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The Evening Star.

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The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Yesterday's Star contained 46 columns of advertisements, made up of 619 separate announcements. These advertisers bought publicity—not merely space.

THE DISTRICT NEEDS

Senators Still Further Discuss the Appropriation Bill.

DEBATE ON MONEY FOR SCHOOLS

Mr. Gallinger on the Parsimony of Congress.

THE BUSINESS HIGH SCHOOL

At 1:45 today Mr. Gorman called up the District appropriation bill for the third day of its consideration. Seventeen pages were passed on the first day and six on the second, so that the clerk began to read at the bottom of the twenty-fourth page, starting in with schedules for the public schools. Mr. Aldrich immediately took the floor, and referred back to the preceding items providing for an inquiry into the water supply. He raised the question as to the date on which the full report is to be made to Congress. He thought that the language of the amendment was such as to prevent the testing of the tunnel and reservoir until after December 1 next.

Mr. Gorman assured him that this was not the meaning of the language, and the intention was to make the money immediately available, so that the inquiry could be begun at once.

Then the bill went on smoothly for a few minutes. The amendment appropriating $2,500 for rent for additional school accommodations in the fifth division went through without question. The provisions for new buildings were then reached, and Mr. Aldrich suggested that as he understood that Mr. Gallinger desired to discuss the school question the amendment should go over temporarily. Mr. Gorman said he was willing to have the debate take place at once, and so Mr. Gallinger took the floor.

Mr. Gallinger on the District Government.

He called attention in the beginning to the present form of government in the District, which he called "anomalous and incongruous." The people of the District are placed upon the same level as the insane and Indians, without the suffrage. This throws upon Congress the laborious task of acting as a common council for the District, and legislating upon such weighty matters as sewers, streets and police regulations.

Mr. Gallinger added that, in his opinion, the present form of government is far from being as "ideal" as it has been called. It has been claimed that the people themselves are satisfied with this condition of things, but in the opinion of the speaker this is not the case. There may be some business men who are content to allow Congress to worry with the problems of local legislation. The present system may suit the convenience of certain men from motives not altogether above criticism to aid their nefarious schemes; corporations and some kinds of trusts may thrive upon this plan of government. But the people themselves are not content.

Parsimony Toward the Schools.

Senator Gallinger then went on to allude to some of the faults of the system such as relate to corporations, which he declared to be generally inadequate, especially in the matter of the public schools, and he read at length from a New York paper to show that the newspapers of the country are noting the parsimony of Congress toward the schools. Some of these reports, he said, may be exaggerated, but there is unfortunately too much truth at the bottom of it all. Taking up the report of the school superintendent, he pointed out the great excess of enrolled pupils over the seating capacities of the schools.

There are in the white schools 1,277 more pupils enrolled than there are seats, and 1,997 more in the colored schools, making a total of 3,274 pupils more than can be seated all day. The result is a large and alarming number of half-day schools, which cast the children out upon the streets for half the time.

Mr. Gallinger praised the advances made by the Senate committee over the House bill, but he thought that even now the schedule of the pay for teachers is absurdly low. It may be possible, he said, to get men and women to work for the mere pittances that are allowed by Congress, but it is appalling. He was of the opinion that the $100,000 appropriated for the new Business High School might better be spent for new buildings for the lower grades, but he might be in error. In conclusion Mr. Gallinger called upon the Senate to stand by the committee in its effort to raise the standard of education in the District.

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Gorman why $100,000 should be spent for a new Business High School, when there is great need for more facilities in the primary departments. He knew of no other city in the country that supports a business high school.

Senator Sherman's Appeal.

Before Mr. Gorman could answer, Senator Sherman took the floor to appeal for better educational facilities for the District. At present, he said, the schools hardly compare with those of his own little city in Ohio. He, too, criticised the appropriation for a new Business High School, and said that the money should be applied to the lower grades. Congress does its duty, he said, when it gives the children a good common school education, and should not go higher with great sums, while there is still such a crying need for new buildings for the lower grades.

Mr. Gorman for the Business High School.

Mr. Gorman explained that the $100,000 is given to build a new home for a school already established, now occupying rented quarters. The sanitary condition of that building, he added, is a disgrace and would shock the sensibilities of the Ohio Senator if he should visit the school. He praised the character of the school and its results. It is attended, he said, by the children of people of moderate means, who are eager to obtain a practical education. The money for such a building would be more than well spent.

Mr. Gorman went on to speak of the need of more facilities for industrial education, especially among the colored people. He spoke gratefully of the efforts of Mr. Murray of the Congressional Library to secure such an institution, and described the benefits derived by the boys of Baltimore from the great Baltimore and Ohio Industrial School, founded by Robert Garrett. He claimed that the efforts of the Senate committee in the direction of increased appropriations have been moderate, in view of the pressing need of the school system.

Mr. Sherman disclaimed any idea of arguing for fewer schools. He thought there should be at least one school for every 2,500 inhabitants, but he insisted that there is no need for a business college.

Mr. Platt joined Mr. Sherman in the contention that there appears to be no real necessity for such an institution.

Just before 3 o'clock Senator Chandler called for the presence of a quorum, and the roll was called.

The Snow and Ice Bill.

Senator Hunton today reported favorably from the District committee the bill making regulations for the removal of snow and ice from sidewalks and gutters in the District. This is the Commissioners' bill, and was placed on the calendar.

WATER RATE DECISION

Commissioners Must Turn on Water When Desired.

Unpaid Rates Not a Charge Against the Premises—Judge Bradley's Remarks on an Important Matter.

A decision of great interest and importance to consumers of water was rendered this afternoon by Judge Bradley in the case of Mrs. Martha W. Goddard, who several days ago applied for a writ of mandamus, compelling the District Commissioners to have the water turned on in premises 320 8th street, owned by her.

In her application Mrs. Goddard explained to the court that a former tenant of hers, one Gallant, had vacated the premises leaving unpaid a bill for water rent for one year. The bill was due July 1, 1893, and her tenant vacated the premises the following November, having been in possession since July 1, 1892, being in arrears to her for rent. The premises remained vacant until December last, when a tenant was secured.

Wishing to have the water turned on, Mrs. Goddard was informed by the Commissioners that it had been turned off because the water rent had not been paid by her former tenant, and that she would have to pay the rent and penalties before it would be turned on again. The Commissioners demurred to the application, claiming that water rates are charges against the premises, and that they have the right to refuse to turn on the water as long as the rates remain unpaid.

Judge Bradley, in disposing of the case, said that the contention of the Commissioners, if sustained, made the accumulated charges a lien on the property. The law, it was claimed, authorized the Commissioners to submit bills for use of water on the 1st of every July, a year in advance, the bills to be paid in thirty days thereafter. If not then paid, they are authorized, it was argued, said Judge Bradley, to cut off the flow of water, a penalty of $2 and incidental expenses being enforceable.

Judge Bradley held that the use of the water was in the nature of implied contract to pay for it, and whether or not the rates could be enforced against either of them was a question, but it was clear, said the court, that unpaid rates could not, under the present law, be enforced against a third party—against a party who subsequently bought or rented the premises. It was also clear, said Judge Bradley, that water rates were not liens on the property. The rates were clearly personal charges against occupants of the premises, and not against the property itself.

The Commissioners were only executive officers, with legislative powers only where expressly authorized. They could not, therefore, make laws or regulations for the enforcement of unpaid water rates. Judge Bradley referred to the fact that the Commissioners had failed to turn off the water at the expiration of the thirty days. If they had done so, it is fair to presume, said Judge Bradley, that the tenant would then have paid the rate. The explanation of the Commissioners that it was not convenient to turn it off earlier was no excuse, remarked Judge Bradley.

Judge Bradley also referred to the fact that the Commissioners were endeavoring to compel the payment of the bill before the water had been used, the water rents being payable annually in advance. There was no equity in that, particularly against Mrs. Goddard, remarked the court. The people of the District, he said, were entitled to enjoy the uninterrupted flow of water, and the Commissioners were not justified in making a money-making affair of the matter.

In conclusion, Judge Bradley held that the Commissioners had no right to refuse to turn on the water, as asked for by Mrs. Goddard, impose a penalty, collect the unpaid rates or impose any conditions upon her except to charge her with the actual expense necessary to turn the water on.

Therefore, said the court, upon Mrs. Goddard tendering payment for the balance of the present year she would be entitled to have the water turned on and the writ of mandamus would therefore be granted.

To a Star reporter Mr. S. T. Thomas, the attorney to the Commissioners, said he had not decided whether or not to carry the case on appeal to the Court of Appeals.

THE ANATOLIA COLLEGE.

Its President Denies That Any Turkish Outrages Were Committed There.

Secretary Gresham today received a communication from Minister Terrell at Constantinople, Turkey, inclosing the following self-explanatory letter addressed to him by Mr. George F. Herrick, President of the Anatolia College:

"My attention has just been called to a statement published in a New York paper of the 28th of December, said to have been obtained from one Diogenes Manesse, to the effect that the outrages committed by Turkish soldiers within the gates of Anatolia College made it impossible for him to stay there, that some twenty of his classmates were killed by Turkish soldiers, by being drowned in the river or 'accidentally' shot, etc.

"On this I beg leave to remark:

"1st. Diogenes left Anatolia College in 1893 because his presence was no longer desired by the faculty of the college.

"2d. All our pupils have always been protected and safe within the college grounds.

"3d. No Turkish soldiers have ever committed any outrages, small or great, on the premises of Anatolia College; and no complaint of their conduct has ever been made, except concerning the burning of a building on our grounds in February, 1893, and even then no person was hurt.

"The statement attributed to Diogenes is an unmitigated lie throughout."

DEATH OF COL. DAWSON.

He Resided Here When United States Commissioner of Education.

Col. N. H. R. Dawson, commissioner of education of the United States during the first administration of Mr. Cleveland, died yesterday at his home, in Selma, Ala. Col. Dawson was born in Charleston, S. C., but his parents removed to Dallas county, Ala., in 1842, while he was a child. He was educated at St. Joseph College, Mobile, Ala., and was a lawyer by profession. He served as an officer in the confederate army and for a number of terms was a member of the state legislature of Alabama, being speaker of the house in 1880. He was a member of the Charleston convention in 1861, a presidential elector in 1872 and chairman of the democratic state executive committee in 1884, managing Cleveland's campaign in Alabama. He was prominent as a layman among the Episcopalians, and represented the diocese of Alabama in several general conventions.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Two Railway Officials Arraigned in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 2.—President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel Quinn of the Atlantic Railroad Company this morning, through their counsel, ex-Judge Morris, waived examination in the Adams street police court, and were held in $500 bail each to await the action of the grand jury.

The charges on which President Norton and Superintendent Quinn are held are for alleged violation of section 529 of the penal code, and for compelling three of their employes to work more than ten hours a day.

SEIZED THE EX-QUEEN

Liliuokalani Arrested for Complicity in the Hawaiian Revolt.

DYNAMITE FOUND AT HER HOME

All the Insurgent Leaders Taken Into Custody.

IMPORTERS ARE FINED

AUCKLAND, N. Z., February 2.—Advices received from Honolulu, under date of January 19, announce that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been arrested on the charge of complicity with the insurgents in the recent rebellion.

In addition, all the insurgent leaders have been taken into custody and are being tried by court-martial. Three of the leaders pleaded guilty to treason. Martial law is maintained.

The rebellion against the republic of Hawaii turned out to be a complete fiasco. After the first engagement the rebels scattered and some time later Wilcox, Nowlein, Bertelmann and others of the leaders of the insurrection were captured, and, as already stated, are being tried for treason before a court-martial.

Shortly after Queen Liliuokalani was arrested her house was searched and in it were found stores of arms and dynamite bombs. The arrests referred to have resulted in the restoration of order in Hawaii.

Later advices, dated January 27, say that quite a large quantity of arms, imported for the use of the rebels, have been seized in addition to those found in the house of the ex-queen. Messrs. Savais, the importers of the arms, have been fined.

Queen Victoria Informed.

LONDON, February 2.—The news of the arrest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani, published in London this afternoon, created quite a sensation. The facts in the case were telegraphed to Queen Victoria, who is at Osborne, and to Mr. Theophilus Davies at Liverpool. Mr. Davies is the guardian of Princess Kaiulani of Hawaii, heiress presumptive to the throne. He is also the agent in England of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Mr. Davies, it appears, had also received a telegram, via Auckland, N. Z., announcing the arrest of the ex-queen.

It is expected that the latter's friends here and elsewhere will make diplomatic representation to Great Britain and the United States, in order to secure her release.

Part Taken by the British.

The Hawaiian consul in this city has received no news in regard to the resolution adopted by the United States House of Representatives yesterday asking President Cleveland to submit to Congress any correspondence in possession of the State Department regarding the reports alleging that British subjects incited the Hawaiians to rebellion, and supplied them with arms, and that the British minister intervened in order to prevent the application of martial law to British subjects who had been engaged in the rebellion.

In this connection the Associated Press is officially informed that there has been no correspondence between the British and American governments on the subject of the charges that British subjects in Hawaii had incited the Hawaiian revolt and had supplied the rebels with arms. The fact is, it is added, as has already been stated in the House of Representatives at Washington, that President Cleveland is satisfied that the action taken by the British residents of Honolulu in this matter was quite justified, under the circumstances. Nothing is known here in regard to the charges made against the British residents at Honolulu of supplying arms to the rebels, and it is said that if such a thing did occur it would be for the Hawaiian authorities to put a stop to it.

MINISTER THURSTON'S COMMENTS.

The Hawaiian Representative Informed of Liliuokalani's Arrest.

The information contained in the Auckland dispatch was imparted to the Secretary of State and to the Hawaiian minister as persons having a direct personal interest in the progress of events in the Hawaiian republic. It was news to both of them. Neither had heard a word from the islands since the last mail steamer reached San Francisco, on the 19th ultimo, bringing word of the monarchical revolution under Wilcox and Nowlein.

Secretary Gresham had no comment whatever to make on the subject. It was evident, however, from his manner that he did not regard the arrest of the ex-queen with much favor.

Minister Thurston's Comments.

Minister Thurston showed a deep interest in the Auckland dispatch, as it contained, he said, three important statements that were not before known, namely, the arrest of the queen, the capture of Wilcox and Nowlein and the fact that the revolutionary leaders were being tried by court-martial. He told a Star reporter who called upon him this afternoon that the other statements in the dispatch had been covered by former information, unless it should turn out that the seizure of arms in the ex-queen's domicile was in addition to the similar seizure heretofore reported.

"The information just received," he said, "is entirely too meager to form a basis of discussion. The next mail will be brought from Honolulu by the steamship Australia, which is due to arrive at San Francisco on Wednesday, the 6th instant. That steamer will bring full news of events in Hawaii up to 6 o'clock in the afternoon of January 30, and I should prefer to await its arrival before entering upon a discussion of the situation."

Unwilling to Predict.

Concerning the ex-queen the minister said the latest information he had concerning her was that she had gone to the residence of Nowlein (or Nolan) one of the leaders of the rebellion. His residence was located on Pearl river about fifteen miles from the city of Honolulu.

"Now that the queen has been arrested for complicity in the rebellion, what will the authorities do with her? Will she be banished from the country?"

"That is a matter I do not care to discuss," answered the minister. "That, in connection with the possible effect of her continued residence in the islands, is a question that must be dealt with by those who have the affairs of the nation intrusted to their care. Nor can I talk about the possible disposition of the cases of Wilcox and other leaders of the rebellion."

Mr. Thurston said that the arrest of the ex-queen undoubtedly has a most important bearing on the outcome of the recent insurrection. "But," he added, "I have absolutely no knowledge whatever as to what will be done with her. She never has been under any restraint whatever before," he continued, "and I do not think she would have been arrested now but for the most conclusive evidence of her complicity in the late uprising, inasmuch as the policy pursued throughout has been that of the utmost leniency, with the evident desire to avoid action calculated to stir up feeling.

"No," he said, in reply to a question, "trials by court-martial are not an unusual proceeding, under conditions similar to those existing in Hawaii. It is assured, however, that no punishment will be inflicted upon the prisoners without a full and fair investigation of all the facts in the case."

The Auckland dispatch, he said, contained reassuring advices of the suppression of the rebellion, which he was confident would be the case, from the tenor of his previous information from Hawaii. The collapse of the rebellion he had expected.

The Philadelphia at Honolulu.

The flagship Philadelphia, with Rear Admiral Beardslee on board, left San Francisco on the 21st ultimo, under orders to proceed to Honolulu without delay. It was estimated that it would not take her more than six or seven days to make the voyage and it is the belief of officials of the Navy Department that she has been in the harbor of Honolulu ever since the 27th ultimo. Dispatches from Admiral Beardslee are expected to arrive at San Francisco by the Australia on the 6th instant.

Little Sympathy in the Senate.

The news of the arrest of ex-Queen Liliuokalani and others, supposed to be concerned in the attempted Hawaiian revolution, which was furnished exclusively through the means of an Associated Press Auckland cable, created considerable surprise among Senators. The sentiments expressed generally showed very little sympathy for the queen, while some indicated indifference to her fate.

"She is plain Mrs. Dominis and not a queen," said Senator Platt, "and must stand upon the same footing as other residents of Hawaii."

Senator Frye expressed the same sentiment.

Senator Lodge hoped that none of the conspirators would be shot, and Senator Mills thought it probable that some of them were likely to be.

Senator Butler remarked that the fact that the rebellion had been put down so soon indicated that the present government of Hawaii was amply able to take care of itself.

GRANT'S CABINET OFFICERS.

Nine of Them Still Survive at a Good Old Age.

The recent death of E. Rockwood Hoar, a brother of Senator Hoar, and one of Gen. Grant's Attorneys General, calls attention to the fact that of the twenty-one members of his cabinets (not counting Mr. Washburne and his twelve days as Secretary of State, Mr. A. T. Stewart, Gen. Sherman as Secretary of War or James W. Marshall as Postmaster General) nine survive, viz: Geo. S. Boutwell, William A. Richardson and Benjamin H. Bristow, Secretaries of the Treasury; James Donald Cameron, Secretary of War; Jacob Dolson Cox and Columbus Delano, Secretaries of the Interior; George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; James N. Tyner, Postmaster General, and George H. Williams, Attorney General. Of these Judge Richardson of the Court of Claims and Senator Cameron are now in public life. Mr. Boutwell and Judge Tyner are practicing law in Washington, Gen. Bristow in New York, Mr. Robeson in New Jersey and Judge Williams in Oregon. Gen. Cox is dean of a law school in Cincinnati. When it is remembered that eighteen years have passed since Gen. Grant retired from the presidency, and that only three of the above-named men were members of the cabinet at the close of his term (Cameron, Tyner and Robeson), the longevity of all his official family is remarkable, and it would seem that an appointment to a cabinet position was very apt to be conducive to long life. Horatio King (1841) and Hugh McCulloch (1808) are striking examples of this theory. Of Gen. Grant's twenty-one, Secretary Fish was eighty-five; Morrill, seventy; Taft, eighty; Hoar, seventy-nine, and Borie, seventy-one at the time of their deaths. Akerman and Pierrepont were over seventy. Chandler and Cresswell over sixty and Jewell fifty-eight. Gens. Rawlins and Belknap were comparatively young. Of the survivors, Boutwell is seventy-seven, Richardson, seventy-three; Bristow, sixty-three; Cameron, sixty-two; Tyner, sixty-nine; Williams, seventy-two; Cox, sixty-six; Delano, eighty-six, and Robeson, sixty-eight.

MR. BISSELL TO RESIGN.

He Will Probably Retire From Office Early in the Spring.

The question of whether or not Postmaster General Bissell intends to resign is exciting considerable interest. When the publication stating that he would retire from the Post Office Department very soon after the adjournment of Congress was made it did not excite much surprise, for it was known that the daily duties of the office were not altogether agreeable to him, and that it was only his very friendly relations to Mr. Cleveland which made the position at all attractive. The statement that he would resign has been denied, but it is understood that the denial, so far as it came from Mr. Bissell himself, was given a broader interpretation than it warranted. Unless something happens to entirely change the situation Mr. Bissell will retire from the department in the spring. The probability is that Mr. Bissell wavered from time to time in his determination, and that on account of this when called upon to affirm or deny the statement that he would resign, he could not affirm it, but made an equivocal denial rather than to go into an elaborate and uncalled for explanation of his sentiments with regard to the matter. It is understood that, however he has wavered in the matter before, he has fully made up his mind now to resign, but he will probably not take the public into his confidence until the time arrives for him to retire.

COL. COMSTOCK RETIRED.

He Has a Distinguished Record for Gallantry During the War.

Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, corps of engineers, U. S. A., closed his active career in the army today. He will reach the age of sixty-four years tomorrow, when his name will be placed on the retired list by operation of law. Col. Comstock has a splendid record. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Massachusetts July 1, 1851, and was graduated at the head of the class of 1855. He served throughout the war and distinguished himself on many occasions, receiving brevets for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Vicksburg, at the battle of the Wilderness, at the capture of Fort Fisher and at the campaign against Mobile. For his services at the last named engagement he was brevetted a brigadier general in the regular army and a major general of volunteers. He served on Gen. Grant's staff in 1864. He has conducted many important engineering operations during and since the war in different parts of the country and was prominent in the survey of the Great lakes. He has been president of the Mississippi river commission for many years and still holds that important office. He is also a member of the boards of engineer officers on harbor lines at New York and Philadelphia. His station is New York city.

His retirement will result in the following promotions in the engineer corps: Lieut. Col. H. M. Robert, formerly Engineer Commissioner, now stationed in New York, to be colonel; Maj. Alexander McKenzie, stationed at Rock Island, Ill., to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. J. G. D. Knight, stationed in this city, as assistant to the chief of engineers, to be major; First Lieut. George A. Zinn, at St. Louis, to be captain; Second Lieut. Wm. W. Harts, at Newport, R. I., to be first lieutenant, and Jay J. Morrow, at New York, to be second lieutenant.

To Report Here.

First Lieut. David DuB. Gaillard, corps of engineers, has been ordered to report to Major C. E. L. B. Davis, corps of engineers, in charge of river and harbor improvements in the District of Columbia and Virginia, for special duty at Fort Monroe, Va., on government work at that place.

THE COMING LOAN

It is Welcome to Republicans Who Desire No Extra Session.

WHEN THE PANICKY FEELING WILL END

The President's Probable Attitude to the Next Congress.

MR. REED AND SILVER

The preparations making to float a new government loan are exceedingly welcome to those republican leaders who do not desire an extra session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The hope is expressed that the next bond sale may reach one hundred millions of dollars, and the feeling is that that sum, under conditions changing gradually for the better, ought to tide the administration over existing difficulties.

The republican leaders, taking the case as the President himself presents it, comfort themselves with several reflections. He has shown, they declare, that he does not lack the power to protect the gold reserve, if that is the great object of his solicitude. The sale of the first block of bonds settled that question to the satisfaction at least of the money lenders. They did not hesitate to subscribe for the loan because of any dispute among congressional leaders about the precise scope and meaning of the statute under which the bonds were being offered. The bare fact that subscriptions had been invited over the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury was sufficient for them. Similar readiness and confidence were manifested when the second block was offered, and no doubt is entertained as to the result of the next offer. Why then, the republicans ask, should the President call the next Congress together merely to reaffirm, as it were, power which he has shown himself already to possess, and which he has actually exercised? Would a change in the rate of interest and the time of a bond justify such a step? They think not. They assert, indeed, that the President might subject himself and Congress to considerable criticism by putting the case in such a form. It might operate as a reflection on the previous issues of bonds, by thus demanding additional statutory guarantee before negotiating for further loans.

The Gold Withdrawals.

Another point insisted on by the republicans is that this game of reducing the gold reserve in the treasury is near its end. They do not believe it will be or could be much longer employed. Gold, as they assert, is not now going out of the country. It is being withdrawn for hoarding at home by people distrustful of affairs as long as the democracy is in power in Congress. The striking of the clock at midnight on the 3d of March will, they contend, be the knell of much of this panicky feeling.

Still a third and a most interesting point is the opinion expressed that the President, in the matter of the final settlement of the currency question, does not desire to take any step calculated to embarrass the republican leadership in the next Congress. He expects to find himself very much in agreement with that leadership, and, actuated by patriotic motives, will hold himself in position to co-operate with men like Mr. Sherman and Mr. Allison in whatever they may propose and attempt to carry through for the re-establishment of financial confidence. In this way, it is expected, the President will try to check the growth of the threatened alliance between the silver men of the south and those of the west. He is learning a good deal of what the silverites hope to accomplish by a union of the forces, led on the one side by Mr. Teller and on the other side by Mr. Vest. To this, it is asserted, he will make reply when the time comes by extending his hand to Mr. Sherman and inviting an open alliance on that side upon lines assuring success to the policy to which both himself and the Ohio Senator have for so long been committed. Men of the highest prominence firmly believe that promptly upon the first avowed alliance between the silver men of the south and those of the west for the purpose of shaping the issues for 1896 by blocking, or in any other way controlling, financial measures brought before the next Congress, the President will as aggressively take his place by the side of the sound money republicans and throw down the gage to the free coinage democrats. Then, if there is anything substantial in this much-discussed breaking up of both of the old parties on the financial question, and a new political alignment bringing the south and the west together for future operations, it must immediately materialize.

Effect of Mr. Teller's Speech.

It is true, however, that, much as some of the republican leaders are counting on the President, and thereby persuading themselves that an extra session of the next Congress is unnecessary and will be avoided, there are others who still survey the scene with concern and wish that all danger were passed. Nothing could be more suggestive than was the profound attention that ex-Speaker Reed yesterday paid to the speech of Mr. Teller on the question of currency. Mr. Reed is so busy that he seldom spends but a few minutes in calls on the Senate side. But yesterday he sat through the whole of Mr. Teller's remarks, following him closely. He was undoubtedly anxious to hear the silver side in its latest phase presented by its recognized senatorial leader, and Mr. Teller, observing that he had the ex-Speaker and the Speaker-again-to-be for a listener, made his meaning entirely clear. The one evidently was noting what would be necessary to insure a solid party front in case action in the early spring should be necessary, and the other was as evidently pointing out some of the leading difficulties in the way. The episode was so interesting it attracted the attention of the galleries.

CHICKAMAUGA MILITARY PARK.

Preliminary Arrangements for Its Dedication Next September.

Secretary Lamont has completed preliminary arrangements for the dedication of the Chickamauga Military Park next September. He has addressed invitations to the governors of all the states and to the members of the Senate and the House to participate in the ceremonies. The invitations to the governors read as follows:

"Under an act of Congress, approved December 15, 1894, it is provided that the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park shall take place at Chickamauga, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 19th and 20th of September next, and that the Secretary of War shall invite the governors of states and their staffs and the survivors of the several armies engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

"I have, therefore, the honor to request your presence and that of your staff, together with such further representations from your state as the legislature thereof may see fit to authorize at such dedication.

"A copy of the act of Congress relating to the dedication is herewith inclosed; also a circular setting forth the progress made in establishing the park. A program of the ceremonies will be sent you at a later day. No appropriation has been made by Congress for paying the expenses of state representatives. It is hoped, however, that the state of Alabama will make early provision for a large attendance of its citizens at this national dedication."

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY

It Has Now Disappeared So Far as Concerns the Senate.

Mr. Mantle of Montana Was Sworn in Today, Which Leaves the Democrats One Short.

The democratic majority of one in the Senate disappeared at 12:00 today. Lee Mantle, recently elected by the Montana legislature to fill a vacancy that has existed in the Senate since March 4, 1893, appeared at noon with his credentials, which were presented by Senator Power. The new Senator then took the oath of office that he had hoped to take nearly two years ago, and at that moment the democrats ceased to be in the majority in the upper house of the national legislature. The advent of Mr. Mantle caused the total number of Senators to be raised from 85 to 86, and of this number a majority is 44. The democrats have forty-three seats, or just one-half of a total number, and one short of an actual majority. The republicans now have 38 votes, and the populist strength remains at 5, including Senators Jones and Stewart of Nevada, who were not elected to the Senate as populists, but who have since joined that party.

Mr. Mantle Not a Stranger.

Senator Mantle is not a stranger here, as he spent some time in Washington in the spring of '93, endeavoring to take his seat, to which he had been appointed by the governor of Montana, after the legislature had adjourned without having broken the deadlock in the senatorial race. His appointment, it will be remembered, was held by the Senate to be illegal, after a spirited contest, which was of the greater consequence because of the fact that there were two other applicants for seats under similar circumstances, Allen of Washington and Beckwith of Wyoming, and their votes were looked upon by the silver men in the Senate as essential to a successful resistance to the efforts of the administration to repal the Sherman law.

Mr. Mantle is a rather youthful, good-looking man, with a smooth face, somewhat heavily built, and graced with a cordial, easy manner.

He has been given a seat in the northeast corner of the chamber, next to Mr. Burrows of Michigan and just behind Mr. Lodge. Next to him, toward the north wall, will sit Mr. Clark of Wyoming, whose arrival here has been expected for several days. When he comes the total membership of the Senate will go up to 87, and the democrats will then have not even a tie, their strength remaining at 43 and that of the republicans going up to 39. The majority remains at 44.

The New Washington Senator.

Mr. Wilson, just chosen Senator from Washington to fill one of the three vacancies, cannot well reach here for several days, as his final election has only been accomplished a few hours, and it will require at least a week for Mr. Wilson to reach this city with his credentials. His arrival will give the republicans 40 votes and will carry the total membership up to 88, the present constitutional limit. The majority must then be 45, which will be two more than the democrats can muster from their own ranks.

THE CASE ENDED.

Testimony for Defense in Dodd Court-Martial.

The trial of Ensign Willard L. Dodd, U. S. N., by court-martial, on specifications alleging attempts to defraud the proprietor of the Sturtevant House, New York, and Mrs. Lambert of this city out of money on account of board, and also in making a false and fraudulent official statement to Disbursing Agent Titcomb of the U. S. fish commission, reached an end this afternoon.

Chief Clerk Herbert A. Gill of the fish commission, who was on the stand yesterday afternoon when the Star's report of the proceedings closed, testified as to the correctness of the facts set forth in the specifications, as did Disbursing Agent Titcomb, who was the only other witness produced. The facts referred to, in brief, were that while conducting a survey of the St. Croix river, Maine, under the direction of the commissioner of fish and fisheries, Ensign Dodd received several sums of money for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses in connection with the work. He was directed, early in September last, to return vouchers for the money expended, together with such cash as remained in his possession, to the disbursing agent.

In a letter dated Woods Holl, September 12, to Agent Titcomb, Dodd stated that he would forward under separate cover a statement of the total amount expended by him and money orders for the balance in his hands due the commission. Ensign Dodd failed to forward the money orders until October 1, 1894, and therein lies the charge of making a fraudulent official statement.

The Defense.

When the court convened at 10 o'clock this morning the record of the proceedings yesterday was read and approved. Then Ensign Dodd took the witness stand and submitted his defense to the last charge made. He claimed that at the time he mailed the letter dated September 12 to the disbursing agent of the fish commission he had in his possession the cash with which to purchase the money orders. As a matter of accommodation he cashed a check for one of a party of scientists on board the Fish Hawk, and soon thereafter learned that the drawer of the check in question had not sufficient funds in bank to cover the amount called for by the check. Ensign Dodd explained to the court that he waited until he could secure payment on the check at the bank, and then immediately forwarded the money orders to the disbursing agent of the fish commission.

An informal recess was at this point taken to await the arrival of Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, U. S. N., stationed at the New York navy yard, who was notified yesterday afternoon by wire to appear today on behalf of the accused.

Strong Indorsement.

Lieut. Winslow soon put in an appearance. After giving his rank and station he stated that he had known Ensign Dodd since January, 1892, when the latter became attached to the torpedo boat Cushing, of which the witness was in command. The Cushing at the time was preparing to go to Chile. Ensign Dodd was connected with the vessel until October, 1892, and, according to Lieut. Winslow, performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner at all times, as well as any commanding officer could desire. He was thoroughly efficient in every respect, and members of the torpedo board remarked to the witness to that effect. Lieut. Winslow characterized Ensign Dodd as an officer of the strictest integrity, adding that he had often handled money belonging to the men, and no question whatever had been raised as to his honesty. The reports of the witness to the Navy Department showed that he regarded Ensign Dodd as described, and at the time of his proposed detachment from the Cushing wrote a lengthy letter to the department requesting that, on account of his efficiency, he be not detached. In closing, Lieut. Winslow said that he desired to speak as strongly as possible in favor of Ensign Dodd. This ended the testimony.

A recess was then taken, after which Attorney Beall of counsel for the accused began his summing up address to the court. He was followed by Judge Advocate Lauchheimer, and the trial was at an end.

The court will probably submit its findings to the Department on Monday, but it is expected that several weeks will elapse before the result is made public.

IN CONGRESS TODAY

Routine Business Mostly Transacted in the Senate.

DENIALS OF DELAYING LEGISLATION

The Pacific Railroad Bill Discussed in the House.

SOME SHARP SPEECHES

Mr. Lee Mantle took the oath of office today as United States Senator from Montana. He has been the subject of much contention, as he once before presented his credentials, based on an appointment from the governor, but the Senate declined to accept them.

The new credentials, reciting his election by the legislature, were submitted to the Senate today and the new Senator, accompanied his colleague, Mr. Power, to the presiding officer's desk, where he was sworn in. Mr. Mantle will be one of the young men of the Senate, and he has the smooth shaven face of continental statesmen.

In presenting petitions from trade organizations of St. Louis relative to the financial question, Mr. Vest (Mo.), remarked that there appeared to be about as much difference of opinion among these organizations as there was in Congress.

Mr. Vest, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, presented a favorable report on a substitute for the Chicago public building bill as passed by the House.

A bill was passed granting a right of way to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern railroad through the San Carlos Indian reservation. The bill is designed to meet the objections stated in the President's veto of a previous measure of the same character.

Naval and Fortification Equipments.

An interesting debate on naval and fortification equipments occurred when the conference report on the fortification bill was submitted. The conferees had abandoned the item of fifty mortars out of a new amalgamated metal, after suitable tests.

Mr. Gorman (Md.) urged that this item should be retained. The Cramps of Philadelphia were confident they had made a discovery on an amalgamated metal which would astonish the world and would produce a mortar costing only one-half that of the present style of mortars.

Mr. Gorman urged that our warships and arms of military and naval strength would be far behind the world if no dependence had been placed on the inventive ability and enterprise of private parties. He believed the government should take advantage of private enterprise.

Mr. Call (Fla.), in charge of the bill, argued that the ordnance department did not want to be committed to taking fifty mortars. A letter was read from Gen. Flagler, chief of ordnance, against the policy of encouraging the establishment of extensive private gun concerns, which depended on the government to take their product.

Mr. Gorman said it was the policy of Gen. Flagler to close the doors against private enterprise.

Some Denials Made.

At this point the financial question made its appearance and Mr. Hale (Me.), Mr. Chandler (N. H.) and Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) took occasion to deny with emphasis the reports that there was any desire on the republican side to secure delay on the appropriation bills in order to cut off financial and other bills.

The conference report on the fortification bill was agreed to, except the item of fifty mortars under discussion, on which a further conference was ordered.

Mr. McPherson (N. J.) stated that several Senators had requested him to let the resolution as to the discharging of the finance committee go over to Monday. He had acceded to the requests and gave notice of calling up the subject on Monday.

Mr. Higgins (Del.) presented a resolution calling on the interstate commerce committee for information as to agreements by which the Canadian Pacific railroad was induced to withdraw its competition from American roads in certain localities. The resolution was objected to, and it went over.

Mr. Peffer (Kan.) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to the extent to which the government supplied private parties with machinery used in sugar production, the names of parties, cost of machines, &c.

Mr. Hill's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to forms used in collecting the income tax, was agreed to.

The Senate then took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

THE HOUSE.

A bill called up by Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio) to temporarily revive the rank of lieutenant general of the army met with some opposition from Mr. Gillett (Mass.), but it was passed. The purpose of the bill is to authorize the promotion of Major General Schofield to that rank.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), in some brief remarks, paid a high tribute to Gen. Schofield, whom he described as one of the best-trained, most highly educated and accomplished soldiers in the army.

The House then proceeded in committee of the whole, under the special order, to resume the consideration of the Pacific railroad funding bill.

An attempt was made to secure an agreement to continue general debate until 2 o'clock, but it failed, and the bill was read for amendment, under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Boatner (La.) declared that some of the sections of the bill were faulty, and, in