THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 14,249. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

HEAR THE CORONER.

HE TELLS RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE WHAT HE HAS TO DO.

SECOND ASSISTANT AT ALMSHOUSE.

Superintendent Davis Does Not See How This Office Can Be Abolished—Cemetery-Keepers Make Statements.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform held a session last night and heard from several city officials as to their duties, and the compensation they received from the city. No action was taken in any of the cases under consideration, but the meeting was enlivened by several bits of humor. There were present Chairman Allen, and Messrs. Ebel, Harrelson, King, Rountree, Noble, Jones, and Zimmermann, of the committee, and a number of persons more or less interested in the proceedings. Among the latter class were Police-Justice John J. Crutchfield, Special-Accountant Carlton McCarthy, City-Attorney C. V. Meredith, Superintendent - of - the - City - Almshouse George B. Davis, and, last, but not least, although he came in late, City-Coroner William H. Taylor.

Under a suspension of the rules, the body heard Mr. Marx Gunst, chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, as to the operations of that department; what was being done in the line of retrenchment, etc. Mr. Gunst stated that his committee was looking into the matter of economy in every line of work, was considering the proposition to place all the parks of the city under one park superintendent, etc., but that it had not gone far enough with these matters to submit its report as yet. He hoped to be able to do this very soon.

Mr. Gunst added, in conclusion, that he felt certain that his committee would make recommendations to the City Council which would prove satisfactory to at least several members of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES.

The committee then took up the question of consolidating the offices of City Coroner and President of the Board of Health, etc., and Mr. Noble explained his plan to put on the President of the Board of Health the duties of Coroner and Physician to the City Almshouse. He said he believed these lines of work should all be done by one man, even if it cost the city just as much money as it does now to have them carried on by three. Dr. Taylor, the Coroner, was absent, but Clerk McDowell read a communication from that official, stating that he was unavoidably detained from attendance upon the earlier part of the session, but would be on hand as soon as possible.

City-Attorney Meredith, who had been invited to be present to give the committee information as to the best means for consolidating these offices, was called upon. He said he had not looked thoroughly into this matter, but some years ago had made an examination sufficient to show that the Coroner was a State officer; his fees were fixed by the State, and that the present compensation of $2,250 per annum was fixed by contract between Coroner Taylor and the Council. The office was one filled by appointment made by the Judge of the Hustings Court, and contingent only upon good behavior. Mr. Meredith thought the best way for the Council to solve this problem was to recommend to the Council that the City Attorney be instructed to prepare a bill to be presented to the General Assembly, changing the law governing the Coroner of the city, so as to place his duties upon the President of the Board of Health; to make the office one elective by the City Council, and fixing a salary compensation. There was some informal discussion along this line, and Coroner Taylor came in.

Mr. Hand, the City Nurseryman, was called to the stand before the chairman spied Dr. Taylor. Mr. Hand gave an account of his duties, explaining the number of trees in the nursery, the care and attention necessary to preserve them, and the system for setting them out along the parks and streets of the city. He stated that the city had really just begun in earnest to put out these trees, and that the committee could as yet form no idea of the great value that they would hereafter be to the community. He said he never sold any trees to private citizens or others, and that the object of the nursery was solely to beautify the streets and parks of the city and provide the necessary shade.

DUTIES OF THE CORONER.

Dr. Taylor was then called, and the fun of the evening commenced.

"Dr. Taylor, what are your duties as City Coroner?" asked the Chair.

"Well, sir," began Dr. Taylor, looking over his glasses, "my actual duties are simply those of an ordinary Coroner—to view bodies of people who die under what are supposed to be suspicious circumstances and determine whether or not an inquest is necessary. The work that I do for the city, however, is somewhat multifarious in its character. I perform the duties of Coroner, make all sorts of experiments—scientific, microscopic, etc.—and conduct post-mortems and do divers other things. All these extras I could have some one else to do and the city would have to pay for them. This is work of a high-priced character, too."

"How are you paid, Dr. Taylor?" inquired the Chair.

"I am paid under an agreement between the city and myself the sum of $2,250 per annum."

Mr. Zimmermann asked about how many cases the Coroner had a year. Dr. Taylor replied that some years the number had run up as high as 280, but that last year the number was not so great, hardly more than 190. The Coroner went on to state that he had entire discretion as to whether or not an inquest should or should not be held over a body, and that when one was held under the fee system the city had to pay him $10 for standing by and watching the other fellows, who were also paid by the city, do the work. He added, further, that under the fee system all he had to do in the matter of a post-mortem was to hire a doctor at the city's expense to do the disagreeable part of the job.

AS STATE CHEMIST.

"Dr. Taylor," said Mr. Noble, "you are also State Chemist, I believe?"

"Yes, sir," was the laconic reply of the Coroner.

"Will you tell us, if you please, what your duties are as State Chemist?" interrogated Mr. Noble further of the witness.

"They are," said Dr. Taylor, somewhat sadly, "to conduct experiments for parties throughout the State and try to collect the money for it. (Laughter.) As to one feature of these duties I have been very fortunate, but not as to the other."

Dr. Taylor went on to say that there were no State emoluments to this office, and that he often spent $100 going off to conduct an analysis or test which only yielded him $25 under the law, and sometimes he did not get the $25.

Going back to his duties as Coroner, Dr. Taylor said that he felt that his labors were such as to warrant him in getting as much salary as the city paid him. He did not know how the committee could shift the work upon another officer, and trusted that the body would see fit not to bother with his place. He remarked that he had given much thought to the question under consideration by the committee, and he had not been able to see any arrangement by which the consolidation could be made—with satisfaction to him. (Laughter.)

CONTROL OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Coroner Taylor was then excused and Mr. George B. Davis, Superintendent of the City Almshouse, was called to the stand and questioned as to the duties of the Second Assistant Superintendent of that institution, which the committee appeared to have been under the impression could be abolished. Mr. Davis stated that the Second Assistant had charge of the colored almshouse, and was on duty day and night, never being absent from there more than a few hours at a time. He regarded it as very necessary to have some one over the inmates of that house, which was some distance from the white almshouse, at all times, and the present Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Herman Paul, had made a very efficient and capable man for the place. He had been there for four years, and managed the colored men and women admirably. The compensation attached to the office was $900 a year with residence, gas, and fuel.

Mr. Jones asked Mr. Davis if the Superintendent and the First Assistant could not conduct the two almshouses, to which Mr. Davis replied that the duties of the First Assistant was to keep the books of the institution, and to have control of the white almshouse in the absence of the Superintendent. Mr. Davis said that between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. he was engaged in the public charities office in the City Hall building, and he did not see how it was possible for the almshouses to be well conducted without a second assistant.

Mr. Jones further asked Mr. Davis if he could not conduct the public charities from the almshouse, to which the Superintendent replied in the affirmative. There then followed some informal talk as to the distances from various parts of the city to the almshouse, the character of people who receive aid of this sort from the city, &c. Mr. Davis said people in almost all walks of life applied to him for fuel and meal either for themselves or for some friends, and that it would be very embarrassing to these people to require them to go to the almshouse for it.

BURYING-GROUND KEEPER.

Mr. A. Graffigna, the Superintendent of St. John's Burying-Ground, was heard by the committee. He said that he had much work to do at this cemetery, keeping the grounds in order, looking after the flowers, plants, attending to visitors, etc. He said he was paid $680 a year by the city and $125 from the church, out of which he had to pay a man to take care of the church. Mr. Graffigna added that he had in the hot-house about $150 worth of plants. There had been no interments in the burial-ground since 1884. Being questioned by Mr. Rountree, the witness said that he occasionally was allowed a man for the purpose of assisting him in cutting the grass.

"There are a great many visitors to St. John's," continued Mr. Graffigna, "and I have to explain all the points of interest about the grounds and church. There have been as many as 200 visitors a day to those grounds. I often have to show these strangers where Patrick Henry made his great speech, and at times am called upon to repeat a part of his speech; show them the baptismal font, decipher the lettering on the tombstones," etc. He never sold any of the flowers, but kept them all for the beautification of the premises. In concluding his explanation of his duties, Mr. Graffigna said that if the committee desired him to do so, he would repeat that long inscription over the door of the church, which he was so often called upon to repeat to strangers. Chairman Allen told the witness that he need not do this, and there was a ripple of laughter throughout the committee room.

THE DUTIES AT OAKWOOD.

Captain William A. Dickerson, Superintendent of Oakwood Cemetery, being present, was, on motion of Mr. Zimmermann, requested to make a statement regarding his duties. At the session of the committee held on Tuesday evening, the body recommended a reduction in Captain Dickerson's salary from $780 to $600 per annum in addition to his residence. The Superintendent said he had entire charge of the cemetery, had to keep two sets of books, look after the work of cleaning the grounds and keeping them in good condition, preserving order, etc. He added that he had the care of the graves of 16,000 Confederate soldiers, along with the preservation of the records of these graves, which are very valuable and important. He opened on an average 650 new graves a year at Oakwood.

When Captain Dickerson concluded his statement, Mr. Zimmermann moved to adjourn, and Mr. Jones said he would, at the next session of the committee, offer a motion recommending the placing of the engaging of all employees of departments and the wages paid them under the heads of the respective departments, subject to the approval of the committee governing the same. Mr. Jones threw out this idea because he wanted the members to think over it until the next meeting. This system would place all the departments upon the same footing with the Gas Department.

The committee adjourned just before 11 o'clock, without having taken action upon any of the cases before it.

Light Committee in Session.

A regular session of the Light Committee was held last night. Present were Messrs. Starke (chairman), Hardwicke, Wallerstein, Tanner, Stokes, and Witte.

Messrs. H. W. Flournoy and R. C. Marshall, representing a syndicate who wish to buy or lease the City Gas-Works, appeared before the committee and asked for a joint meeting of the Finance Committee and the Light Committee, when their proposition would be made to the joint committee.

The comittee decided to have a joint meeting, if agreeable to the Finance Committee, on Thursday evening next.

Colonel John S. Harwood, of Harwood Brothers, who have the contract for furnishing oil to the gas-works, appeared before the committee and submitted a written agreement, in acordance with the directions of the committee at its previous meeting, stating at length what the contractors desire. They will erect a tank for the storing of oil near the gas-works, and give the city the benefit of a reduction in the price of oil for a term of three years.

Mr. Tanner moved that the contract be recommended to the Council for approval.

Mr. Wallerstein opposed the proposition, and demanded a recorded vote on the proposition. This was agreed to, and by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Hardwicke, Stokes, Tanner, and Starke.

Noes—Messrs. Wallerstein and Witte.

Mr. Wallerstein stated that he reserved the right to present a minority report, and to vote against the proposition when presented in the Council.

A request was read from the ladies who had charge of the bazaar recently held for the benefit of the Associated Charities, asking for the refund of the amount of $28, the charge for gas consumed during the bazaar. The request was laid on the table.

Mr. Irving L. Beveridge, druggist, made application for the privilege of placing a mortar on the gas-lamp in front of his store. By a tie vote the request was lost.

A bill for $1.30 for gas consumed in lighting the clock in the tower of Park-Place church was presented to the committee for payment. The bill was referred to the Superintendent to ascertain who ordered the gas turned on.

Mr. Joseph M. Shelton, the Gas Inspector, asked what course he should pursue in the matter of delinquent gas bills at the First Regiment Armory. The Inspector was instructed not to turn off the gas for fifteen days, in order to allow the officers time to appear before the Council and state the case to that body.

A letter was read from the City Attorney, stating that the Inspector had no authority to turn off the gas in public buildings on account of becoming delinquent, as the appropriations had not been made, and no money was available.

The usual routine business was transacted, and the committee adjourned.

No Action as to Chimborazo Pavilion

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings convened in Room No. 5 of the City Hall at 7 o'clock last evening, and considered at length the petition of the Richmond Traction Company to extend its Broad-street tracks through Chimborazo Park in the form of a loop, and to erect a handsome pavilion on the eastern brow of that resort. Those present were Chairman Gunst and Messrs. King, Lawder, Neale, Snead, Rountree, and Noble. The body at 4 o'clock made a thorough inspection of a part of the City Hall building, and made such inquiries regarding the duties of the various employees of the building. The boiler-room, basement offices, &c., were examined, and some informal discussion as to the condition of affairs was indulged in, but no action was taken, the report to be made up later and to embrace not only employees of the City Hall, but also to deal with park-keepers, &c.

When the committee met last night the report of the expert who had examined the boilers of the building was read. It stated that while the boilers were found in good condition, two of the gauge-cocks were found in a very bad state. Complaint was also made of the quality of coal used. This was received and filed.

Delinquent-Tax-Collector Walford requested the committee to place another cabinet in his office, and the matter was referred to the City Engineer.

A petition was received from the City School Board, through Clerk Rady, asking for an additional room adjoining the quarters of the School Department in the City Hall. This was also referred to the Engineer for a report as to cost.

Bids for the refreshment privileges were received, but the opening of them was deferred until the committee should have passed upon the Traction Company's pavilion petition.

GAS USED IN ARMORIES.

Bills for gas were received as follows: For the Richmond Light-Infantry Blues, $12.20; Richmond Howitzers, $12.10; Stuart Horse Guard, $1.70; First Virginia Regiment, $43.20; and City Jail, $39.80. Total, $109. These bills came to this committee because of the recent action of the Council requiring each of the city departments to pay for the gas consumed. All were referred to the City Attorney for his opinion as to how these bills should be paid, save the bill of the Richmond Blues, which was referred back to the Committee on Light, that body of military being an independent organization.

The committee then took up the Traction Company's petition to run its loop through Chimborazo Park and to erect a pavilion on the brow of the hill. The question was debated at considerable length, and it seemed to be the sense of the body that the company should only be allowed to run its tracks on the eastern side of the park to a point near the spring. Mr. Phil. B. Sheild, general counsel for the company, who was present, was asked how much money the company was willing to spend upon the pavilion. He replied that his plans were before the committee, but he could not tell what the cost of the structure would be.

After much discussion the committee adjourned until this evening, without having taken action upon this matter.

First Market.

There was a meeting of the Committee on First Market at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Clerk reported that $94.95 had been collected on the 10 per cent. taxes during the month. The pay-rolls, amounting to $93.12, were ordered to be paid. Clerk-of-Committee McDowell stated that he had examined the ordinances upon the question, and found that no one could sell at or around the market after 12 o'clock M., except in June, July, and August. A fine of from $2 to $20 is the penalty. The police were instructed to look out for people who sold contrary to the ordinances.

JAPAN'S FIRST STEEL BUILDING.

Contract for Its Erection Made by the Carnegie Company.

PITTSBURG, PA., April 1.—The Carnegie Steel Company has prepared the contract for the first steel building ever erected in the Empire of Japan. While the American contract is comparatively a small matter, the importance lies in the fact that a new field has been opened for the output of American steel-mills. Tamaisuki Yokokavai, a Japanese engineering architect, arrived in Pittsburg to-day to consult with the Carnegie Company's representative concerning details. The building is to cover an immense area, but owing to the prevalence of earthquakes in Japan, will be but four stories high. Its dimensions will be 150x225 feet, and it is being built by Matsui & Co., of Tokio, for office and mercantile purposes. About 1,500 tons of steel will enter into its construction. This will be shipped by way of New York, the first shipment to be loaded at New York on September 1st. The material will all be prepared here, ready for erection, no workmen being sent to Japan.

The structure is to be ornamented in a lavish manner, and will form one of the striking features of Tokio, from a Japanese standpoint.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Hunter Still Three Votes Short—New Candidate Desired.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 1.—Dr. Hunter is still 3 votes away from the senatorship. The nineteenth ballot resulted as follows: Hunter, 58; Blackburn, 43; Davie, 11; Boyle, 7; Stone, 1. Necessary to a choice, 61. There were eight pairs.

The joint session adjourned, after taking two more ballots without change.

Fourteen Republican members of the Legislature, not including the seven men voting for St. John Boyle, have expressed their determination to demand a caucus to nominate a new candidate for senator, if Hunter does not show his ability to win by the end of the week.

Dr. Hunter has told several of his leaders that he will not withdraw from the race. His supporters say that the opposition cannot secure enough signatures to call a new Republican caucus.

THE NORTHWESTERN RAILWAYS.

Snow-Blockades Being Removed by Degrees.

OMAHA, NEB., April 1.—The Union Pacific has opened its snow-bound track in Wyoming, from the west as far as Cheyenne, and from the east to Hillsdale, but is blockaded to-day between Cheyenne and Hillsdale, a distance of fifty miles. This will be cleared to-night. The Burlington's main line is open to Denver, but its Billings line is blockaded between Gillett and Sheridan, in Wyoming, a distance of 100 miles. Two big steam-plows are at work on this stretch of snow-bound track. The road was opened at Limon, Col., to-day, and trains are running through again. The Elkhorn is still blockaded west of Chadron, but will be opened to-night. The narrow-gauge lines in the Black Hills are still snow-bound, but the other lines are open.

COPPER LEFT OUT.

There Is No Mention of It in Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—By an oversight, there is no provision for copper in the tariff metal schedule, and failing special mention, that metal will come under the general provision of the bill laying a duty of 25 per cent. on metals not otherwise provided for. It was stricken from the metal schedule by the House, but the amendment putting it into the free list was not offered. Similar errors have been made in the passage of every tariff bill, and this oversight will involve no serious consequences, even if the Senate should fail to correct it.

CARNEY FLYNN SIGNS.

THE "LITTLE HIBERNIAN" WILL PLAY WITH RICHMOND.

HE WILL BE HERE THIS AFTERNOON.

Having Been Released by Washington, the Clever Twirler Accepts a Contract with the Bluebirds—The College Spiders Victorious.

Carney Flynn, the clever little Hibernian who tossed for Richmond in 1895, and made such an excellent record for himself and for the Bluebirds, will once more don a Richmond uniform, and play with the team from this city.

He signed a Richmond contract yesterday, and will report for duty here to-day. It is probable that he will be here in time to go out to the practice-grounds this afternoon, and warm up with the boys. If so, he will no doubt be given a great ovation by the cranks who go out each afternoon to see the lads get down to work.

IS POPULAR HERE.

Carney is popular in this city, and deservedly so. He is a left-hand twirler of great merit, and won many hard-fought battles for Richmond during his term of service with the Bluebirds. After the season of 1895, in which he distinguished himself here, he was signed by the New York National League Club, and played with them during their practice games. He had a row with President Freedman, and was put on the bench without pay. Subsequently he was exchanged to Washington, and by some arrangement with Manager Wells, which is not made public, he was released by "Senator" Wagner to Richmond.

Toronto made a strong play to secure him from Washington, and tried hard to head Richmond off. Wells, however, pushed his negotiations, and the result is that he has finally landed his man, and he belongs outright to Richmond.

THE SPIDERS WON AGAIN.

They Dragged the Roanoke Yellow-Jackets Into Their Web.

Victory still smiles on the Richmond College Spiders. They won another game yesterday, but they didn't have a walk-over. They met for the first time the Yellow-Jackets from Roanoke College, and it was nip and tuck from start to finish. The Yellow-Jackets played well and batted hard, and made every possible effort to achieve a victory. The Spiders, however, worked equally as hard, and spun their web around the Roanokers, finally succeeding in hemming them in.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST.

The game was decidedly the most interesting that has been played here this year, and abounded with brilliant plays on both sides. Weddington, a long, lank twirler of great ability and abundant speed, fingered the sphere for the Yellow-Jackets, and DeCamps, the bushy-haired youngster who has done such clever work in the past week, manipulated the hide for the Spiders. Weddington appeared to have slightly the best of the argument, but neither pitcher was hit hard.

In the third inning the Roanoke lads accumulated four runs, and kept the lead for several innings thereafter. Matters looked apoplectic for the Spiders, and defeat seemed to stare them in the face.

WORKED ALL THE HARDER.

The little insects despaired not, though, but went to work all the harder. In the fifth inning Frank Cunningham, Jr., "the son of his father," lined out a three-bagger, which yielded two runs. In the seventh he rapped out a double, which yielded two more runs and tied the score. Then things became lively. The Yellow-Jackets added a couple of runs to their score, but the Spiders offset this with three runs, and thus the game was won.

The score here appended will tell the whole story:

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Leonard, ss.	3	0	1	1	1	0
McNeill, 2b.	4	0	1	1	6	1
Wills, 3b.	2	1	0	2	2	1
Bagby, c. f.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Rea, 1b.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ellyson, lb. & c. f.	3	1	1	13	0	2
Hirsch, c.	4	1	1	5	2	0
Fleming, l. f.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kaufman, l. f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Robinson, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cunningham, r. f.	4	2	2	0	0	0
DeCamps, p.	3	1	1	2	9	1
Totals	31	7	7	27	20	5

ROANOKE COLLEGE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Rodeffer, 2b.	5	1	2	3	0	1
Boyer, 3b.	5	1	0	2	0	2
Meade, c.	4	1	1	8	3	0
Gale, l. f.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Fox, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Rhyne, c. f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Penick, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0	2
Lloyd, r. f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Weddington, p.	3	1	0	2	11	0
Totals	35	6	7	24	16	6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Richmond College	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	—	7
Roanoke College	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	*	6

Summary: Earned runs—Richmond College, 2; Roanoke College, 1. Three-base hit—Cunningham. Two-base hits—Cunningham, Hirsch. First base on errors—Richmond College, 2; Roanoke College, 2. Bases on balls—Off DeCamps, 1; off Weddington, 3. Left on bases—Richmond College, 4; Roanoke College, 5. Bases from being hit—Wills, Weddington. Stolen bases—McNeill, Wills (2), Ellyson, DeCamps, Boyer, Meade (2), Gale, Fox, Penick. Wild pitch—Weddington. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Phillips.

The First Game To-Morrow.

This afternoon the Richmond College lads will cross bats with the Maryland University team, and a good game will no doubt be played.

To-morrow afternoon the Bluebirds will make their initial appearance on the Broad-Street Park diamond, and will fight their first battle of this year. They will have as their opponents the Spiders, and they will probably chew the insects up, but the game will be interesting and attractive to the cranks, as it will give them their first opportunity of seeing the reorganized Bluebirds actively at work.

THE GAME PAR-EXCELLENCE.

On Monday the game par excellence will be played. Then the Bluebirds will cross bats with the Pittsburg National League Club. Dick Padden, the ex-Roanoker, will cover second bag for the Pittsburgers, and Jesse Tannehill, "our Jesse," will pitch for them. The programme, as now arranged, provides for Flynn to do the twirling for Richmond, and in event that this is carried out, the two comrades of 1895 will for the first time oppose each other.

Work on the new park has progressed very rapidly in the past few days. The carpentering work—a big job in itself—has been completed, and reflects great credit on the contractor. The ground is being gotten in good shape, too. The entire field has been sodded and sown with grass, and to-day it will be watered and rolled. It is expected that the grass will come up in the next day or so, and then the field will be perfect. The diamond will not be "skinned," as at West-End Park, but has been sown with grass, and it will present a much smoother surface, and be much better for play. It will rest the eyes of the players and spectators, too.

WHITE, AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

Draper, Ambassador to Italy—Butterworth, Comm'r of Patents.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Andrew D. White, of New York, to be Ambassador to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to Italy.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be Secretary of Embassy at Rome.

Samuel L. Gracey, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Fuchau, China.

Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, to be Consul at Amoy, China.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Oliver L. Spalding, of Michigan, and William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

Captain Robert Craig, of the Signal Corps, to be major.

Withdrawn: Anson Burlingame Johnson, Consul at Fuchau.

Ambassador White is one of the scholarly men in public life. He was president of Cornell University for nearly twenty years. He has been Minister to Russia and Germany, and was one of the members of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission. The appointment of Mr. White is known to be most satisfactory to Germany, as he made an exceedingly flattering impression when he was formerly minister at that court.

Mr. White was born in New York in 1832, and was educated at Yale College and the University of Berlin, Germany. He was Professor of History and English Literature at the University of Michigan from 1857 to 1862, and was made president of the Cornell University in 1866. He was once a member of the State Senate in New York, and in 1871 was one of the commissioners to San Domingo. It was during a portion of President Hayes's administration that he was Minister to Germany. Among his literary works are "Lectures on Mediaeval and Modern History" and "The Warfare of Science."

The new Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Benjamin Butterworth, has been a familiar figure in official, legal, and social circles in Washington for many years. His first appearance here was as a representative in the House from the First District of Ohio, in the Forty-sixth Congress. He served in this position during the Forty-seventh, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first congresses. After his retirement from public life he located in Washington, and soon built up a large practice as an attorney at law, devoting his attention particularly to patent law. Mr. Butterworth is a property-holder in the city, and while his appointment is credited to Ohio, his native State, he has been long regarded as a citizen of the District.

General Draper has had a successful career as a soldier, statesman, and man of business. He is a native of the Bay State, and as a beardless youth of 19 entered the Federal army and served throughout the war, being promoted successively from the rank of second lieutenant to that of brigadier-general. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery, and, with his brothers, who were associated with him, amassed a fortune. He took much interest in politics as early as 1876, when he was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention. He was president of the famous Home Market Club, of Boston, in 1890. Although a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination in 1888, he never held public office until elected to the Fifty-third Congress, where he was chairman of the Committee on Patents and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the former position he pressed successfully through Congress the bill to revise the patent laws and the bill to protect the copyright of theatrical and operatic productions. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee his course was distinctively conservative. While stalwart in his Americanism, he opposed hasty action which might embroil this country in foreign complications. For this reason he opposed the resolution to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents during the first session of this Congress, and made a speech against it on the floor. Mr. Draper is a gentleman of commanding presence, genial, yet dignified in manner, a polished scholar, and a pleasing and forceful speaker.

His wife has been during the past four years one of the conspicuous figures in the social life of Washington, and the home of the couple on K street has been the scene of many notable, lavish, and fashionable entertainments.

Messrs. Spaulding and Howell have been in the government service for many years. They have had long experience with the administration of the customs laws, and are both regarded as tariff experts.

General Spaulding was born in St. John's, Mich., and made a fine record as a volunteer soldier during the war. Since the war he has served two terms as Secretary of State of Michigan, one term as a member of Congress from that State, and in 1875 he entered the service of the government as a special agent of the Treasury Department. He rendered valuable service in the prevention and detection of frauds upon the revenue, and among his many special missions he was a member of the commission which investigated the sugar trade with the Sandwich Islands.

William Barberie Howell was born in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., July 5, 1865. His father, William H. Howell, was at that time the cashier of the First National Bank of Freehold, but in a few years he was called to Hightstown, in Mercer county, and established the First National Bank of that place.

Mr. Howell received a common-school education, and also took a business course at the Spencerian Business College in this city, graduating from that college in 1882. In June, 1882, he was appointed by Secretary Folger to a messenger's position in the Treasury Department, on the recommendation of J. Hart Brewer, the representative in Congress from his district.

In October, 1883, Mr. Howell entered the first competitive examination held under the civil-service law of 1883, and, having received a high rating, he was appointed in January, 1884, to a $900 clerkship in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department. He was promoted through the several grades in the departmental service, and in October, 1891, was appointed a special employee in the customs service. During his service in the department he attended the Columbian Law School, of Washington, and graduated from that institution in 1891, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in that year.

He has been for ten years the confidential assistant to the assistant secretaries in charge of customs, including General Spaulding and Mr. Hamlin, and the experience he has had in that position has thoroughly equipped him for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. His case furnishes a striking instance of the wisdom of the civil-service law.

Chandler Hale is the son of Senator Hale, of Maine, and has spent a considerable portion of his life in this city. He is 23 or 24 years of age.

Mr. Samuel L. Gracey, nominated to be Consul at Fuchau, is a Methodist clergyman, well known in religious circles in Massachusetts. He was the Consul at Fuchau under the Harrison Administration.

DR. CASTILLO SURRENDERS.

He Is Released on Bail—Said to Have Been Fillibustering.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Dr. Joachim Castillo, one of the Cuban leaders who was arrested here some time ago for alleged participation in filibustering expeditions, and who, at the opening of the present term of the United States Circuit Court here, failed to respond to the indictment, surrendered himself to-day to Justice Brown, in the court named.

Assistant-District-Attorney Hindman did not oppose a motion on the part of the prisoner's counsel for a withdrawal of the forfeiture of the bond, and consented to an application for release of the Doctor on new bail. It is said that during Dr. Castillo's absence from this country he took part in the recent Roloff expedition to Cuba, and has just returned.

UNION PRINTERS QUIT WORK.

Waddey's Being Made a Non-Union Office, the Men Go Out.

The five union printers employed by the Everett-Waddey Company quit work yesterday morning because of notice given the evening before that from that date the office would be operated regardless of the Typographical Union's regulations, and that wages would be reduced about 15 per cent.

This notice was in the form of a printed slip enclosed in the envelope of each printer when he received his weekly salary Wednesday evening. In this slip the firm says: "Owing to the long-continued period of depression in our business we have been forced to the conclusion that some reorganization of the same is necessary. In making a careful examination through the various departments, we have been especially struck with the fact that the amount paid to compositors by us in the past is just 15 per cent. higher than the average paid throughout the entire United States for the same class of work, taking the amounts reported by the secretaries of the local unions to the International Typographical Union as a basis. We find that this difference in wages handicaps all of our effort to secure work from out-of-town points—we during the past year having estimated for over $17,000 worth of work which we never received, and a large percentage of which we believe we lost because of the advantage had over us by other points where a lower price for composition prevails."

This proposed cut only applied to the eight men employed in the composing-room, where up to this time the union scale of prices has obtained. Of these eight, three returned to work yesterday and five did not. Three new men were put on and two more have been engaged to go to work this morning. The district organizer, Charles G. Kizir, of Norfolk, is here in connection with the matter, but there does not seem to be any prospect of a compromise.

The Waddey Company, in their notice to the men, say: "The pay of each employee in the composing-room will be as may be determined by agreement between himself and the office, as is the case in all other departments."

STORM AT ST. LOUIS.

Streams in Suburbs Overflow—Houses Submerged—Fatalities.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 1.—Last night's rain-storm was one of the heaviest in this vicinity in the past year, and the wind at times reached the velocity of over forty miles an hour. The rainfall in the suburbs caused the small streams to rise at an alarming rate, and in some places they rose above their banks and overflowed the adjoining territory to a depth of several feet. The suburban tracks of the 'Frisco railroad were flooded to the depth of two feet, and trains were temporarily abandoned. Through traffic is being operated over the tracks of other roads. The River Des Peres, in the western suburbs, ordinarily a small stream, overflowed its banks, and submerged several houses in the lowlands. George W. Tate, aged 70, living at Brentwood, was awakened by the flood, and found that his house was succumbing to the waters. He seized his daughter Nellie, aged 6, in his arms, and jumped from a second-story window. He was carried into the swift current of the river, and both were drowned.

The River Des Peres rose to the height of fifteen feet in the southwestern part of the city, and overflowed adjoining property to the depth of from two to six feet. The brick-works at Cheltenham, seven miles southwest of St. Louis, are flooded to the depth of three feet, and the fires in the furnaces have been drawn. About forty men employed in grading suburban property were camped in lowland near the suburb of Brentwood, and were awakened by the rushing waters as they flooded their tents. The men made a rush for skiffs and reached adjoining high ground. About a dozen of them, however, are missing this morning, and it is feared they were drowned. The mounted police are making a search of the district, but state that they are unable to locate the missing men. The locality was occupied by about fifty small houses, and the inhabitants were rescued with great difficulty. It is feared that their homes will be swept away, as the flood is still rising, and the water is already four feet deep.

The Mississippi river rose over a foot here last night, and is now within three feet of the danger line. From reports received from upper Mississippi places it is predicted that the danger point at this city will be reached by Saturday. The occupants of stores along the levee on both sides of the river are moving their property to safe places.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

Congratulations to Ex-Chancellor from the Emperor William.

BERLIN, April 1.—Emperor William to-day telgraphed his congratulations to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthday. The ex-Chancellor was born April 1, 1815.

To Rebuild St. Paul's Catholic Church.

NORFOLK, VA., April 1.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the congregation and others interested in the rebuilding of St. Paul's Catholic church, destroyed in the Portsmouth fire Sunday, Dr. A. A. Bilisolly presided, and John F. O'Connor was secretary. A very large crowd was present. Subscriptions were called, for and in a few minutes $18,231 was pledged, with a great many more of the congregation to hear from. Considering the amount of insurance on the ruined building, it is probable that work can be begun in a short while with $40,000. A number of those who subscribed to the fund are not of the Catholic faith.

Promotions in the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Colonel William R. Shafter, First Infantry, has been selected for appointment as brigadier-general by the President, but his nomination will not be sent to the Senate until Brigadier-General Wheaton is confirmed as major-general, to fill the vacancy caused by General Ruger's retirement to-morrow. General Wheaton's appointment is already prepared. Colonel Shafter, who now gets his promotion, has been at the head of the list of colonels for a long time, but was passed over three or four times in the selections made by Mr. Cleveland.

Czar and Czarina to Visit France.

PARIS, April 1.—The Evenement says that President Faure has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the Russian Emperor and the Czarina to France.

It is reported also that Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris unexpectedly this morning, and went at once to the Russian Embassy.

Nothing Learned About Steep.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Consul-General Lee telegraphed the State Department to-day that he cannot ascertain the whereabouts of E. W. Steep, an American correspondent. He has investigated various rumors about his incarceration in prisons, etc., and fails to verify them.

THE BUDGET PASSED.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN RECONSIDERS AND ADOPT THE ORDINANCE.

GOES TO COMMON COUNCIL AGAIN.

Little Doubt That This Body Will Promptly Concur in It—Alderman Snead Retracts His Criticism of the Mechanics' Institute.

The Board of Aldermen convened again last night for the purpose of considering the budget, and if possible adopting it. It only took a few minutes to dispose of the appropriations ordinance, by reconsidering the action by which it was defeated on Wednesday night, and passing the measure without debate. The budget will now go to the Common Council, which meets next Monday night, when it is thought the ordinance will be promptly concurred in.

Those present at the Board meeting last night were President Turpin and Messrs. Allen, Bahen, Burton, Brock, Carter, Cutchins, Hardwicke, King, Montgomery, Moore, Noble, Starke, Smith, and Zimmermann.

When the body adjourned on Wednesday night late, the budget had just been rejected, and a motion of Mr. Carter, of Clay Ward, to reconsider was pending. As soon as President Turpin announced that the body was ready for business last evening the clerk stated the motion, and the Board agreed to reconsideration. The budget was then passed without further amendment or debate by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Bahen, Brock, Burton, Cutchins, Hardwicke, Montgomery, Moore, Smith, Vaughan, Starke, and Zimmermann—12.

Noes—Messrs. Carter, King, Lawder, Noble, Snead, and Turpin—6.

DISCUSS PERSONAL MATTERS.

The budget having at last passed the Board, Mr. Snead arose to a question of personal privilege, and corrected a statement made by him at the Wednesday night meeting relative to the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Snead's remarks were upon that occasion to the effect that this institution was not available to poor boys. He said last night that a gentleman called up