MR. REED'S BLUFF CALLED

He Offered to Appoint Committees on the Majority's Request.

MR. LEWIS CALLED FOR A VOTE

A Strict Party Vote Indorses the Speaker's Previous Position—Mr. Simpson, Defending Himself, Attacks Plutocracy and Inaction. Mr. Bailey Snubbed.

The proceedings of the House yesterday fairly bristled with antithesis and snatches from the current political opera bouffe. There was, of course, a serious aspect and result in a great deal that was developed in the three mortal hours and a half that the commons sat and entertained the public; which, by the way, was expecting a field day at this wing of the Capitol.

The day opened somewhat drearily. Mr. J. B. Showalter, recently elected in the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district, was sworn in, and the President was enabled in one intermezzo of the Kilkenny cat fight to be heard in a message respecting the lynching of Salvatore and other Italians at Hahnsville, La., last August, the message being accompanied by a recommendation from the Secretary of State that $6,000 be distributed among the heirs of the victims of the tragedy.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, possibly not aware of the "policy" that was to be pursued by the Democrats, who have been chafing at the waste of a whole week, opened the debate by asking unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution providing that the House take up the bankruptcy bill and discuss it from day to day after May 10 as in committee of the whole. Mr. Dingley was on his feet to make the motion to adjourn when Mr. Bailey caught his eye and ear and was permitted graciously to proceed, Mr. Dingley knowing that he would not get very far this session with anything. Mr. Brewster, of New York, settled the unanimous consent by objecting.

Then Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, who has an infinite assortment of means to goad the opposition to do something and also an inexhaustive reserve fund of picturesque pyrotechnics, arose to a question of personal privilege. He read extracts from the Mail and Express, which is run by the Secretary of the Interior, and the New York Times, all of which called him funny names, lectured him, and by indirection and otherwise lionized Mr. Reed for his ability, with a hundred or so majority, to suppress Mr. Simpson. They spoke of Mr. Reed as a trip hammer, a sort of a Charles Martel, and of Mr. Simpson as a "skeeter," and the victim of a head pushed against a stone wall, and such like brilliant and able arguments. Mr. Simpson had one or two of these read by the clerk, which gave him the opportunity of characterizing Mr. Reed in the Congressional Record (if it will be printed) as a tack-hammer.

Mr. Dingley, when he saw the formidable array of clippings on Mr. Simpson's desk, felt at once that the reading of them would prevent the House immediately taking up the tariff bill, and he raised the point that Mr. Simpson was not talking to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Reed thought so also almost instanter; although he did admit that the clippings and attacks had not impaired Mr. Simpson's usefulness. This naturally made Mr. Simpson piping mad, because it was an implied rebuke and a left-handed personal attack by the chair on a member. Mr. Reed said that the member could not waste the time of the House under such a plea as that of a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Simpson hotly replied that he was not an obstructionist, and promised to show, before he sat down, who was responsible for the obstruction. His reputation, he averred, was attacked in these articles. He would defend himself against these, and in defending himself he desired his constituency to know that he was not wasting time, but that it was being done by the Speaker and his side of the House. On this line he renewed his argument against the arbitrary conduct of the Speaker in ignoring Rule X. and denounced it vigorously. All this made the Republicans feel uncomfortable, and half a dozen or more got up to say something, but Mr. Dingley was permitted to say that Mr. Simpson was traveling outside of his question of privilege.

Mr. Simpson then jumped on Mr. Dingley and catalogued him with the plutocrats and one who was jumping at the opportunity of defending his friends. The debate here was so personal and the points made so direct that Mr. Reed sought to make a diversion by solemnly and grandiloquently offering to entertain a motion as to whether he should appoint the committees, making the Republican majority in the House the judge and jury. The scheme was not opaque enough to catch Mr. Simpson or any of the Democrats, and Mr. Simpson exposed it on the spot by showing that a single objection would make the attempt futile. Mr Reed, however, was sparring for wind, and in that safe condition he simply challenged Mr. Simpson to make the issue. Mr. Simpson, while showing up the scheme, was opposed by several Republicans who desired that he be silenced on the ground that he was attacking the Speaker.

Mr. Simpson protested against the motion that the Speaker had an immunity from criticism, if he were derelict in duty. Mr Reed pertinaciously called Mr. Simpson's attention to the chip on his shoulder, and eventually had the question put to the House, whether Mr. Simpson was speaking to a question of privilege, and it sustained Mr. Reed by a vote of 94 to 37. This result was anticipated by the Democrats and Populists, who voted together, Mr. Simpson characterizing the result as another manifestation of the power of the brutal majority. Thirty Democrats, at least, did not vote on the question, and some others of the "Bailey faction" voted with the Republicans.

After calls for a division, yea and nay vote, and other dilatory tactics, Mr. Dingley moved again to adjourn, but was interrupted by Mr Bailey, who demanded to know what the Republicans proposed to do with his proposition to consider the bankruptcy bill in Committee of the Whole. The Republicans were not as gentle as they were earlier in the day, and Mr. Bailey was informed that they would consider that matter if a majority agreed to it and that it would come before the House if at all through the Committee on Rules.

The day's labor was considered to be done at this point when Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, offered the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of the House that the committees authorized by Rule X. should be appointed at this session of Congress, and as soon hereafter as may be convenient that bills, resolutions, memorials which have been presented to the House or may be hereafter presented, under rule 11, may be considered as contemplated by the constitution."

It was a case in which all the Republicans had to yield on account of Mr. Reed's bluster in the morning, and it was a case where all the Democrats who have heretofore stood with the Republicans, had to stay and put themselves on record against their friends.

Mr. Dingley, before the discussion of the resolution, had passed a motion to adjourn by a yea and nay vote of 128 to 46.

Mr. Lewis proceeded to discuss his resolution, making a speech which held the attention of the Republicans and Democrats alike, and was greeted at its close with much applause. He disclaimed any intention of making his motion for political reasons. He argued in the exact opposite direction to Mr. Bailey and his faction, who have maintained the policy of no committees and, therefore, no legislation from a Republican source.

He thought that every party had a duty, and that for its members not to act for its best interests and for those of the country was treachery and not patriotism. He called attention to the great number of bills and memorials before the House. He desired to know whether it was the desire of the House or of the Speaker that this inaction prevailed. It should be remembered that there were millions on either side, each with a measure of relief, one the tariff and the other the money measure.

He wanted committees appointed so as to test the relative efficacy of the Republican and Democratic measures of relief. At this time the Senate is working, and it is manifestly wrong for the House to remain inactive while so many serious questions are demanding a hearing. The country expects the House to do something, and it was discrimination to restrict legislation, and the hope for it to one side of the House, and to one committee, and that, too, in violation of mandatory laws. The speech was applauded.

Mr. Dingley wanted to know if Mr. Bailey desired to say something.

Mr. Bailey said he wanted to know if Mr. Dingley oughtn't to say something. (Applause.)

Mr. Lewis yielded any time he might be entitled to to Mr. Bailey. (Applause)

Mr. Bailey said that he was sick and tired of presenting the differences of the Democratic party to the country.

Mr. Bailey defended his policy, and adverted to his efforts to secure action on the Indian appropriation bill, and this morning again on the bankruptcy bill. He argued that it was bad policy to introduce the Lewis resolution. "There isn't a man on this side (the Democratic side) of the House," he said, "who wants the committees appointed."

"Here is one," said Mr. Simpson.

"And here is another from California."

Mr. Bailey retorted that he didn't think there were so many unwise men on his side of the chamber. He said the Democrats were now in the fix that when the Lewis resolution was voted down, the responsibility will be shifted from the Speaker to the House.

He always thought the Speaker's attitude was wrong, but even as to the hope of a free coinage measure, there was as much chance of it, even if the committees were appointed, as for an infidel to go to heaven.

Mr. Bailey argued further that the true solution of the difficulty was to let the Republicans go ahead and let the country stand in judgment. He was certain that the Republicans would fail, and that the Democrats would inherit the confidence of the people. He believed in government by party, and that the Republicans were given the power of reform so as to apply it.

If they failed the people had power and intelligence enough to condemn them. There was only one idea in the mind of the American people, "prosperity," and the party that fails to produce it will be dismissed from power.

Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, took up the debate. He indorsed a great deal that Mr. Bailey had said. He reviewed the candidates of the parties previous to the Republican national convention, but more especially as to the money differences. He felt that if there were a committee on coinage appointed the Republicans would either swallow any measure reported by the majority, as they had swallowed the tariff, or would relegate the matter to a monetary commission. He, however, argued for the appointment of the committees, so that all issues could be tested. The money question, banking bills, etc., would inevitably come up in December. Would it not be common sense and judgment to begin the consideration now? He denied that the tariff was not the great issue of the campaign; but that the free coinage of silver was, and adverted to the change caused by Mr. Reed's party in the original Hanna-McKinley combine.

Mr. Bailey said that at least the Republicans held that the tariff was more important than finance, to which Mr. Cochran assented, but insisted that even if they made the former secondary, there was no intimation that they would take up remedial monetary legislation when the tariff was disposed of.

Mr. Simpson said that the Lewis resolution was unnecessary, because there was now a rule (X). Why could not Mr. Reed disobey a resolution of the House as well as Rule X?

Mr. Bailey had attacked his (Simpson's) party. Now, would not Mr. Bailey admit that the Democratic party lost in the last election because of a want of confidence in Democracy?

Mr. Simpson said that, after all, the great question before the House was the concentration of power in one man, namely, the Speaker. He quoted Jefferson's arguments against such concentration, and it was against that which he (Simpson) contended. The Speaker had undoubtedly used his power to obstruct legislation, and he was the real obstructor. It was said that the Roman people could have dethroned Nero. That might be so, but they did not. The Republicans could prevent this concentration of power, but they did not.

Mr. Walker of Georgia introduced a substitute to the effect that Rule X be amended by the addition of the words "unless otherwise ordered by the House."

Mr. Dingley made some remarks, after which he proposed another amendment that the "Speaker be instructed to immediately appoint the committees of the House."

Supporting his amendment, Mr. Dingley said that this was an extraordinary session, called for one purpose. The House accomplished that work and it was now waiting on the Senate. He believed that the people of the country believe that it is the duty of Congress to provide sufficient revenue and then adjourn; although there would be no objection to attending in the interim to minor matters demanding immediate attention.

Mr. Dingley moved to strike out all of the Lewis resolution after the word "Resolved" and insert his amendment. He demanded the previous question, which was, on a viva voce vote, declared to be demanded.

The House was here amused by a debate between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dingley as to whether the former was entitled to four and a half or to nine minutes. Mr. Lewis accepted the four and a half minute construction and doled it out a half minute at a time to Gen. Wheeler of Alabama.

Gen. Wheeler had no luck even in asking that he be allowed to "round out" his remarks in the Record. Objection was made.

Mr. Dingley's substitute was then put to the House and carried by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Grosvenor called for the yeas and nays, the Democrats joining in the demand, and the roll was commenced at 2:45 p. m.

Mr. DeArmond voted with the Republicans inadvertently, but subsequently changed his vote to aye.

The roll call resulted—Yeas 56, nays 123, not voting 13. The Dingley substitute was agreed to and Mr. Reed was vindicated. Messrs. Bailey, McMillin, DeArmond, Terry and Richardson voted aye.

Mr. Bailey asked unanimous consent for the printing of 2,500 copies of the bankruptcy bill. Granted.

Mr. Cannon moved that the House pass the joint resolution just received from the Senate providing $50,000 for the expenses of the postal congress in Washington, in accordance with the custom of the countries in which such congresses are held.

There was objection to the irregularity of the passage of the resolution and at one time looked as if it would not be agreed to unanimously, a member from Indiana objecting. Mr. Cannon made another appeal on the ground of courtesy of the nation to the visitors.

Mr. Bailey urged the Indiana objector to hold out, but was nonplussed when the Indianian told Mr Bailey that if he was so anxious about it he could make the objection himself. Mr. Bailey declined, the Indianian withdrew his objection and the resolution was passed.

The House, at 3:30 p. m., adjourned to Thursday.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT

R. F. Patterson to Be Consul General at Calcutta, India.

Stanton Sickles to Be Secretary of Legation at Madrid—Many Postoffices Filled.

The President sent yesterday the following nominations to the Senate:

Robert F. Patterson, of Tennessee, to be consul general of the United States at Calcutta, India.

Stanton Sickles, of New York, secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid.

Alpha E. Hoyt, of Wyoming, to be register of land office at Sundaria, Wyo.

Assistant Engineer Claude B. Price, to be passed assistant engineer; Lieut. (junior grade) William E. Safford, to be a lieutenant; Lieut. (junior grade) Frederick R. Brainard, to be a lieutenant; Ensign Mark L. Bristol, to be a lieutenant (junior grade); John Hancock Merriam, of Minnesota, to be an assistant paymaster.

Postmasters—James W. Hughes, Birmingham, Ala.; W. B. Morton, Harrison, Ark.; Tracy R. Thomas, Prescott, Ark.; Nelson Sleppy, Chino, Cal.; Nathaniel Bullock, Eureka, Cal.; Susan L. Drake, Colusa, Cal.; Edwin W. S. Pickett, Fairfield, Conn.; Richard Jobes, Suffield, Conn.; Aaron Frost, Wardner, Idaho; T. S. Reynolds, Harrisburg, Ill.; Hanson J. De Pue, Lacon, Ill.; William E. Ludlow, Griggsville, Ill., Cornelius T. Beekman, Petersburg, Ill.; Taylor Reagan, Plainfield, Ind.; Thomas H. Adams, Vincennes, Ind.; Elmer E. Johnston, Rockwell City, Iowa; C. A. Merrill, Nora Springs, Iowa; John Knapp, Parkersburg, Iowa; John B. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kan.; William H. Halsinger, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.; Edward B. Rodick, Bar Harbor, Me.; William C. Hinman, Great Barrington, Mass.; J. Evarts Greene, Worcester, Mass.; Robert F. Shaw, Weymouth Center, Mass.; Charles W. Pullen, Milan, Mich.; Miles M. Callaghan, Reed City, Mich.; George B. Faxon, Ovid, Mich.; Fannie Vandyke, Alexandria, Minn.; Oliver H. Stilson, Grand Rapids, Minn.; Benjamin M Prentiss, Bethany, Mo.; William T. Ager, Beaver City, Neb.; James N. Brooks, Rushville, Neb.; John L. Darby, Cranford, N. J.; William H. Larison, Madison, N. J.; Frank F. Hathaway, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Henry Cady, Schoharie, N. Y.; David C. Inglis, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Anthony P. Hegner, Wyoming, Ohio; George A. Beidler, Oklahoma, Okla. T.; A. M. Kettler, Pennett, Pa.; Benjamin A. Waters, Williamston, Pa.; Frederick Chapman, Woodstock, Vt.; John M. Griffin, Fredericksburg, Va.; Samuel M. Yost, Staunton, Va.; and Frank Eugene Parker, Rhinelander, Wis.

Stanton Sickles is a son of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Although Mr. Sickles was born in Madrid while his father was minister to Spain, he received his education in this country, where he has lived the greater part of his life. He was also a member in good standing of the Third Army Corps Union.

Robert F. Patterson, of Tennessee, was for sixteen years collector of internal revenue for a Tennessee district.

RAILROAD MEN STRIKE.

Reduction of Wages Causes Trouble on the P. R. & N. E.

Winsted, Conn., May 3.—The reduction in wages on the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railway, Poughkeepsie Bridge Route, which went into effect Saturday, resulted in two freight train crews abandoning their trains at Canaan today. Although a general strike is not anticipated trouble is feared. The men employed on freight trains scored a victory today. They refused to go to work unless they were paid for overtime. The company granted their request. General Manager Martin says, however, that another reduction is not likely.

A Life for a Life.

Gadsden, Ala., May 3.—Two boys quarrelled yesterday at a picnic, near Sulphur Springs, over an orange. James Stewart interfered, whereupon Thomas McKinley, a young merchant, attacked Stewart with a knife, cutting his throat. Stewart fell, but pulled a pistol from his pocket, shot twice before expiring, killing McKinley.

Thanks the Civil Service Men.

The Civil Service Commission has received a letter of thanks from the civil service commission of Great Britain acknowledging the receipt of the work, "Tables Showing the Number of Positions in the Executive Civil Service of the United States on June 30, 1896." The letter of acknowledgment was dated at Westminster, April 23, and was signed John Hennitt, secretary of the commission.

Postal Railway Circular.

General Supt. Meyers, of the Railway Mail Service, yesterday issued two circulars, one prohibiting the use of damaged catcher pouches and one directing postmasters how to hang catcher pouches on mail cranes.

HONEST.

Like It at His House.

Fort Wayne, Ind.,—

Postum Cereal Co., Lim.,
Battle Creek, Mich

Dear Sirs:—

Please send me 1 case of the 1lb packages and 1 case of the 1-2 lb. packages of Postum Cereal Coffee at once.

I did not wish to venture out on this article, as I had no faith in it when you sent me sample, but the people come and ask for it, so sent and got 1 doz. box of Dittoe Grocery Co., and it sold readily. We are using it at home with entire satisfaction. Please send them at once.

Yours truly,
HENRY D. NIEMAN.

A reliable grocer will never offer a cheap or weak imitation of a genuine original article because he happens to make a little extra profit. But it is well to observe that when genuine Postum Cereal Coffee is ordered, that you get Postum and not a spurious imitation offered as "just as good."

WANTS A FOREIGN MISSION

The Ambition of Prof. Williams, of Brown University.

ABOUT MRS. RICKER'S CASE

Women's Organizations All Over the Country Indorsing Her Application for the Position of Minister to Colombia—The Many Wants of the Ogallalla Indians.

Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary John W. Foster were closeted with President McKinley for half an hour or more yesterday afternoon over the Bering Sea matters. They arranged a general plan of work in the pending negotiations with England.

The Attorney General and Secretary Alger also called on the President during the day. Secretary Alger brought with him Senator Wetmore and Prof. Williams, of Brown University. Mr. Williams desires one of the good foreign missions remaining, but will leave the choice of his position to the President. Mr. Alger remained some time after the others had left, but assured the newspaper men that he had no news. The Attorney General was closeted with Mr McKinley for half an hour at noon.

The application of Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker for the position of minister to Colombia is still being actively pushed by her many friends among the women's clubs and the lawyers. Ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, called yesterday with additional papers in her case, among them a strong editorial by John Clark Ridpath in the Arena, and a recommendation from Lilla Devereux Blake, president of the New York Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Ricker's history and ambition have been mentioned in The Times heretofore. She was one of the first, if not the first, women admitted to the bar in the District and has made a fine reputation for herself as a lawyer. Mrs. Ricker was the first woman to apply to vote. She made application to register in Dover, N. H., and afterwards tendered her ballot but was refused.

Among the papers which Senator Blair has presented to the President in favor of Mrs. Ricker are practically unanimous indorsements from the various women's relief corps and Grand Army auxiliaries, and women's clubs throughout the country, besides the Women's Suffrage Association. They come from Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and other States. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has written, too, stating that in his opinion she is one of the clearest headed and most capable persons he knows, and warmly recommending her appointment.

Mrs. Ricker is the first woman to apply for a diplomatic position. Her application is becoming formidable at least. It has almost assumed the proportions of a test of the woman's rights question. At least it puts on record the belief of a great many people that women are eligible for the diplomatic corps. The President has promised Senator Blair and Mrs. Ricker's other friends that he will consider the application very carefully.

American Horse, Clarence Three Stars and Patrick A. Star, the duly elected delegates of the Ogallalla Indians, from the Pine Ridge Agency, paid a visit to the President yesterday afternoon, in company with their attorneys, James A. George, of Deadwood, and Henderson and Doane, of Washington.

American Horse is a chief of the Ogallallas and Clarence Three Stars is a well-to-do merchant. All of the Indians are well educated. Three Stars was for several years one of the Government teachers on the reservation. The delegation represents the whole tribe of over 6,000 Indians.

Among other things they wish to have the treaty of '76 thoroughly aired and gone over with them, as they believe that they are deprived of several rights under it as it is at present construed.

They wish to know why they were never paid the $25,000 that it was agreed they should receive for the right to hunt on their reservation. They wish to have all the positions on the reservation filled by educated Indians, instead of by imported white men. They say that they see no reason why the teachers and artisans and others should almost always be white people from outside. They wish their $10 per head a year, which has up to the present time been given them in goods, to be paid them in money. And they are also making a stand against the holding of their lands in severalty, preferring, they say, that they should be held by the tribe in common, as they are grazing lands almost entirely.

The Rev. J. P. Erick, of Cleveland, Ohio, wishes to go as consul to Hamburg, Berlin or Dresden. He is indorsed by Senator Hanna and Consul General John K. Gowdy, who have both seen the President personally in his behalf. He was consul to the West Indies during the Harrison Administration.

Mr. Erick was a worker during the last campaign especially among the German-Americans. He made forty speeches in Indiana.

Senator Martin and Representative Hay of Virginia brought a good-sized Virginia delegation to invite President McKinley to attend the Shenandoah Valley Fair at Winchester in the second week in September. The President said he would be happy to attend if possible. The delegation included Capt. J. J. Williams, mayor of Winchester; Capt. J. J. McCann, president of the fair association; Mr. S. H. Hansbrough and Mr. J. M. Long, of Winchester; Mr. A. Moore, of Berryville, and Mr. P. C. Gore.

Major Joshua K. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, who was a special agent of the Treasury Department under President Harrison, and who has been secretary of the State executive committee, called alone. He has known President McKinley for many years, and it is thought that he will be equal to at least as good a berth as that which he filled under Harrison.

President McKinley is said to have emphatically repeated the announcement of his decision not to make any consular appointments until the tariff bill becomes a law, to one of the Congressmen yesterday. This is in accordance with several statements as to his position made heretofore in The Times. The President does not wish to have the Congressmen leave Washington for home before they dispose of the tariff bill.

Mr. Wallace Bruce, formerly consul at Leith, wishes to be made consul at Glasgow. He presented his papers some weeks ago but has not yet received the assurance of the President that his wish will be fulfilled. He called yesterday morning with Representative Wilson, of New York, but did not see the President. Among the other visitors at the White House yesterday were ex-Congressman A. C. Thompson, of Ohio, presenting Mr. I. D. Yorke, a large steel manufacturer of Portsmouth, Ohio; Senator Knute Nelson, ex-Recorder of Deeds B. K. Bruce, ex-Representative Cheatham, Congressman Joe Cannon, Senator Quay, Representative Sprague, of Massachusetts, with Mr. J. E. Dudley, who wishes a consulate; Representative Updegraff, Senator Spooner, Senator Pritchard and Representative Northway, of Ohio, introducing Gen. Sampson, of Arizona, one of the several gentlemen desirous of going as consul general to Mexico.

Dr. HEISER'S

Static Electrical Machine

Relieves Obstinate or Long-Standing Diseases and Invigorates the Entire Body.

It Cures Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases, and All Muscular Pains.

The pains and aches disappear as if by magic.

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS

Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Female Troubles, Headaches, Colds, Coughs and All Throat, Lung and Blood Diseases Are Quickly and Permanently Cured By

Dr. Heiser's Homeopathic Remedies.

A separate cure for each disease. With them everyone can become his own doctor. Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per vial.

☞ Dr. Heiser is in PERSONAL attendance and can be CONSULTED FREE

$5.00 A MONTH

including all medicines, is the largest fee charged.

All Are Welcome.

Office Open Daily From 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday From 2 to 5 p. m.

Office, 1113 G Street nw.

CORWINE PLEADS GUILTY

He Admits Every Charge Made by the Government.

Will Make a Statement, Claiming That He Is the Victim of Another's Stealings.

Newport, R. I., May 3.—The court-martial of Paymaster John E. Corwine, U. S. N., was continued at the naval station this morning, the accused making a plea of guilty on every charge made by the Government. This was a surprise to some, though his friends believe it will aid him in his plea for clemency with the Navy Department.

Judge Advocate Locheirner read the specifications, which set forth that Paymaster Corwine some time between November 26, 1896, and February 1, 1897, embezzled $10,000 of the Government's money and converted it to his own use; also that on or about May 1, 1897, he drew by check $5,000 of the Government's money and converted it to his own use; also that he made false reports in his accounts in that about March 1 he represented to Pay Director Schenck that there was a balance to his credit in the Subtreasury at Boston of $21,510.72 when there was only $11,510.72; also that he absconded and was therefore guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer, and also he deserted from the naval station about March 1, 1897.

To each specification Paymaster Corwine pleaded guilty, and when, according to form, he was warned of the consequences of such a plea, he said he would persist in it. The court adjourned, as the judge advocate, in view of the plea, would offer no testimony.

Tomorrow Paymaster Corwine will be allowed to make a statement in which he will state that he is really the victim of another's stealings, and that while his deficit, as a result of that misfortune, once amounted to $25,000, he had reduced it to $10,000, and expected to make it good entirely.

Paymaster Corwine will thus throw himself on the mercy of a court most of the members of which have known him for years.

It is said here tonight that the $15,000 taken by Paymaster Corwine was today made good with the surety company of New York, who were on his bond.

FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

High Water Doing Damage Along the Juniata.

Altoona, Pa., May 3.—Heavy and continuous rains of the past three days have swollen the mountain streams of Central Pennsylvania to an unusual degree. The Juniata River has gone up eighteen feet and is still rising.

The fertile Juniata Valley is covered with water in many places, and the loss to crops will be large. The Raystown Branch, which takes its rise into the mountains southwest of here, is particularly high, and farmers along its course are heavy sufferers from loss of barns, outbuildings, fences and growing grain. The body of an unknown man was found lodged in the debris this morning below Huntingdon.

Altoona's reservoir system was severely damaged by the washing out of the big flood channel during the night. Gangs of men are at work trying to check the damage. Bridges along Bald Eagle Creek are threatened. Rain is still falling, and it is feared the worst is yet to come.

The Heptasophs' Conclave.

Louisville, Ky., May 3.—About 300 Heptasophs have arrived at noon, to attend the supreme conclave of the order, which will be held here tomorrow morning for three days. The Baltimore and Philadelphia delegations will arrive at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Pittsburg's fifty representatives with ten from Lawrenceburg, and four from Boston, reached here this morning.

The Baltimore Subtreasury.

United States Treasurer Morgan yesterday went to Baltimore and took charge of the Subtreasury there. Assistant Treasurer Hammond died the night before, and Secretary Gage deemed it advisable for Mr. Morgan to take charge.

The Best Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F st and Conn. ave. and 8 st. nw.

The World of Business.

The stock market was dull and irregular yesterday, following the precedent of many a day before. Nothing except dullness and irregularity is expected now on the stock exchange. A decently active market would be a surprise. The Eastern question, including the war, seems to have lost all its potency as a factor, as also has the exportation of gold.

A million and a half of gold is scheduled for export today. The fact that this was predicted last week made it a matter of very little interest when it became known yesterday. It must not be overlooked, however. A continuance of the drain of gold will become an important matter.

Uncertainty about the tariff is of course a prime factor in the market acting in a negative way, however. The disposition among the larger professional operators is to wait.

The earnings of the Wabash for the fourth week of April show a decrease of $41,000. For the month they show a decrease of $58,000. From July 1 a decrease of $1,200,000.

It seems probable to a great many traders at the present time that Sugar will sell off from the strong prices of yesterday. Sugar was about the only stock which held up during the day, mostly on orders to buy from Washington. One does not understand why the Washington orders were sent, as there seems no reason to believe that there is anything favorable to Sugar developing at the Capitol at present. Certainly there is as much gossip out one way as the other on Sugar. If the subcommittee has reached a decision, it is known to comparatively few people. Certainly the Sugar schedule must remain a matter of conjecture up to the last moment.

Large holders are unquestionably selling Western Union.

The Illinois senate committee on corporations will hear arguments tomorrow for and against the Crawford bill, providing for the consolidation of the gas companies in Chicago. All the prominent officials of the various companies will testify. The meeting will occur at 2 o'clock. It is said that Alderman Mangler, chairman of the anti-gas trust committee of the board of aldermen of Chicago, will be at Springfield in opposition to the bill.

Dow, Jones & Co. say of Northwest that it has entered upon the last month of its fiscal year. Complete returns are not likely to be made up for some time after the close of the year, but it is probably correct to say that in the ten months ending March 31 the company earned the full year's charges, preferred dividend and 5 per cent on the capital stock. As we have explained, Northwest is regarded by the managers of the road as being strictly a 5 per cent stock and recent events have shown the ability of the road to earn full 5 per cent under almost any circumstances.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was active yesterday and had a bad time of it at the hands of the bears. Scholey Bros., McClellan, Imbrie, Post & Flagg, Hart, Halsey and Hudnut all sold the stock. There has been all kinds of information out on Tennessee Coal and Iron recently, most of it favorable, however, and as more often happens than not, the stock went the other way.

The English visible supply of wheat showed a decrease of 1,900,000 bushels. The Liverpool Corn Trade News says: "The season is not advancing as it should and very soon it will earn the titles of disappointing and backward; in any case, the promise of an early spring cannot be fulfilled.

"France—The weather of last week showed no improvement on the preceding, and now the time for wheat sowing is passed, and the deficiency is still estimated at about 1,000,000 acres. Continued complaints are made as to the aspect of the winter crops, which have been unfavorably affected by the cold, wet weather.

"Russia—There is little fresh news at hand, the only item being from St. Petersburg, confirming damage to winter wheat crop in the Kieff government and placing the loss at 20 per cent. Roumania—Reports give satisfactory accounts.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Capital Traction, 55 at 53; Metropolitan Railroad, 30 at 112, and 10 at 112 1-8; District Title, 100 at 7; American Graphophone, 100 at 8 3-4, 200 at 8 5-8, and 100 at 8 1-2; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 250 at 56c; Lanston Monotype, 50 at 6 3-4.

After call—American Graphophone, 100 at 8 1-2.

	Bid.	Ask.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
U. S. 4's, S 1907 Q J	110¾	111¾
U. S. 4's, C, 1907 Q J	112	113
U. S. 4's, 1925	122½	123
U. S. 5's, 1904 Q F	113¾	114¾
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.		
3-65s 1899 "20-year Funding"	101	.....
6s 1902 "6-year Funding" gold	109	.....
7s 1901, "Water Stock" currency	112¾	.....
7s 1903, "Water Stock" currency	114	.....
"Funding" currency 3.65's	109¾	.....
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Met. R R 5s, 1915	114	116½
Met R R Conv. 6s	113¾	114¾
Met. R R Cert. of Indebtedness	....	....
Belt R R 5s, 1921	60	70
Eckington R R 5's	80	87
Columbia R R 6's, 1914	115	117
Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1905-'27	111	.....
Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 6's, 1905-'29	115	.....
Ches and Pot Tel 5's, 1899-1931	1-2	.....
Ann Sec & Tr 5's, F and A, 1905	100	.....
Ann Sec & Tr 5's, A and O, 1905	100	.....
Wash Market Co 1st 6's, 1902-1911, $7,000 retired annually	109	.....
Wash Market Co imp 6's, 12-27	109	.....
Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 11-'27	109	.....
Masonic Hall Association 5's, 1906	103	.....
Wash Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1901	95	.....
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
Bank of Washington	290	.....
Bank of Republic	223	.....
Metropolitan	280	300
Central	355	.....
Farmers' and Mechanics'	173	.....
Second	132	.....
Citizens	125	.....
Columbia	123	.....
Capital	118	125
West End	105	110
Traders'	95	100
Lincoln	103	.....
Ohio	....	.....
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust	112	117
Wash. Loan and Trust	118¾	.....
Amer. Security and Trust	141	.....
Wash. Safe Deposit	50	.....
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Capital Traction Co	52	55
Metropolitan	112¼	.....
Columbia	51	.....
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.		
Washington Gas	42¾	44
Georgetown Gas	45	.....
U. S. Electric Light	85	89
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Firemen's	32	.....
Franklin	35	.....
Metropolitan	65	.....
Corcoran	....	.....
Potomac	58	.....
Arlington	*125	.....
German American	185	.....
National Union	10	.....
Columbia	12	15
Riggs	7¾	8¾
Peoples	5	.....
Lincoln	8¾	5¾
Connecticut	4¾	5
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Real Estate Title	97	.....
Columbia Title	5	5¾
Washington Title	....	.....
District	....	8
TELEPHONE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania	38	50
Chesapeake and Potomac	62	65¼
American Graphophone	8¾	8¾
American Graphophone, pfd	....	10¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	.50	.60
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler Linotype (new)	120	.....
Lanston Monotype	6¾	7¾
Washington Market	11	.....
Great Falls Ice	....	.....
Nor. and Wash. Steamboat	....	.....
Lincoln Hall	....	.....

*Ex. Div.

FINANCIAL.

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American Bell Telephone Stock bought and sold. mh18-tf

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1421 F street.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Clos.
American Spirits	10	10¼	10¼	10¼
American Spirits, pfd