

### SUGAR TRUST'S GRAB

The Amended Tariff Bill Gives It  
Over 90 Per Cent Protection.

### PECULIAR CONDITIONS IN THE SENATE

A Blow at the Proposed Annexation  
of Hawaii.

### BIG FIGHT TO BE MADE

The power of the sugar trust in the  
Senate is still apparent. Among men in  
Congress who have looked to the tariff legisla-  
tion as an instrument to lift the country  
out of the depths of depression into which  
it was plunged by the Wilson law and other  
features of the Cleveland administration  
the presence of the sugar trust influence  
is a disturbing factor. The tariff is  
offensive to the extreme. They are  
determined that there shall not be a repetition  
of the scandalous conditions which at-  
tended the enactment of the Wilson bill,  
and that, if possible, the bill shall be re-  
lieved from the charge of subsidizing the  
sugar trust interests. It is figured out that  
the Senate committee substitute for the  
House sugar schedule would give the trust  
a protection of over 90 per cent. Not satis-  
fied with that, they demand and get the  
abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty by  
stealth. With the sugar schedule as the  
committee has put it and the abrogation  
of the Hawaiian treaty, the trust is  
striking out of the clause exempting  
importations from the duties imposed, the  
sugar trust gets all it could possibly ask  
for its benefit.

### Framing the Schedule Quietly.

The framing of the sugar schedule in this  
bill was not attended with the general and  
wild speculation by senators which marked  
the progress of the Wilson bill through the  
Senate. But the reason for this was that  
the knowledge of what was to be done was  
confined to a few persons that there was  
no general information on which speculation  
might be based.

### The sugar trust, however, is not the less benefited.

The sugar trust, however, is not the less  
benefited. The sugar trust representatives  
have been on the ground all the while  
working according to their peculiar  
methods, and their influence has been felt  
everywhere. They were unable to accom-  
plish what they wanted in the House  
committee. The framers of the bill there  
were too independent and had the support  
of a reliable majority in the House.

### But in the Senate the situation was different.

With a friendly interest in certain  
quarters there, the bill had the tremendous  
advantage of a condition of affairs  
where the control of but one or two  
votes would place them in a position to dic-  
tate terms. The absence of party responsi-  
bility, no party being in absolute control,  
rendered their task easier. Practically the  
entire responsibility was placed upon the  
bill until the desired concessions were made  
to the trust are still there, and they were  
rendered still more powerful by the party  
conditions in the Senate. A report from  
the committee was concerned. They found  
additional strength in the fact that the  
trust was unable to make up the deficiency  
of the Wilson bill. Herefore the Spruckles  
interests have come in conflict with the  
sugar trust in respect to the Hawaiian treaty.  
Now their interests are the same. The Oxnard,  
the Spruckles and the trust are one in the  
desire to have the tariff reduced. Letters  
received by senators protesting against the  
abrogation of the treaty declare that the  
Spruckles interest is to place the tariff  
at a rate to increase the rate on sugar.

### Disguising the Grab.

To disguise the enormity of their grab  
they insisted upon the ad valorem addition  
of duty, which defies accurate computation  
when combined with the specific.

### If, in addition to this extremely favorable schedule, they could prevent the free importation of sugar from Hawaii

there was nothing left that their hearts could  
desire or their pockets profit from.

### Heretofore the Spruckles' interests have come in conflict with the sugar trust in respect to the Hawaiian treaty. Now their interests are the same.

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desire to have the tariff reduced. Letters  
received by senators protesting against the  
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at a rate to increase the rate on sugar.

### In this respect the indirect abrogation through the failure to provide for the ex- emption of Hawaiian imports from duty will be more to the benefit of the trust than would the direct abrogation of the treaty.

### A Blow at Annexation.

But a still more far-sighted move for the  
plan is apparently to prejudice the pros-  
pect of annexation. It is known to those  
who have means of getting inside infor-  
mation and whose interests are well  
posted, that steps are now being  
taken for the annexation of Hawaii, which  
seems to promise the speedy conclusion of  
a treaty for that purpose. The matter has  
progressed so far that annexation is felt  
by some of the best informed to be on the  
verge of accomplishment.

### The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, by either direct or indirect methods, would do as much as anything can to hinder negotiations or to increase the price. In this way the sugar trust people and those who oppose annexation of Hawaii without being interested in sugar find themselves in accord, and the trust gets the benefit of the combination.

On both the propositions which the trust  
wishes the Senate to approve and the  
abrogation of the treaty—there will be  
determined fight in the Senate, and, if the  
trust should win there, in the House, where  
there exists a fixed purpose to keep a sugar  
trust job out of the tariff measure which  
shall pass through this Congress.

### He Has Gone Over the Amended Tariff Bill.

President McKinley has gone over the  
tariff bill with Senators Allison, Aldrich  
and Hanna. After a careful examination  
the President expressed approval in a gen-  
eral way of the Senate committee's bill, in  
so far as it makes reductions in the House  
schedule and promises a larger revenue.  
He did not extend his approval to the en-  
tire amended bill, but agreed with the re-  
ductions and some other particular fea-  
tures. He expressed himself as favoring a  
reduction of 10 cents on whisky, which  
would bring it to the present point.  
He was inclined to doubt the wisdom, but  
increases on beer, on political grounds, but  
Hanna, who is the champion of the tariff  
policy to come from the tariff, has been  
exaggerated, and they finally all agreed  
that the increase was all right.

### Secretary Gage Going to Philadelphia.

Secretary Gage has accepted an invita-  
tion to attend a dinner at the Union  
League Club at Philadelphia May 14, as  
the guest of C. S. Patterson.

### ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Joint Resolution Introduced by Representa-  
tive King of Utah.

### Provisions for Acquiring the Islands— Chinese Immigration to Be Regu- lated by Present Laws of the U. S.

Mr. King of Utah has introduced in the  
House a joint resolution providing for the  
annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the  
United States.

The resolution carries a long preamble  
stating that "citizens of the United States,  
some of whom reside upon the Hawaiian  
Islands, have property and extensive finan-  
cial interests upon said islands; that many  
of the citizens of the republic of Hawaii  
were formerly citizens of the United States,  
and by the ties of affinity and consanguin-  
ity are indissolubly bound to this govern-  
ment and its people; and that notwith-  
standing the rights and liberties of the peo-  
ple of said republic are guaranteed by its  
constitution, and have thus far been pro-  
tected, the perpetuity of the republic is not  
assured, in view of the efforts to secure  
European intervention and control or Asiatic  
domination.

"The ascendancy of European or Asiatic  
influences and forces in that republic,"  
says the preamble, "would work its destruc-  
tion and prove perilous to the liberties  
of its people, especially the Americans and  
English, and to the peace and stability of  
the property rights of all classes, including  
citizens of the United States who have  
Hawaiian interests. It has been deemed  
the policy of this nation for more than  
half a century to prevent foreign control  
over or intervention in those islands, and  
to secure the independence of the United  
States and the sovereignty of the Hawaiian  
government.

"The acquisition of the Hawaiian consti-  
tution of the United States of America would  
prove of inestimable advantage to the citizens  
and people of the United States, and to the  
United States and its people, and by the con-  
stitution of said republic and the repeated  
official declarations of its leading executive  
and legislative officers, and by the annexation  
by the United States of the republic of  
Hawaii is desired by its citizens."

The resolution then provides: "That  
Congress doth consent that the territory  
properly included within and rightfully be-  
longing to the republic of Hawaii may be re-  
ceived and become a part of the United  
States; and whenever the President and  
legislative department of the republic of  
Hawaii shall have agreed upon the terms  
of a treaty of cession, and the President  
shall have approved the same, and the  
Senate shall have ratified the same, the  
President shall proclaim the territory so  
received to be a part of the United States,  
and the same shall be subject to the juris-  
diction of Congress, which may make all  
needful rules and regulations for the gov-  
ernment of the same."

"As soon as said cession shall have been  
made, the President of the United States  
shall proclaim the territory so received to  
be a part of the United States, and he shall  
issue a proclamation declaring that said  
Hawaiian Islands belong to and are a part  
of the United States; and he is also author-  
ized and hereby directed, to take possession  
of and occupy the territory ceded by the  
republic of Hawaii, and for that purpose to  
employ any part of the army and navy of  
the United States."

"All laws not inconsistent with the Con-  
stitution of the United States in force in  
said republic at the time of said proclama-  
tion shall remain in force until Congress  
shall otherwise determine; and until Con-  
gress shall provide for the government of  
said territory, the President of the United  
States shall take all necessary steps to  
maintain and protect the inhabitants of  
said islands in the enjoyment of their lib-  
erty."

"The persons who are citizens of the re-  
public of Hawaii shall, upon the issuing of  
said proclamation, by the President of the  
United States, be considered as citizens of  
the United States. The laws of the United  
States relating to the entry of Chinese into its  
territory shall, in force upon said Hawaiian  
Islands upon said proclamation being issued,  
and no Chinese residing upon said islands  
shall be permitted to land in any  
part of the Hawaiian Islands unless Con-  
gress shall otherwise enact."

"Whenever the cession of said islands  
shall have been completed and all the pub-  
lic debts of said republic shall have been  
transferred to the United States, the latter  
shall assume the public debt of said re-  
public."

"If, during this extraordinary session of  
Congress, the committee on foreign rela-  
tions, by a majority of three-fourths, shall  
report to the President of the United States  
the President of the United States shall be  
authorized and directed to appoint three  
persons, to act with a like number to be  
appointed by the President of the republic  
of Hawaii, and said commissioners shall  
report at the earliest practicable date such  
legislation as they may deem necessary for  
the agreement for the future agreement under  
which the resolution in the House yester-  
day by unanimous consent, but objection  
was made."

### ICE FOR THE DEPARTMENTS.

Bids for Supplying Two Million  
Pounds Opened.

The bids opened yesterday for supplying  
the Treasury Department and its branches,  
including the bureau of engraving and  
printing and the coast and geodetic sur-  
vey, with 2,000,000 pounds of ice for the  
next fiscal year are as follows:

Independent Ice Company, 23 cents per  
100 pounds; Washington Ice Manufacturing  
Company, 25 cents; Hygienic Ice Company,  
26 cents; Great Eastern Ice Company, 25  
cents; E. H. Willis, 25 cents; Purty Ice  
Company at 18-4 cents.

Independent Ice Company, which con-  
sumes about 225,000 pounds of ice a year,  
there were two bids, as follows: In-  
dependent Ice Company at 25 cents per  
100 pounds; Purty Ice Company at 27  
cents per 100 pounds.

### VETERANS TO GO BACK.

Secretary Alger Will Reinstatement Five  
in the War Department.

Secretary Alger has arranged with the  
civil service commission for the reinstatement  
of five veterans of the war who lost their  
places at the time of the big reduction  
of the clerical force of the record and  
pension division last year. The reductions  
were due to the action of Congress  
in reducing the appropriation for the office.  
Applications for reinstatement have been  
received from nearly fifty ex-clerks, but so  
far the Secretary has been able to provide  
for only five. There are no vacancies  
which would admit of the reinstatement  
created either by dismissal or reduction  
before, no matter how desiring the case  
may be.

### SENATOR EARLE BETTER.

Col. Bright Receives a Telegram From  
the Senator's Secretary.

A telegram was received this afternoon  
by Col. Bright, the sergeant-at-arms of the  
Senate, from the son of Senator Earle, at  
Greenville, S. C., stating that his father is  
resting easily today, being somewhat bet-  
ter. He added this reassuring line: "No  
immediate danger." This dispatch was re-  
ceived with many expressions of relief  
from those senators who had heard the  
rumor that obtained circulation this morn-  
ing that Senator Earle was in a dying  
condition.

### MR. TAYLOR'S PLACE AT THE BUILDING

Mr. Wight Visits the Some of His Future  
Work.

His Resignation in the Hands of the  
President.

Just as the Commissioners went into  
session this morning Commissioner-elect  
John B. Wight was announced. He was  
immediately invited to participate in the  
session, and took a seat at the end of the  
table next to the recorder. Tomorrow  
when he qualifies as Commissioner,  
The Commissioners were hearing a com-  
plaint from a citizen who had been ordered  
to make some sanitary improvement in his  
property. He protested against the order,  
as depriving him of his property rights.  
Mr. Wight listened intently for upward of  
an hour to the protest.

Mr. Wight repaired to a distant corner  
of the room to discuss a matter of business  
with a friend, but was interrupted a mo-  
ment later by an applicant for office. He  
received the application, talked a moment  
with the applicant and then, as though he  
had been a Commissioner all his life, prop-  
erly referred the application, adding, diplo-  
matically, that when the opportunity pre-  
sented itself he would be glad to consider  
it.

Shortly afterward Commissioner Truesdell  
entered. He greeted his successor pleas-  
antly, and then took his old seat at Com-  
missioner Ross' right. He leaned over a  
moment and congratulated Mr. Wight, and  
the latter laughingly replied that he  
would not qualify until tomorrow. The new  
Commissioner, however, no superstitious  
man, does not enjoy the reputation of  
days for luck and decided to wait until  
tomorrow before assuming the duties of a  
Commissioner.

It was recalled today at the District  
building that Commissioner Truesdell took  
the oath of office on Friday.

In response to an inquiry Mr. Wight  
said he had his bond perfected. His father-  
in-law, J. P. E. Kuntler, and Mr. Wm. M.  
McKilvey were his sureties, and all that  
was necessary to make him a Commissioner  
in fact was the administration of the  
oath of office. Commissioner Ross  
said that he had been in the office of  
bondsmen this time was the Fidelity and  
Trust Company of Baltimore.

At the meeting of the board adjourned  
Mr. Wight returned to the office and  
delivered his private office and there received  
the heads of departments and the clerks of  
the District building. He greeted all  
pleasantly and had a kind word for each  
one.

Replying to a question from a Star  
reporter, Mr. Wight said he had nothing to  
what had already been printed. He was  
going to do his best to serve the District  
faithfully. He had not given the subject  
of his resignation any thought, and would  
not for some time to come.

Shortly after noon he left the building  
to keep an engagement, but said as he was  
leaving that he would be back in the evening.  
As soon as Mr. Wight takes the oath of  
office tomorrow and Commissioner Ross  
delivers his private office and there received  
the heads of departments and the clerks of  
the District building. He greeted all  
pleasantly and had a kind word for each  
one.

At the White House.

Mr. Taylor was at the White House this  
afternoon to talk with the President. It  
is believed he tendered his resignation. He  
says he gave the President to understand  
some time ago that he was willing to go  
with his successor was named. Bishop  
Arnett is said to be urging the President  
to appoint a man named Wright of Georgia.  
Mr. Taylor was literally opposed by the  
President, and the office is a purely local one,  
and, therefore, a District man should have  
been appointed.

At the White House.

Friends of Mr. Taylor seemed somewhat  
surprised this afternoon when they heard  
that he had resigned. His appointment by  
Mr. Cleveland, they said, was a personal  
one, and in view of the part Mr. Taylor  
played in the last campaign they thought  
might have kept him in office some time  
longer. They were waiting for the President  
to name his successor.

People who heard of this rumor early in  
the day also heard that the President would  
appoint ex-representative Cheatham of  
North Carolina as his successor. The  
District Republicans say will prove a  
serious blow to come, and will sadly  
disappoint the friends of Attorney Milton  
M. Hollard, who is waiting for the nomi-  
nation of the local Republicans for the po-  
sition.

### DEFEATED THE TREATY.

England's Refusal to Take Steps to  
Save the Seals.

Although the defeat of the Anglo-American  
arbitration treaty is ascribed by some to  
the efforts against it of Michael Davitt,  
ex-Minister Patrick Egan and other promi-  
nent Irishmen, and by others to England's  
attitude toward silver, it is believed that the  
treaty in the negative might have been over-  
come but for Great Britain's refusal to  
take action to protect the seals. It was  
held that Great Britain had failed to carry  
out the spirit and intent of the award of  
the Paris tribunal that settled the Bering  
sea controversy. It was, therefore, de-  
termined that the United States should  
carry out the terms of a general arbitra-  
tion treaty.

Shortly after President McKinley entered  
upon his second term of office, he called  
upon the matter of preservation of the seals,  
and appointed Mr. John W. Foster, ex-Sec-  
retary of State, and Mr. Hamlin of Massa-  
chusetts, formerly United States secretary  
of the treasury, to look after the interests  
of this country in the seals. Mr. Foster pro-  
posed a conference of representatives of  
Great Britain, Russia, the United States  
and Japan, to formulate seal regula-  
tions. It was recommended that in the  
event of refusal by Great Britain to partici-  
pate, Great Britain should be prohibited by  
treaty from sealing the Bering sea, and it  
is believed that this refusal  
doomed the arbitration treaty to defeat.

A number of the principal navy yards of  
the country, with the exception of the  
Washington navy yard, which has been  
regularly free from complaints of favoritism  
in administration.

While away on this trip Mr. Roosevelt  
was endeavoring to seize the opportunity to go  
aboard the gunboat to inspect the navy yard  
trip up the sound next Wednesday.

The New York visit of inspection will be  
followed shortly by a visit to the navy  
yards at Norfolk and League  
Island, and some time in the fall by a trip  
to the Mare Island, California, navy yard.  
Mr. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to  
inspect the gun factory at the Washington  
navy yard tomorrow afternoon.

### PERSONAL MENTIONS.

Capt. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., retired, and  
Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Artillery, are  
on a visit to this city.

Commander Richardson Clover, com-  
manding the Dolphin, is at 1335 New  
Hampshire avenue for a day or two.

Lieutenant Commander F. A. Miller, U. S. N., retired, is at the White House, where he has lecture engagements next week. He returns to Washington next Thursday.

Among the passengers for Europe on the  
North German Lloyd steamer Munchen,  
which sailed from Baltimore yesterday for  
Bremen, Germany, was Harry Davis  
Ward, son of John T. Ward of this city.  
Mr. Ward goes abroad in the hope that  
an ocean voyage will restore his health.

### MARTIN ARRESTED

Ex-Treasurer of Columbian Univer-  
sity in Custody.

Robert H. Martin, until recently the  
treasurer of the Columbian University, was  
arrested this morning at his residence, 1719  
S street by Detective Mattingly of District  
Attorney Davis' office on a warrant charg-  
ing him with the embezzlement of \$20,850  
of the funds of the university. Detective  
Mattingly escorted his prisoner to the city  
hall, preparatory to taking him before the  
Police Court this afternoon, holding him  
there while the accused man's friends were  
engaged in securing bondsmen.

It was understood that the warrant was  
issued at the instance of District Attorney  
Davis upon the complaint of the university  
officials, but when questioned by a Star  
reporter Mr. Davis was very reticent. He ad-  
mitted the fact of Martin's arrest, stating  
that the amount of funds alleged to have  
been embezzled is \$20,850. Mr. Davis also  
said the arrested man will be taken before  
the Police Court this afternoon, where he  
will ask that the amount of bail be placed  
in the sum of \$20,850. The university de-  
fendant when wanted. Mr. Davis also  
said that the case will be laid before the  
grand jury for their action at the ear-  
liest day practicable.

In the Police Court.

Accompanied by Detective Mattingly, Mr.  
Martin appeared before Judge Kimball this  
afternoon in the Police Court. Assistant  
District Attorney Mulowney briefly ex-  
plained the facts in the case to the court,  
and added that District Attorney Davis  
would be satisfied with bail in the sum of  
\$5,000. Judge Kimball acted accordingly,  
and Mr. Martin was released from custody.  
Mr. Emil L. Kuper qualifying as surety in  
the sum of \$2,000, and Mr. A. L. Johnson  
appeared as attorney for Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin was arrested on a warrant  
sworn out by President Whitman of the  
Columbian University and Dr. Green and  
Mr. S. W. Woodward, members of the  
board of trustees.

Rev. Dr. B. L. Whitman, president of the  
Columbian University, left the city this af-  
ternoon for Wilmington, N. C. In his  
absence the other members of the execu-  
tive committee and of the board of di-  
rectors of the university declined to say  
anything whatsoever as regards the  
facts in the case.

It is understood that the amount alleged  
to have been embezzled is \$20,850—of  
greater portion of it, was taken from the  
endowment fund of the university.

### PRINTING OFFICE CLERKS.

Question Raised as to Appointing  
Them to the States.

The appointment of a number of clerks  
in the government printing office has been  
called for by heads of executive depart-  
ments for transfer under the rules of the  
civil service commission.

The commission has decided, however,  
that as the employments of the government  
printing office are not apportioned among  
the States, the clerks who help in the  
branches of the public service here, such  
transfers could not be allowed. As a re-  
sult of this decision the commission has  
decided to appoint the clerks to the  
printing office under the departmental  
rules, and to transfer them to the States  
when the need for them arises.

When a Star reporter called the atten-  
tion of Commissioner Procter to this mat-  
ter today, he replied:

"My question was carefully considered  
and I do not believe there is any dispo-  
sition to change the existing practice. It  
is recognized as necessary to the conduct of  
the government printing office that a large  
number of the people employed there should  
be taken on temporarily during short  
periods when there is a pressure of work.  
It is necessary to have a reserve force  
of men who can be called upon to help in  
it and it was regarded as important that  
no restriction should be placed on their  
places of residence."

### MR. MICHAELS' CASE.

It is Still Under Consideration by the  
Civil Service Commission.

The civil service commission still has  
under consideration the case of Mr. Mich-  
aels, whom Secretary Sherman wants to  
be chief clerk of the State Department.

There is a decision of the commission,  
made by Mr. Harlow during the absence  
of President Procter, which is said to be a  
case similar to that of Mr. Michaels. Mr.  
Bonnet C. Talliferro was entered on the  
civil service list in 1882, and was appointed  
commissioner, and six months ago the  
Secretary of the Treasury asked the com-  
mission to certify Mr. Talliferro for ap-  
pointment by transfer to a place in his  
department. Mr. Harlow decided that as  
Talliferro's appointment had been made  
by a technical one and as he had not actually  
been employed by the interstate commerce  
commission on salary the transfer could  
not be made.

### WILL THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt to Ex-  
amine New York Navy Yard Methods.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will leave  
Washington early next week, under orders  
from Secretary Long, to make a thorough  
investigation of the New York navy yard,  
with special reference to the laboring force,  
and a purpose of correcting any injustice  
that may be the subject of well-founded  
complaint. Fully obvious reasons for the  
investigation will be privately conducted. The  
department does not expect any startling  
results from this investigation, but deems it  
best that the inquiry be made in answer to  
the complaints of the navy yard men who  
are lodged with the Secretary by friends  
of employees reduced or dismissed.

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### RESIGNED HER PLACE.

Mrs. Wilcox, Who Was One of the  
Fawcetters of the White House.

Mrs. Mary W. Wilcox, who enjoys a  
distinction of having been born in the White  
House during President Jackson's adminis-  
tration, called on Secretary Gage at the  
Treasury Department today for the pur-  
pose of resigning her clerkship in the  
office of the auditor of the War Depart-  
ment. She is the widow of Representa-  
tive Wilcox of Mississippi. She entered  
the government service in September, 1882,  
as a \$900 clerk and has gradually risen  
in grade until she now holds a \$1,000  
clerkship in the office of the auditor for the  
War Department. She was a great  
friend of the hero of New Orleans and  
proudly exhibits many relics of her child-  
hood days in the White House, while he  
was President. She is now over eighty  
years of age and in feeble health.

Her resignation was entirely voluntary  
and was due to her inability to work to  
her own satisfaction.

### A REPORTED AGREEMENT

Bear Admirals Norton and Miller Said to  
Be Willing to Retire.

Commodore Phyllian and Wallace  
Could Thus Be Rear Admirals and  
Retire on the Pay of the Latter.

Reports of an agreement in the interest  
of several prominent naval officers, which  
were current several weeks ago, have  
been revived by a current rumor that it  
may yet be carried into effect. The plan  
involves the voluntary retirement of Rear  
Admirals J. N. Miller and Charles S. Nor-  
ton in order to enable Commodore R. L.  
Phyllian and Rush R. Wallace to retire  
with the rank and pay of rear admirals.  
The last two named officers retire for age  
next July and November, respectively.

The success of the plan depends entirely  
upon the action of Admiral Miller, as Ad-  
miral Norton has promised to retire if by  
so doing he can benefit the two junior offi-  
cers.

Admiral Miller, who has just been re-  
lieved of command of the Boston yard,  
has been ordered to proceed to Eng-  
land on the cruiser Brooklyn, to represent  
the United States navy at Queen Victoria's  
jubilee next month, after which he is to  
proceed to San Francisco to relieve Ad-  
miral Boardman of command of the Pacific  
fleet, including the Hawaiian islands.

The latest story is that Admiral Miller  
will voluntarily retire at the conclusion of  
his mission to London in time to per-  
mit of the execution of an admiralty order.  
The story is not believed in naval circles.

Secretary Long told a Star reporter today  
that he had heard of anything in regard  
to the deal, and so far as he is concerned  
Admiral Miller was going to the Pacific  
command and Admiral Norton was com-  
mandant of the Washington navy yard. Commodore  
Phyllian is in command of the naval observa-  
tory, and Commodore Wallace is commandant  
of the Newport training station.

Admiral Green Brown, commanding the  
New York navy yard, who is expected to  
retire in July next, and that fact has been  
considered in the above mentioned calculations  
in favor of Commodore Phyllian and Wal-  
lace. His retirement will make Commodore  
O. Matthews, chief of the bureau of  
yards and docks, an admiralty officer.

The pay of an admiral on the retired list  
is \$4,500 a year, or \$750 a year more than  
that of a retired commodore. Commodore  
Phyllian is a retired admiral, and his  
matter of finances as well as the matter of  
honor in his efforts to retire with the rank  
of admiral.

### MR. JORDAN'S VISIT.

Believed to Refer to Conditions in  
New York.

Conrad N. Jordan, assistant United  
States treasurer at New York, was in the  
Treasury Department today, and in com-  
pany with Secretary Gage and the  
President before the cabinet session. His  
visit is said to have no particular signifi-  
cance. Now that the rush of applicants  
for office has abated somewhat, Secretary  
Gage has taken up the study of the finan-  
cial situation, and it is thought that Mr.  
Jordan was requested to come to Wash-  
ington to discuss the conditions in New  
York pertaining to the conditions in New  
York. The recent engagements of gold,  
Mr. Jordan believes, were the result of the  
peculiar conditions in Europe, and  
had no relation whatever to the fact that  
gold in this country, beyond the fact that  
gold in Europe has been easily procured here  
than in New York.

### SUCCESSOR TO MR. SCULL.

Promotion