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THE MAHONE SITE

Senate Prefers It for the Government Printing Office.

THE COMMITTEE REPORT OUTVOTED

Senator Manderson Speaks for the Old Base Ball Grounds.

A RECONSIDERATION MOVED

Shortly after 12 o'clock today Senator Vest secured unanimous consent of the Senate for the consideration of Senate bill 462, for providing additional accommodations for the government printing office. The Vice President laid before the Senate an amendment presented by Mr. Carey when the bill was last under discussion, in behalf of Senator Quay, providing for the purchase of the Mahone lot at North Capitol and L streets. In response to a question from Senator Dolph Mr. Vest stated that this amendment does not contain provision for the construction of a building under the supervision of Gen. Casey. "It simply provides," he went on, "for the purchase of a site and is the same bill that was reported by me at a former session of Congress. If it gives the Senate any pleasure to revert to my support of this bill I am not afraid to have my record reviewed at this time. I have given my reasons for advocating the present site.

Terrible Warning.

"We have been warned by a terrible disaster in an inadequate building that a similar disaster is apt to happen at any time at the public printing office. It is an essence of this matter that we should settle the question as soon as possible. The Senator from Wyoming has told us that a building sufficient to accommodate the public printing office could be erected in eleven months."

"I say now that this would be simply impossible unless we possessed an Aladin's lamp. The city post office was begun in June, 1880, and is now scarcely to the second story. The library building was begun five years ago, and, though under the magnificent supervision of Gen. Casey, it is still far from completed today. In the line of experience it is almost certain that a building on either the Carroll or Mahone sites would take from three to five years to erect. If this were a private undertaking it would, of course, be different, but under the government's system of contracts it requires from three to five times as much time for these buildings. If Senators want to take the responsibility in the face of recommendations of the public printer of keeping 3,000 employes in danger let them do it. I have done my duty honestly, and am satisfied that I have done it to the best interests of the government and the people at the printing office."

For the Mahone Site.

Senator Stewart made what was for him a short speech in favor of the Mahone lot, saying that he was as much impressed as anybody with the necessity for speedy action. He pointed out that the ground at the present site is covered with buildings, and that it would take time before work could be commenced on a new building, while the Mahone lot is free from obstructions. The foundation could be easily made there and a building could be well under way before the debris was removed from the present site.

Senator Butler interrupted to ask if the work of the public printing could go on at the old building as well if the adjoining land were chosen as if the Mahone site were taken for the government. Mr. Stewart thought that the advantage was in favor of the Mahone site.

Senator Vest, in response to Mr. Butler, called attention to the letter written by Public Printer Palmer to Senator Gorman, chairman of the committee on printing, on the 11th of August, last year, in which this question was fully discussed. Mr. Vest asked how long it would take to put up a building on the Mahone lot. Senator Stewart replied that it could be done more expeditiously on the Mahone lot than anywhere else.

Senator Vest, in continuing his talk, alluded to the fact that many of the employes had homes around the present building and they would be put to great inconvenience by a change of the site any distance away. He characterized the committee's proposition as having three advantages: The expenditure is inconsiderable, the relief immediate and all the water and gas mains are already available.

The House Opposed.

There was some colloquy between Senators Butler and Vest in regard to the amount of land required for the building and the latter contended that the proposed site contained amply sufficient ground for the purpose. He continued: "I want to say now that it is simply impossible to secure the consent of the House to an amendment in favor of the Mahone lot. The joint committee have deliberated upon the matter and give in their judgment. The Mahone lot was fully discussed and even visited by the joint committee. It was with very great reluctance that I gave up my preference for that property."

Mr. Butler objected that the plan contemplated a patchwork, but Mr. Vest denied this, and referred to his report on the subject, showing that the proposed new structure is to be part of a harmonious plan, the remainder of which will be erected later.

Mr. Manderson Talks Plainly.

Senator Manderson then made the most interesting speech of the afternoon.

"The Senator from Missouri," he said "has my congratulations, and also my sympathy, for he knows now how it is himself. For the last ten years the danger to the occupants of the government printing office has been very great. The printing committee has visited the building frequently, have realized the danger, and from time to time has put the building in the best possible shape. It has been propped up, strengthened, so that the great weight might be carried a little longer. But these have been temporary makeshifts, and that building is a more dangerous building today than even the Ford's Theater building was after the excavations under its foundations had begun. The committee on printing has always recognized the danger.

"The public printer has always recognized the danger, and has frequently cried aloud for relief. No better action has ever been taken than by the commission appointed some years ago, consisting of Public Printer Palmer, Secretary Windom and Architect Clark. These gentlemen reported unanimously in favor of what is known as the base ball site, which stands today vacant, ready for use, and the best to be had at this moment. It would have been selected but for this indecent, almost disreputable, fight that has been precipitated into the two houses of Congress by real estate speculators, eager to make money out of the government. The base ball lot is a very suitable ground, of proper form, ample area, near the Capitol and adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio tracks.

Foundation Prophesies.

"In the hope that some other site might be selected than this there came forward those who complained that great care should be exercised in securing a foundation on the base ball ground. They spoke about Tiber creek and made various melancholy prophesies, so that at last a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Entwisle of the District offices, Architect Clark, Mr. Green of the library building and Gen. Meigs. They dug pits and examined the soil carefully, and after a thorough examination they declared that the soil of the base ball lot was quite sufficient to furnish an adequate foundation. There were no two sides to the question, and yet Congress refused to ratify the report of this able commission, that had so faithfully done its duty. At the proper time I shall propose an amendment for the base

(Continued on Second Page.)

STILL UNDECIDED

Anxiety in Regard to the Fate of the Bland Bill.

Pressure Brought to Bear on the President Both to Sign the Act and to Veto It.

Those closest to Mr. Cleveland have not as yet received any intimation of what his intentions are as to the seigniorage bill. Pressure is still being put upon him with increasing earnestness, and he is studying the question in a manner which indicates that he himself is still in doubt as to his action. The cabinet is seriously divided on the question, and it can be said with safety that none of them have an opinion as to his actions which they hold to with any confidence. The only things that are announced with any positiveness are that he is anxious to serve the southern and western men who stood by him in the fight against the Sherman law, and that he will take full time for the consideration of the question before acting on the bill. The best informed insist that he will not act until near the close of the ten days. The inducements to sign the bill are being made as strong as possible, and he is listening to all that is said without committing himself.

The Pressure for a Veto.

The pressure being brought to bear upon Mr. Cleveland is not confined to Senators and Representatives, for he is in receipt of letters and telegrams from all sections of the country upon the subject, and, contrary to the belief that seems to prevail, a very large majority of these communications urge him to exercise the veto power. Many of the most emphatic of the letters in their urgency for a veto are from Baltimore, New Orleans, Richmond, Va.; St. Louis, Charleston, S. C., and other southern cities, and represent boards of trade and leading business men. Similar communications have been received from the cities of Chicago, Pittsburg, Allegheny City, Detroit, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester and Providence, R. I.

The prevailing sentiments contained in these appeals are the expression of an apprehension that should the bill become a law there would result a loss of confidence in the credit of the government, a fear that the gold would be drained from the treasury, and a feeling that the government would be unable to maintain the parity between gold and silver, thus placing its financial status on the same footing with Mexico, the South American republics and India.

The Tariff Bill May Be Embarrassed.

There is an evident determination on the part of many of the silver men to associate the seigniorage question with the tariff bill, and apparently the veto of the Bland bill would be followed at once by considerable obstruction and embarrassment to the tariff bill. There is considerable talk about a proposition, if the Bland bill is vetoed, to offer a free coinage of silver amendment to the tariff bill in the Senate, and the adoption of such amendment is threatened. There is a decided danger that the present strained conditions will culminate in a general row and a complete break between the great mass of the democrats in Congress and the administration. It is the expectation of the democrats of the finance committee that the tariff bill will be passed through the Senate in four weeks from the day it is taken up for consideration, but there is a whole world of possibilities in the way of a defeat of this expectation.

THE BERING SEA DECREE.

Great Britain Not Fulfilling Her Part of the Agreement.

Secretary Gresham was before the House committee on foreign affairs today concerning the status of Bering sea affairs. There were brought out important developments as to the manner in which her majesty's government was executing the award of the Bering sea court of arbitration. The strictest injunction was put on members of the committee to refrain from discussing the Secretary's statement. Later in the day, however, on Mr. Gresham's return to the State Department the general character of the hearing was made known.

Secretary Gresham spoke for an hour and explained the situation fully.

The Treaty Binding on Both.

It appears that by the terms of the treaty of arbitration both Great Britain and the United States bound themselves to abide by the decision of the court of arbitration. It has been contended that this treaty obligation was so binding that no law of Congress or of parliament was needed to carry out the decree of the court.

Senator Morgan, one of the arbitrators, has taken the ground that the decision in itself was part of the organic law in both countries, being based on the original treaty, which has the same binding effect as a statute law. Secretary Gresham deemed it wise, however, to have Congress pass a law carrying out the court's decision and the measure was drafted and submitted to Congress.

Great Britain's Delay.

But the Secretary expressed surprise that Great Britain had as yet presented no such legislation, so far as was officially known. There have been unofficial statements, however, in Canada and elsewhere, as to the proposed bill to be presented to the British parliament.

These disclose that the proposed British legislation falls considerably short of executing Great Britain's part in the award. It is pointed out that the proposed British bill gives British naval officers discretion in executing the restrictive regulations, whereas the court made these regulations imperative and mandatory. The penalties of the British measure are also said to be short of the requirements of the court of arbitration.

No Grave Concern.

Secretary Gresham expressed no grave concern over the condition. On the contrary, it was believed that in due time both governments would arrive at an understanding. At present, however, the State Department appears to be awaiting a strengthening of the bills to be presented to the British parliament.

The House committee took no action on the bill submitted by the State Department to execute this country's part in the arbitration decree. There appears to be no objection to the bill, and it can be readily reported at any time. But the entire subject was allowed to go over for a week.

The intimation is made that in the meantime Ambassador Bayard will further communicate with her majesty's government with a view to having the British legislation more fully execute Great Britain's part of the decree.

Cherokee Bond Certificates.

The matter of proper legal form of certificates to be used in transferring the $5,040,000 bonds of the Cherokee nation to the firm of R. T. Wilson & Co. of New York will probably be decided late this afternoon. The question has been referred by Secretary Smith to Assistant Attorney General Hall. The action will probably close the bond controversy, though Edwin D. Chadick of New York, who was recently refused a mandamus to compel issuance of the bonds to him, has given notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals from Judge Cox's adverse decision.

Prendergast's Last Hope Gone.

The motion for a supersedeas in the case of Patrick Eugene Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, was denied at Chicago yesterday afternoon by the supreme court. The opinion of the court was very brief, Chief Justice Baker stating that after carefully considering the points as set forth in the abstract the court had concluded to deny the motion. Prendergast will hang tomorrow.

SENATE AND HOUSE

Principally Routine Business in the Upper Branch of Congress.

THE McGARRAHAN BILL AGAIN

Filibustering in the House Over a Contested Election Case.

A QUORUM BROKEN

When the Senate met at noon today the chaplain in his prayer noted the fact that today was Holy Thursday.

The death of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, was taken cognizance of in the form of a resolution introduced by Senator Hoar (Mass.). It declared that "the Senate of the United States has heard with deep regret of the death of Louis Kossuth, the illustrious patriot and lover of liberty, and at one time the guest of the American people.

"Resolved, That the Vice President be requested to communicate the respectful condolences of the Senate to the family of the deceased."

Simulation of United States Coins.

Mr. Sherman precipitated a discussion in the nature of a free silver debate by the introduction of a resolution directing the "committee on the judiciary to examine and report whether the simulation of the coins of the United States by coins of the same weight, metal and fineness, except as authorized by law, is made criminal by the acts against counterfeiting coins of the United States and other countries, and, if not, to report a bill to prevent and punish such simulation."

Mr. Sherman said his attention had been recently called to the question of whether or not the existing laws were adequate to punish this class of counterfeiting, and while his own opinion was that they were adequate, he wished to have an expression from the committee on the judiciary. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a press dispatch from Omaha, Neb., stating that there was a private mint there, which was engaged in coining silver dollars of the same weight and fineness as the standard silver dollars, making their profit on the difference between the actual value of the silver and the coined value, a profit of about 51 cents on the dollar.

Great Britain, France and Germany punished such simulation as counterfeiting and such a form of counterfeiting was not contemplated when the statutes against that crime were passed, for then the disparity between the actual and fictitious value of a coin was not so great as at present.

Considerable Raillery.

This resolution gave rise to much raillery, and Senator Cullom was heard to remark to Senator Cockrell, setto voce:

"If they cannot get free coinage in one way they will in another."

Mr. Hoar considered it somewhat of a commentary on our laws, and withal somewhat amusing, that such a resolution should be necessary, and Mr. Manderson (Neb.) spoke in the same vein.

He did not believe, he said, that it was possible that existing laws were not sufficient to reach the class of counterfeiters mentioned in the press dispatch at Omaha, but if it was true he thought the defects should be remedied. He doubted the story emanating from Omaha, basing his belief on his knowledge of that community. "Although," he added quizzically, "west of the Missouri river we are very anxious for an increase of the circulating medium."

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) objected to the present consideration of the resolution and it went over without action.

On motion of Mr. Gorman (Md.) it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn today it be to meet Monday next.

Fortifications Bill Reported.

Senator Call, from the committee on appropriations, reported the fortification bill and gave notice that he would try to call it up on Tuesday next.

At 12:45 the government printing office bill was taken up.

The McGarrahan Bill.

Pursuant to the notice given several days ago the McGarrahan bill came up at 2 o'clock as the unfinished business, and the bill was read at length.

Senator Morrill (Vt.), the most uncompromising opponent of the bill, asked that it go over until Monday, as he desired to address the Senate on the question, and, supposing that the printing office bill would consume the entire day session, was not prepared to speak today.

Pending action on this request Mr. Dolph of Oregon spoke briefly in opposition to the measure. He had no doubt, he said, that the bill would ultimately pass the Senate, but if it did, it would be due, as in a scriptural parallel, to "constant importunities."

THE HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House today, on motion of Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), the Senate bill for the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela river at Pittsburg was passed.

On motion of Mr. Catchings (Miss.) a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the subtreasury in the city of New York from R. T. Wilson & Co. $6,740,000, to be placed to the credit of the Cherokee nation.

Chairman Brown (Ind.) of the committee on elections presented the report on the English-Hilborn contested election case, and Mr. Waugh (Ind.) was given leave to file the views of the minority.

On motion of Mr. Cox (Tenn.) a bill was passed to extend the time of the act authorizing the St. Louis and Birmingham railroad to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river at Clifton, Tenn.

Filibustering Begun.

Mr. Patterson then called up the contested election case of O'Neill vs. Joy (eleventh Missouri) and Mr. Waugh (Ind.) promptly raised the question of consideration against it and the filibustering began.

The republicans refused to vote and the quorum was broken, the vote resulting 159-0, 20 short of a quorum. A call of the House followed.

The call developed the presence of 257 members. The vote then recurred upon the question of consideration. The republicans repeated their tactics and declined to answer to their names.

Again the democrats failed to muster a quorum, although they polled 166 votes, seven more than on the previous roll call.

Mr. Patterson moved a call of the House, and pending that, Mr. Waugh moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was lost, 24 to 157. Mr. Patterson withdrew the motion for a call of the House, and the vote recurred upon the question of consideration.

THE STORY DISCREDITED

That Mr. Leiter is to Succeed Mr. White at St. Petersburg.

The story that L. Z. Leiter, the millionaire, of Chicago, is to be appointed minister to Russia to succeed Andrew D. White, is discredited in official quarters and otherwise. Some time ago, when Senator Palmer and some other Illinois people saw Mr. Cleveland to recommend the appointment of one of their constituents, not Mr. Leiter, to this position, Mr. Cleveland informed them that Mr. White was making an admirable representative of this country in Russia and that he did not believe he would make a change in that office. Inquiry at the State Department discloses that the suggestion that Mr. Leiter is to be appointed comes for the first time through the press.

TREATY WITH CHINA

Immigration of Chinamen to Be Permitted Under Restrictions.

Severe Struggle Expected in the Senate When the New State Paper is Presented for Ratification.

The Senate committee on foreign relations has been considering an important Chinese treaty negotiated by the new Chinese minister and Secretary Gresham. The treaty was sent to the Senate some time ago, and referred to the foreign relations committee, where it has been fully considered and discussed in all its details. It is said that it does not meet with the approval of some of the Senators who are members of the committee. It is understood that this opposition, while considerable, has not been sufficient to prevent its being reported favorably, though possibly with some amendments.

As negotiated, the treaty practically sets aside and supercedes the Scott exclusion act and the recently enacted Geary law. It is an immigration treaty, and provides for the admittance of Chinese immigrants under restrictions. It also has for its object the protection of Chinese already in this country. While it does not repeal the Geary law, it is said to render it nugatory in many particulars.

A Stormy Time Expected.

The treaty, although it may receive the favorable consideration of a majority of the Senate committee on foreign relations, will have a stormy time in the Senate. The Pacific coast and western Senators are already vigorously fighting it, and they have support from eastern Senators who have always opposed Chinese immigration and supported the vigorous exclusion laws.

The new treaty, it is understood, runs for twenty years, and in this respect is like a similar treaty negotiated by Secretary Bayard in 1888, and if at the expiration of the twenty years neither government shall give notice to the other of its intention to have it terminated, then it shall remain in force another twenty years.

During the period of the life of the treaty Chinese are prohibited from entering this country, except upon conditions. Provision is made for the return of any Chinaman who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property to the amount of $1,000, or debts due him to that amount. In order to secure the benefits of this provision the Chinamen must leave with an officer of the United States a description of his family or property, and secure a certificate for his return. He must also return within one year, which may be extended another year in cases of sickness or other cause beyond his control.

The existing treaties providing for the privileges of travel and sojourn in the United States of Chinese officials, teachers, students and travelers for curiosity, as well as the right of transit of Chinese officials through the United States, are preserved.

What in Return?

In return for concessions granted by this country to better protect the Chinese people, and to lessen the hardship which it is claimed they suffer by reason of the Geary law, the Chinese government is to take greater precautions to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers to this country. The object of the Chinese government is to secure to the Chinese in this country ample protection and to relieve them from any unusual hardships, although the right of citizenship is not asked, nor guaranteed.

It is possible that the treaty may be mutually modified before it is presented to the Senate, and it is possible that the Senate will change it after it is considered in that body, but as it was negotiated, the opinion of those opposed to it is that it renders inoperative most of the features of the present exclusion laws. Those who are in favor of the treaty think it is absolutely necessary in order to continue the present friendly commercial relations with China, and it is pointed out that the commerce between this country and China has grown to large proportions and large sums of American money have been invested in the Pacific commerce, all of which depends largely upon continued friendly relations with the Chinese government.

Senator Perkins' Views.

Senator Perkins of California was asked today if such a treaty as had been described would permit Chinese to return. He replied that it would absolutely render the Geary law nugatory. At present a registered Chinaman cannot return. Under the proposed treaty the Chinaman who has a thousand dollars in this country or credits to that amount can return. "It is no trouble," said the California Senator, "for a Chinaman to make a showing of this kind. He can easily get a certificate showing debts due him, and when he goes back to China he sends another Chinaman in his place. The provisions of the treaty as set forth, show it to be a shrewd piece of diplomacy on the part of the Chinese government, and it is an easy matter for the Chinaman to get around it. The Chinese are getting the best of the Pacific coast by registering and being photographed at different places and under different names, and these certificates are furnished to the Chinese surreptitiously smuggled in. It will be easy enough to furnish a Chinaman a false certificate and also a certificate of debt equally as false, upon which he can enter this country under the terms of the new treaty."

Senator Perkins says that the people of the east do not understand the cunning of the Chinamen and the many ways they adopt to gain entrance to this country. He says the western Senators will strenuously oppose the new treaty.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Several Important Offices Filled by Mr. Cleveland Today.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Justice—Henry Bohl of Ohio, marshal of the United States, southern district of Ohio; Harlan Cleveland of Ohio, attorney of the United States, southern district of Ohio.

Treasury—Michael Ryan of Ohio, assistant treasurer of United States at Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert J. Barr of Pennsylvania, surveyor of customs, district of Pittsburg, Pa.; Henry D. Lemon of Ohio, surveyor of customs, port of Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry J. Schulte of Ohio, appraiser of merchandise, port of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Postmasters—John D. Dennis, Lynn, Mass.; E. J. Brown, Framingham, Mass.; J. A. Ladd, Traer, Iowa; Wm. T. Sharp, Brooklyn, Iowa; Patrick Kelly, Devil's Lake, North Dakota; W. F. Daley, Dubois, Pa.; Evan T. McGaw, Reynoldsville, Pa.; Albert R. Saylor, Royers Ford, Pa.; Willis W. Kitch, Sharpsville, Pa.; John A. Fry, Ephrata, Pa.; Oliver C. Jackson, Coatsville, Pa.; Solomon Uhl, Somerset, Pa.; Patrick J. Langan, Hawley, Pa.; Alexander M. Dick, West Newton, Pa.; R. J. O'Donnell, Canton, Pa.; Charles Schmitt, Homestead, Pa.; Frank H. Stratton, Blossburg, Pa.

Interior—John G. Newbill of Missouri, register of land office at Springfield, Mo.; Jesse F. Murphy of Washington, register of land office at Olympia, Washington; William H. Dunphy of Washington, receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, Washington; Edward K. Hawkins of Washington, receiver of public moneys at Olympia, Washington.

Navy—Ensigns Houston Eldredge and Henry B. Wilson to be lieutenants, junior grade.

Another Military College Detail.

First Lieut. C. B. Hardin, eighteenth infantry, has been detailed to duty as instructor in military science and tactics at Doane College, Crete, Neb.

Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received for redemption today, $371,258. Government receipts—From internal revenue, $483,097; customs, $467,278; miscellaneous, $9,999.

SEVERAL THEORIES

In Regard to the Naval Command at Honolulu.

ORDERS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT

Speculation as to Commodore Kirkland's Orders.

IS A COUP CONTEMPLATED?

There is a mysterious movement on foot in connection with the command of the naval forces at Honolulu. Commodore Kirkland, who was recently ordered to that duty, has been suddenly recalled, but why no one on duty at the Navy Department today seemed willing to say. Admiral Irwin, who is now in command of the Pacific station, will retire on the 15th proximo, and several weeks ago Commodore Kirkland was detached from command of the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to proceed to Honolulu to relieve Admiral Irwin, in time to permit the latter to reach home before retirement. His orders required Commodore Kirkland to take the steamer leaving San Francisco on the 17th instant, and he made arrangements accordingly. He reached San Francisco in time to receive sealed orders to repair at once to Washington city, to report his arrival to the Secretary of the Navy and to await orders.

Orders by the President.

The orders were sent by direction of the President several days ago, and reached Commodore Kirkland just in time to intercept his departure on the Hawaiian steamer of Saturday last. The action was closely guarded as a great secret, and the first intimation the public had of it was a brief press dispatch from Denver saying that Commodore Kirkland passed through that city on Tuesday of this week on his way to the coast, to assume command of the Brazilian squadron.

Navy Department Officials Silent.

Secretary Herbert, Assistant Secretary McAdoo and other officials were asked today if Commodore Kirkland had been recalled, if he was still in this country, and if he had been assigned to the South Atlantic station. They were all very sorry it was so, but really they were not at liberty to answer any of the questions. One official said he did not understand the reason for keeping the matter quiet, unless it was that the President so desired, and he had no knowledge on that point.

Some Theories.

Naturally, in the absence of definite information, considerable speculation is indulged in over the situation, and all sorts of rumors are in circulation. According to one, Commodore Kirkland has been in secret consultation with the President in regard to Hawaiian matters, which necessitated a delay in his departure, but he is now on his way to San Francisco to execute his original orders. The advocates of this theory say that the President proposes to establish a coaling station at Pearl river harbor without delay, and he wanted to give Commodore Kirkland specific instructions on that point. The fact that Commodore Kirkland has been recalled from the command of the Pacific station explodes that theory so far as he is concerned. There may be something in the story about the coaling station at Pearl river, but, if so, the President's plans in that respect will be executed by some other officer.

Not in Sympathy With His Policy.

Another story is that the President has revoked Commodore Kirkland's orders, on the ground that he is not in sympathy with the administration's policy of restoring Queen Liluokalani, and has decided to send him to Brazil instead. Persons advancing this theory point out that Admiral Skerrett was relieved of command at Honolulu and sent to China because he was believed to be in sympathy with the annexation movement.

As to Admiral Walker.

The latest and most plausible theory is that the President has reconsidered his original plan of naval assignments, and has now decided to place Rear Admiral J. G. Walker in command of the Pacific station and to transfer Commodore Kirkland to the South Atlantic station. Such action would be generally accepted as indicating that the President proposes some radical movement in Hawaii and prefers to place its execution in the hands of Admiral Walker, as an officer of extreme caution and capability. It may be in connection with the establishment of a naval coaling station under the Hawaiian grant or it may be something of far greater importance. Another view of the same theory not quite so complimentary to Admiral Walker is that he is to be sent away from Washington so as to prevent his exerting any influence on naval legislation in opposition to the wishes of the administration.

Admiral Stanton's Position.

In case the gossips are correct about the orders of Admiral Walker and Commodore Kirkland, it is proposed to shelve Admiral Stanton, who was booked for command of the South Atlantic station. It may be possible that he is persona non grata to the Brazilian government because of the Mello incident, but it is known that the Brazilian government has given no intimation to that effect to the State Department. Inasmuch as Secretary Herbert said only last week that Stanton would resume command of the Brazilian station if Commodore Kirkland is really going there, the naval program must have been changed very suddenly within the past few days.

Commodore Kirkland in the City.

Commodore Kirkland arrived in the city from San Francisco at noon today, and reported at once to the Secretary of the Navy. His arrival here confirms in a measure rumors that important action in Hawaii is contemplated by the administration.

INDIANS PROTEST.

Delegations of Red Men Here to State Their Grievances.

Judge Browning, commissioner of Indian affairs, gave an audience today to three delegations of Indians, the Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches, who came to protest against the approval of the treaty recently entered into between the government and them for the transfer of certain lands. They alleged that they were led to believe that they would receive $2.50 an acre for their land, but by the treaty it appears that they will receive but eighty cents; hence their protest. They are in charge of Lieut. Cook, commanding officer of an Indian troop. Commissioner Browning introduced them to the President today and tomorrow they will appear before the House committee on Indian affairs. The treaty to become operative must be approved by Congress.

Representatives of the Chippewa Pillager Indians of Minnesota appeared before the commissioner of Indian affairs today to protest against their removal to the White Earth reservation under the conditions of the commission, which has recommended the removal of this tribe. They claim that they are entitled to 160 acres of land for each member of a family, while the commission will award them but eighty acres for each family.

THE FERRY TRANSFER

An Amendment to Meet the Objections of Georgetown Citizens.

What the Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Railway Co. Want Explained to the House Committee.

The differences between the citizens of Georgetown and the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon railway as to the proposed ferry transfer of electric cars across the river were healed before the District committee of the House this morning. The Georgetown people, headed by Mr. King and Mr. Marbury, were fearful that the railway company contemplates constructing a bridge which would interfere with navigation. The railway company gave assurances to the contrary as far as the pending bill is concerned and stated that a ferry alone is authorized by this bill.

An Amendment Accepted.

To make sure, however, Mr. King, for Georgetown, proposed the following amendment to the bill: "Provided, That nothing in this bill shall be so construed as to give authority to construct a bridge across the Potomac or in any manner interfere with navigation thereon or prevent the free flow of ice and water in time of freshets."

This amendment was quickly accepted by the railway company, with the understanding, however, that it does not prevent the company from asking Congress at a future date for authority to build a bridge in the event that the proposed Memorial bridge shall not be constructed.

Maj. Hines, in behalf of the Falls Church and Potomac Railway Company, submitted an amendment authorizing that company to use the Mt. Vernon Company's tracks within the city. This will probably be accepted with a stipulation that both companies use the same motive power.

The War Department's Objection.

In response to a question Maj. Anderson, the counsel for the railway company, explained that the objection of the War Department is to the company crossing a very small portion of the extreme upper corner of the flats at the foot of 26th street. The War Department wants the company to skirt around the edge of this small corner and cross at the foot of E street. This route, as heretofore explained, presents engineering difficulties of great gravity.

Maj. Anderson asked that a clause be inserted in the bill authorizing condemnation proceedings, as it may be necessary to condemn property on Analostan island. The company also wants authority to use the overhead trolley for a few hundred feet on the flats on this side of the river approaching the ferry. This would be necessary, he said, because of the unsettled condition of the land on the reclaimed flats, which would prevent the use of an underground system.

The company also wants the privilege of transporting milk, garden produce and small packages along the B street line. The Commissioners have recommended the widening of B street along the Mall, and this should be provided in the bill.

To Come Up 15th Street.

The company proposes to abandon the line in front of the power house on 14th street and come up 15th street by the Randall Hotel.

Major Anderson stated emphatically that the company does not propose to use or permit steam power upon any portion of the line.

Major Frank Hume said there is no section in the United States where railroad facilities are needed more urgently than on the Virginia side of the river, within sight of the windows of the committee room. He earnestly entreated the committee to report the bill.

THE COMING OF COXEY.

Senator Kyle Expects to See Fifty Thousand Men Accompany Him.

"I can hardly see," said Senator Kyle, chairman of the Senate committee on education and labor, "why Senator Peffer should have had Gen. Coxey's bills referred to my committee, but I shall examine them and see what can be done about them. Do I think the army will come to Washington?" he continued. "Most assuredly I do, and I expect to look out of my committee room window on May day and see the assembled multitude there in large numbers, according to the announced program. I should not wonder if there would be 50,000 of them instead of 10,000, and I, for one, believe that if tramps and vagabonds can be kept out of the procession and a respectable lot of men gathered together, as I think will be the case, the demonstration will have a wholesome effect. It is intended to be a protest against the issuance of bonds, and whatever Wall street may think on this subject, I tell you the country is almost solid in this sentiment against bonds. What impression the demonstration will make on Congress I cannot say; but if it is properly conducted it cannot fail to impress the country at large and have a future if not an immediate effect."

The Senator expressed the opinion that the governor of Pennsylvania could not legally take any steps to prevent the army passing through that state.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

The Boatner Resolution.

The Pacific railroad committee of the House decided today to request that the Boatner resolution, concerning suits against the Union Pacific, be recalled from the judiciary committee and re-referred to the Pacific roads committee.

Chairman Reilly will submit the request on Representative Boatner's return to the city.

Representative Geary of California was to have been heard by the committee on Pacific railway affairs, but was detained elsewhere.

The Fortifications Bill.

Senator Call of the Senate committee on appropriations today reported the fortifications appropriation bill to the Senate as amended. The committee increases the total of the House appropriation to the extent of $829,450, the bill as reported carrying $3,054,104. The items of increase are as follows: For construction of gun and mortar platforms, $100,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $25,000; sewerage system at Fort Monroe, Va., $37,500; for finishing and assembling 8, 10 and 12-inch sea-coast guns, $50,000; lights for cannon and fuses, $58,250; for steel deck piercing shells for breech-loading mortars, $15,000; purchase and erection of steel plates for testing deck-piercing shell, $3,200; armor plates for testing armor-piercing shots, $6,600; payments on contracts under act of July, 1892, for mortars, steel and carriages, $226,000; payments on contracts under act of February, 1892, for mortars, steel and carriages, $275,000; carriages for steel breech-loading sea-coast cannon, $25,000; expenses of proving ground at Sandy Hook, N. Y., $7,000.

To Replace a Light.

The House appropriations committee has received a communication from the light house board asking an appropriation of $75,000 for the re-establishment of the Lower Cedar Point light house, in the Potomac river, which was burned last December, and for providing a fog signal. The letter says:

"The light house board has given this matter very careful consideration, and has reached the conclusion that the light as now located does not mark the danger in the river which is to be avoided, and that in foggy weather vessels are in danger of running upon the end of the shoal making out from Lower Cedar Point. It was therefore decided to take the proper measures to have the station, when rebuilt, located upon the elbow of the shoal, a few hundred yards above the site of the present beacon."

It is proposed to erect a light and fog signal similar to that on Wolf Trap Shoal, Va.

FOR THE DEFENSE

Testimony Submitted Today in Behalf of Mr. Breckinridge.

ATTACKING MISS FOLLARD'S CLAIMS

Raising Doubt as to Her Story About the Norwood Asylum.

A RECESS TILL MONDAY

There seemed to be an impression abroad this morning that Representative Breckinridge would go on the stand in his own behalf today, and give his version of the story which the jury and the public has heard from Miss Pollard. Mr. Breckinridge's appearance on the stand is looked for as the most interesting event now to occur in the great scandal suit. When, however, the court opened, and counsel proceeded to read depositions drawn out to a great length, and then spun out still finer by a cross-examination, spectators began to leave.

Miss Pollard and her companion, Mrs. Ellis, were early in the court room. Evidently Miss Pollard expected Mr. Breckinridge to testify today, and was on hand to confront him. After waiting fifteen minutes and seeing that the day was to be given up to reading depositions she withdrew from the court room.

Those interested in both sides of the case seemed to be in a good humor this morning. Mr. Breckinridge chatted pleasantly with his lawyers and his face was lighted with a smile most of the time. It may be that he was pleased because his defense, so far as it could be made in a lawyer's statement, is now before the public. Miss Pollard smiled frequently while talking

with Mr. Wilson. Her pleasant humor may have been due to the fact that she has passed through the ordeal of the witness stand and now has only to wait patiently for the result.

The Day's Testimony.

The day, as stated, was taken up with testimony submitted in the form of depositions. Occasionally there was a break in the monotony of reading when some objection was made to a deponent's statement and a brief argument would be made as to the admissibility of the testimony. As plainly stated by Mr. Shelby in his address to the jury yesterday, the character of the plaintiff is an issue in the trial.

The testimony this morning was from sisters and others connected with the Norwood Foundling Asylum in Cincinnati, and seemingly the aim was to prove that Miss Pollard never was at that institution in the spring and summer of 1885. The theory on which the defense is proceeding is that the statement made by Miss Pollard as to her going to that institution, and as to Mr

Breckinridge's assisting her while in Cincinnati to deceive her mother and Mr. Rodes as to her whereabouts, is an elaborate fabrication—"merely corroborative detail, calculated to give verisimilitude to an otherwise bold and unconvincing narrative."

One link of testimony on which the plaintiff has depended to connect her with the Miss Wilson or Miss Burgoyne who, it is claimed, was at the foundling asylum is the set of Washington Irving's works she says she gave to the asylum. The defense is attacking this link also.

The Defendant's Testimony.

It has not yet been announced when Mr. Breckinridge will go on the stand. One of the counsel for defense told a Star reporter today that this had not been determined, while another intimated that Mr. Breckinridge would be the last winess examined by the defense.

The impression at the court house is that

there is little probability that the trial will be concluded this month, and it may be that several days of April will be required in which to conclude it. Depositions will, it is said, form a considerable part of the testimony to be submitted on behalf of the defendant, if not the greater part. If the de-