only on their front, with a depth of not exceeding 100 feet, while any excess of the other front over 100 feet shall be subject to the rate thus established.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

The Total by States as Given in the Census Bulletins.

The census bureau last evening issued a bulletin giving the statistics of manufactures for the United States in 1890. Statistics are given for all classes of mechanical and manufacturing industries. The data relating to the generation of electricity for lighting and power purposes is confined to New York state, St. Louis, Mo., and the District of Columbia. The total number of manufacturing establishments in the United States is reported as 355,401, against 253,852 in 1880. The summary of totals gives the following figures for 1890: Capital, $6,524,475,305; miscellaneous expenses, $630,944,058; aggregate of the average number of employes, 4,711,832; total wages, $2,282,823,265; cost of materials used, $5,158,868,353, and value of products, $9,370,107,624. The contribution to the wealth of the country, it is stated, is more clearly shown by deducting $5,158,868,353, the cost of materials used, from the value of the products. This leaves $4,211,239,271 as the increased valuation of the raw materials.

The States.

The number of establishments and aggregate capital invested, as given by states, is as follows:

Alabama, 2,977, $46,122,571; Alaska, 10, $105,727; Arizona, 76, $616,629; Arkansas, 2,073, $14,971,614; California, 7,923, $146,797,102; Colorado, 1,518, $26,651,840; Connecticut, 6,822, $227,004,496; Delaware, 1,903, $33,695,400; District of Columbia, 2,295, $28,865,089; Florida, 805, $11,110,304; Georgia, 4,285, $56,921,580; Idaho, 140, $1,048,916; Illinois, 20,482, $502,004,436; Indiana, 12,354, $132,405,366; Indian Territory, 29, $204,329; Iowa, 7,440, $77,513,097; Kansas, 4,471, $43,926,002; Kentucky, 7,745, $78,811,980; Louisiana, 2,613, $34,754,121; Maine, 5,010, $80,419,809; Maryland, 7,485, $119,667,316; Massachusetts, 26,923, $630,032,341; Michigan, 12,127, $262,412,240; Minnesota, 7,505, $127,683,618; Mississippi, 1,698, $14,896,884; Missouri, 14,045, $189,236,422; Montana, 289, $4,293,794; Nebraska, 3,014, $37,569,508; Nevada, 95, $1,211,269; New Hampshire, 3,229, $79,375,160; New Jersey, 9,221, $249,899,428; New Mexico, 127, $965,938; New York, 65,840, $1,130,161,195; North Carolina, 3,667, $32,745,995; North Dakota, 382, $2,894,553; Ohio, 28,673, $402,793,918; Oklahoma, 72, $95,519; Oregon, 1,523, $32,122,051; Pennsylvania, 39,336, $990,300,375; Rhode Island, 3,377, $126,483,491; South Carolina, 2,382, $29,276,261; South Dakota, 499, $3,207,796; Tennessee, 4,559, $51,475,092; Texas, 5,268, $46,815,181; Utah, 531, $6,583,022; Vermont, 3,031, $32,763,291; Virginia, 5,915, $63,456,799; Washington, 1,543, $34,369,735; West Virginia, 2,376, $28,118,030; Wisconsin, 10,417, $246,515,404; Wyoming, 190, $1,411,184.

ALL ON OUR SIDE.

How the Administration Regards the Treaty With Hawaii.

It is learned this morning that notwithstanding the position to the contrary taken by Secretary Bayard during Mr. Cleveland's former term, the State Department holds and the administration will maintain that the concession of Pearl harbor to the United States by Hawaii was a grant which the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty will in no way effect. They contend that the word "grant" used in the original treaty passed this harbor to the United States for all time.

Under this construction of the treaty, it is thought that every concession to Hawaii may be withdrawn and that acts of the most pronounced unfriendliness may be committed by this government, and that the little island government cannot help itself. The increase of duties on things imported from Hawaii is marked in the Senate tariff bill, and by the abrogation of the treaty is meant merely the withdrawal of concessions on our part and the maintenance of benefits we have acquired.

Naval Orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden has been ordered to the Yorktown, relieving Surgeon J. E. Harmon, granted three months' leave.

MADELINE'S STORY

She Tells the Jury How Mr. Breckinridge Wronged Her.

THE PLAINTIFF ON THE STAND

The Time of Mr. Breckinridge's Marriage to Mrs. Wing.

WHAT THE DEFENSE MAY BE

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Evening Post will say: A certificate of the marriage of W. C. P. Breckinridge to Louisa R. S. Wing, dated April 29, 1893, was sent to the health department yesterday from the residence in this city of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, formerly of the West Presbyterian Church. It sets forth that Dr. Paxton officiated, and that the ceremony was witnessed by Eleanor N. Collier and Mary L. Paxton. It is thought that the document may play an important part in Miss Pollard's suit against Congressman Breckinridge. The Congressman was publicly married to Mrs. Wing last July, but since the trial of the present suit it has been hinted that the defense would prove that there was a former secret marriage which would show that the defendant was not legally in a position to agree to marry Miss Pollard at the time when, according to witnesses for the plaintiff, he did so contract. One of the chief witnesses for the plaintiff, Col. Moore, chief of police of Washington, testified that Col. Breckinridge and Miss Pollard went to his office on May 13 of last year, and that in his presence the Congressman declared he would marry Miss Pollard on May 21. Before that time, as is now shown, he was married in this city to his present wife. Under the rules of the bureau of vital statistics marriage certificates should be filed for entry in the books within thirty days, but they may be legally recorded at any time within a year and then formally registered.

MISS POLLARD ON THE STAND.

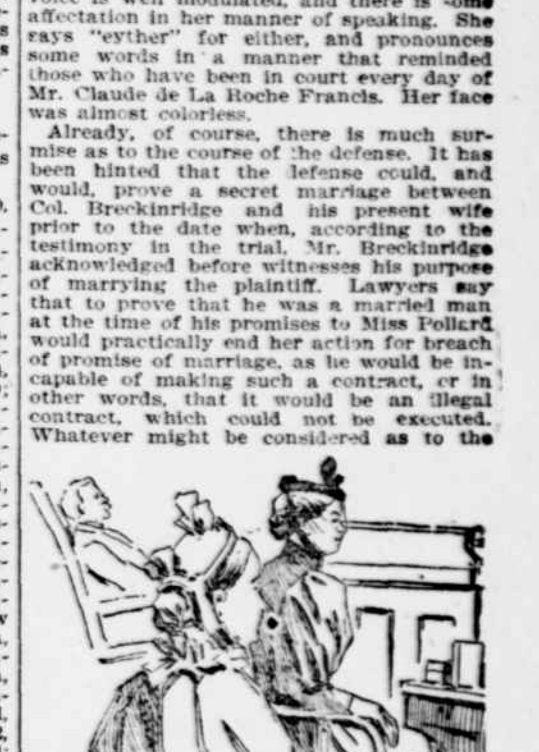
The Fair Plaintiff Tells the Jury Her Story of Wrong.

Miss Pollard told her story in court today. She gave it in all the detail needed to satisfy the cravings of the most curious. She began with her meting with Mr. Breckinridge, when she was a school girl, and told all about her life with him up to the time when she claims he broke his promise to marry her. Miss Pollard made her appearance in Judge Bradley's court room, attended, as usual, by Mrs. Ellis, promptly at 10 o'clock, and was called to the stand almost as soon as the court opened. She was questioned by Mr. Carlisle, though Mr. Wilson took much interest in the examination, and frquently made suggestions to his

A Glimpse of the Trial.

associate. Miss Pollard had evidently nerved herself to the ordeal of the witness stand, and seemed calm and self-possessed, only on one or two occasions showing any emotion. She was attired, as she has been every day since the trial commenced, in a dark suit, with a neatly fitting coat, a black bonnet and black silk gloves. Her voice is well modulated, and there is some affectation in her manner of speaking. She says "eyther" for either, and pronounces some words in a manner that reminded those who have been in court every day of Mr. Claude de La Roche Francis. Her face was almost colorless.

Already, of course, there is much surmise as to the course of the defense. It has been hinted that the defense could, and would, prove a secret marriage between Col. Breckinridge and his present wife prior to the date when, according to the testimony in the trial, Mr. Breckinridge acknowledged before witnesses his purpose of marrying the plaintiff. Lawyers say that to prove that he was a married man at the time of his promises to Miss Pollard would practically end her action for breach of promise of marriage, as he would be incapable of making such a contract, or in other words, that it would be an illegal contract, which could not be executed. Whatever might be considered as to the



Miss Pollard on the Stand.

offense committed by Mr. Breckinridge from a moral point of view, this defense, it is claimed, would clear him of any legal responsibility. As shown in the dispatches to The Star published above, testimony may be adduced to prove a marriage to Mrs. Wing in New York as early as April 29. This would be before the interview in Maj. Moore's office, but not before the date which Miss Pollard fixes in her testimony as the time when Mr. Breckinridge delighted her by informing her of his purpose to marry her.

Miss Pollard's Testimony.

During the giving of her testimony the defendant paid the closest attention to every word said by Miss Pollard, and apparently appeared somewhat disappointed when Mr. Carlisle led Miss Pollard from that period in her life, when she was a mere child, to their meeting here in Washington at the railroad station, when he told her he had something to tell that evening which he was vain enough to believe would please her. The defendant, as did the rest