

no further than Akasheh, or one-third of the way to Dongola.

John Redmond, member for Waterford City and one of the Parnellite leaders, said that if the expedition met with a misfortune similar to that which had befallen the Italians, the news would be received with satisfaction by the greater number of the Irish members of the House.

Robert A. Yerburgh, Conservative member for Chester, asked if in view of the increasing dependence of the United Kingdom upon foreign wheat, the Government would take measures to secure the acceptance of the principle of international law, contention for which was originally advanced by the United States, that provisions shall only be treated as contraband of war when they are destined to a place which is invested or blockaded.

Mr. Balfour said he would not venture to express an opinion regarding to the expediency of change in the principle of international law. Anyhow, he said, it was not opportune to raise the question just now.

Akasheh, the town referred to by Mr. Curzon and Mr. Balfour, is the point south of Wady Halfa which it is the present intention of the Government to make the terminus of a railway from Wady Halfa. Part of a line is still in existence, but it has not been used since the evacuation of Dongola in 1885. Engineers report that the rapid completion of the line could be easily effected.

All the Egyptian troops at Cairo will go to the frontier. Beyond the details of the preparations and the means of transit that will be employed there is no news of moment concerning the expedition. There is an almost complete absence of enthusiasm on the subject in the London press. The Times, which in all the papers most strongly favors the venture, advocates Egypt being allowed to eventually reconquer the Soudan. Elsewhere the feeling is expressed that the brief statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Curzon does not supply sufficient data to enable a definite judgment to be made.

HONORED BY THE CZAR.

Russia's ruler clearly shows his sympathy for Menelek.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, March 16.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from St. Petersburg says that the Czar has conferred upon King Menelek of Abyssinia the grand cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration in the gift of the Russian Emperor, and that Baron de Leyondorff, councillor of the Russian embassy at Rome, has been intrusted to transmit the decoration to Abyssinia.

It is expected, that St. Petersburg dispatch says, that King Menelek will ask Russia to intervene between Abyssinia and Italy for the conclusion of peace on the basis of the independence of Abyssinia and the restoration of the old frontiers of Erythra.

ROME, ITALY, March 16.—A dispatch from Massowah, under yesterday's date, confirms the report that the Mahdist army is marching against Kassala. The Italians are determined to hold Kassala, and with that object have forwarded reinforcements which are expected to reach Kassala to-day.

STRIKERS ARE CONFIDENT

Imported Clothing-Cutters Introduced to Quit Work and Depart.

Leaders Declare That if New York Manufacturers Interfere There Will Be a Tie-Up There.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 16.—Fourteen clothing-cutters who were induced to come here from New York to take the places of the strikers were yesterday prevailed upon to return, and the strikers were jubilant to-day over their success because others would be discouraged from coming. The strike leaders among the cutters said they will be able to hold out until July 1, and in the meantime the manufacturers would lose their trade, and the victory of the latter would be a barren one. It is claimed that \$7000 came into the strikers' treasury yesterday from sympathetic trade unions. Officials of the Cutters' Union declare that if they discover New York manufacturers are in any way aiding those here by making clothing or sending non-union cutters, there will be another general tie-up of the clothing business in New York by order of the Garment-workers' Union.

SWINDLED BUSINESS FIRMS.

Clever Scheme of a Real Estate Broker and a Saloon-keeper by Which They Secured a Big Sum.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 16.—Patrick Larkins, a saloon-keeper, and F. P. Vincent, a real estate broker, are under arrest here, charged with swindling a number of Chicago business firms out of an aggregate of \$40,000. It is alleged that for the past three months Larkins, Vincent and another man, not yet under arrest, have been going around the city buying anything and everything they could get on credit. In all cases notes were offered in payment indorsed by a man named Reinhardt. The notes were accepted in numerous cases, as the indorsers rated as owning some property. It is alleged, however, that the notes indorsed by Reinhardt amount to many times the value of the property he owned, and that now he has disposed of his holdings and left the city. Larkins and Vincent own practically nothing and are not good for the debts contracted.

KILLED AN INDIAN DESPERADO.

An Oklahoma Farmer Compelled to Do Some Shooting to Recover a Stolen Horse.

WICHITA, KANS., March 16.—John Edwards, an Oklahoma farmer, went down into the Red Moon district, seventeen miles south of the village of Cheyenne, Oklahoma, yesterday in quest of a stolen horse. He found the animal in the possession of a bad man, a notorious desperado of the Arapahoe tribe. When he attempted to get possession of his property the Indian shot him in the right shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound. Edwards then shot the desperado in the bowels, and by the time the doctor arrived from Arapahoe the Indian was dead. Edwards is a wealthy cattleman.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

TOPEKA, KANS., March 16.—After being out thirty-six hours the jury in the celebrated Matson murder case found Frank Nevils guilty of murder in the second degree. The punishment for such a crime being not less than five years nor more than twenty in the penitentiary. On December 20, 1894, the mutilated body of Mrs. A. D. Matson was found by boys on the floor of her residence in the second story of a ten-story building. Suspicion rested on Frank Nevils and he was tried for the murder.

CARLENE AND THE TINO METALS.

An Explanation Made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A REPLY TO PATTERSON.

Legal Tender Gold and Silver Coins Have Been Treated Precisely Alike.

REDEMPTION OF CERTIFICATES.

Encouragement to Take the White Metal by the Payment of Express Charges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Representative Patterson of Tennessee made public to-day the following, which he received this morning from Secretary Carlisle:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1896. Hon. Josiah Patterson, House of Representatives—My dear Sir: Your favor of February 17 was duly received, and ought to have been answered at once, but the pressure of official business has compelled me to delay a response until now.

You state that in a speech delivered by Hon. Charles F. Crisp in the House of Representatives on the 14th inst. you referred to the gentleman said: "He (meaning the Secretary of the Treasury) refused to give silver for gold because he must hold the silver to pay the silver certificates and Sherman notes, issued under the act of 1890, and when a Sherman note is surrendered under the act of 1890 it is presented, he redeems it in gold and not in silver. What mockery is this? What sort of friendly treatment is accorded silver by this law and the practice that obtains at the Treasury of the United States?" and you ask me to state fully how you (I) have dealt with the silver certificates since your (my) incumbency of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and whether you (I) have in dealing with the subject discriminated silver?

In answer to your question I can only say that in all the operations of the Treasury Department during my administration of its affairs the legal tender gold and silver coins of the United States have been treated precisely alike, except that great efforts have been made to keep silver coins in circulation rather than to have them go to gold coins in circulation. The amount paid out by the department in silver coins and silver certificates greatly exceeds the amount paid out in gold coins and gold certificates, and in no instance has the least discrimination been made against silver or silver certificates.

In no instance has silver or silver certificates been refused in payment of a debt or demand on the Government, and in no instance has the Government refused to pay silver coins or silver certificates in the discharge of its obligations. The Government has never refused to pay in silver or silver certificates any one who will deposit an equivalent amount of silver certificates or treasury notes of 1890 with the United States Treasurer or with a National bank depository, and subsidiary silver coins will be sent by express at the expense of the Government to any one who will deposit with such officers or banks any kind of United States currency or National bank notes; but gold is not sent to anybody free of charge.

In August, 1893, there was a great and unusual demand for nearly every part of the country for currency of small denominations, and in its attempt to supply the demand the Treasury Department paid out in defraying the expenses of the Government and in exchange for other forms of currency all the silver that could be lawfully used for these purposes, so that for a short period it was compelled to suspend payment in standard silver dollars, except in the redemption of silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890. The law authorizing the issue of silver certificates upon deposits of silver provides that "the certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand."

It is therefore plain that whenever the amount of silver dollars in the treasury does not exceed the amount of silver certificates outstanding the Secretary of the Treasury cannot, without a violation of law, pay out such silver, except for the redemption of certificates. At such times he has no more right to exchange silver for gold than he has to pay out in any other manner.

But there is also another fund in the treasury which is required by law to be held for a different purpose. It consists of the bullion and the standard silver dollars coined from the bullion purchased under the act of 1873. The act provides that the fund of silver bullion at the market price and the issuance of treasury notes in payment for it, and it also declares that no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any one time than the cost of the silver dollars coined therefor. Under this law, therefore, the Secretary is required to keep in the treasury at all times an amount of silver bullion at its cost price and in standard silver dollars coined from the purchased bullion, exactly equal to the amount of the treasury notes outstanding and he cannot, therefore, use such standard silver bullion except for the redemption and cancellation of treasury notes.

My letter to the United States Senate, upon which Mr. Crisp's statement seems to have been based, was written on the 17th day of August, 1893, and at that time there was no silver in the treasury; that is, there were no silver dollars in the treasury, except as the law required to be held for the redemption of silver certificates and notes. During the month of August, 1893, treasury notes to the amount of \$1,738,267 were redeemed in silver and cancelled, and since the first day of August, 1893, the total amount of such notes redeemed in silver and cancelled is \$19,533,722.

Prior to my administration of the affairs of the department none of these notes had been redeemed in silver or canceled. Since the beginning of this administration nearly \$110,000,000 of gold has been procured in exchange for other forms of currency. Of this amount, \$8,915,812 has been secured in exchange for silver coin and \$10,329,330 in exchange for silver certificates. The department has never refused to exchange silver for gold when it has silver that could be lawfully used for that purpose, and if it had so refused, I am wholly unable to see how it could be considered a discrimination against silver. It is a refusal to pay out gold in exchange for silver, a discrimination against gold, and not a discrimination against silver. That a refusal to pay out silver for gold is not a discrimination against silver.

In response to your verbal inquiry concerning the coinage of standard silver dollars during the present administration, you are advised that it amounts to the sum of \$6,662,000 up to the 15th day of this month, while the whole amount of such dollars coined in this country from the establishment of the Mint in 1792 up to February, 1878, a period of eighty-

six years, was \$8,030,000. I inclose herewith a copy of my letter to the United States Senate, referred to above. Yours truly, J. G. CARLISLE.

URGED AS A CANDIDATE.

Mary Lease May Enter the Race for Attorney-General of Kansas.

WICHITA, KANS., March 16.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease is being strongly urged as a candidate for the Populist nomination for Attorney-General of Kansas. When shown the dispatch to-night stating that the Agitator, a Populist paper of Gattett, Kans., had declared for her, she said: "The suggestion of my candidacy excited, no doubt, with my friends and friends of reform who do not believe that the so-called Populists who traded the principles of the Populist party for the services of a corporation attorney who holds office by the grace of the Republican party should be the only aspirants for the confidence of the people. Wendell Phillips says the advocates of reform must be independent of the office or the demands of bread and butter. This has been reversed by the reformers of today who have sold their party for the loaves and fishes. I would not trade my fearless independence for any office in the gift of the people, but as a resident of this State and a taxpayer I shall contribute my little mite toward keeping the people informed as to the true inwardness of those who aspire to office. I believe it is necessary to assure my friends in this State that I shall always be with the people against party-fixers and boomer reformers."

The friends of Mrs. Lease here are anxious that she shall make the race. She is a member of the local bar and enjoyed a good practice before she entered the lecture field.

WARNED BY THE LEAGUE.

Republican Clubs Cautioned Against Indorsing Candidates.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 16.—A circular letter signed by President McAlpin and Secretary Dowling of the National Republican League was sent to-day to league officers throughout the country, drawing their attention to that article of the league constitution which forbids it in any way influencing the action of any party convention or indicating its preference for any candidate before a convention. It is stated that the circular is sent "owing to several complaints, based on information that the circular is sent to officers of the National League."

The circular adds that any club or organization affiliating with the National League is prohibited from indorsing any candidate for office.

SHOT BY THE ABDUCTORS.

Pursuit of Half-Breeds Who Were Stealing an Indian's Wife.

Now There Is a Prospect of a Revival of the Feud Between Sioux and Shoshones.

OMAHA, NEB., March 16.—The facts in the case of the shooting of an Indian near Fort Washakie have been reported at army headquarters from the commandant at that post. He says that Jim Washakie, grandson of Chief Washakie, was shot three times by Will Lamarax, accompanied by Clem O'Neal, both half-breeds. They were abducting Washakie's wife when he with a half-breed named Dodge met them. They were fired upon, Washakie being wounded in the leg, side and back, probably fatally.

Lamarax and O'Neal continued on with the woman, bound for the British possessions, followed by a detachment of Indian police, who hope to apprehend the fugitives at Crow Agency, Mont., where it is believed they will stop to rest. Should young Washakie die, the Indians will avenge him by making war on a number of Sioux half-breeds who are on the reservation.

The Sioux and the Shoshones had many battles from 1837 to 1873. Tradition says that the Shoshones consider themselves to have been lately treated by the Sioux warriors and they have never had an opportunity to get their revenge. Captain Wilson, acting Indian agent, fears that the old feud between the two tribes will be renewed should young Washakie die.

DARING RAID BY BURGLARS.

Over Seven Thousand Dollars' Worth of Furs Taken From a New York Establishment.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 16.—One of the most daring burglaries which have ever taken place in this city was reported last night to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station. Charles Johnsen, a furrier, occupies the third and fourth floors of a building on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, and in addition to his own stock has kept a valuable collection of furs in store owned by private individuals. The entire contents of the store were estimated at \$10,000. About 10:15 last night a carriage stopped at the entrance to the building and three men alighted. One remained beside the carriage door, while the others ascended the stairs. A few minutes later the two men returned and placing three bundles in the carriage jumped in, drove away and disappeared.

On the top floor of the house lives Charles A. Strasburg, who, with his wife, returned home late in the evening. Mrs. Strasburg, while passing Johnsen's warerooms, tripped and fell against the door, which gave way. It was then ascertained that the door had been pried open with a jimmy, which was found near by. Johnsen was at once notified and found that the rooms had been thoroughly ransacked and more than \$7000 worth of furs had been taken away. At the time of the robbery the front of the building was brightly illuminated by electric lights and the streets were filled with pedestrians.

SPEED OF THE OLYMPIA.

Remarkable Record Made by the Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—A recent speed run of the cruiser Olympia between two Chinese ports was made the subject of an official report which has just reached the Navy Department. Notwithstanding very rough weather the Olympia averaged twenty knots an hour, and would have made twenty-three knots according to her officers, in smoother water, thus becoming the fastest cruiser in the world.

The Minneapolis of our navy, which holds the record, made her remarkable speed of twenty-three knots and a fraction in her official trial, where every condition was favorable to speed and where forced draught was used.

The Olympia ran under natural draught. Her headway was so great that the deck was swept by the waves and it was necessary to slow down the engines. Releasement of the Olympia was built under private contract at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco.

FORECLOSURE ON PACIFIC ROADS.

Representative Hubbard of Missouri Has Prepared a Plan.

BONDS MUST BE PAID.

Failing in This the Lines Are to Be Sold by the Treasury Department.

TERMS TO THE PURCHASERS.

All Public Lands Not Patented to Be Restored to the General Domain.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Representative Hubbard of Missouri, a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, has prepared a bill looking to the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific roads. The measure directs the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the actual amount due the Government by the roads up to and including July 1, 1896.

When this has been ascertained, he is to demand of all roads to which subsidy bonds have been issued that the bonds be paid on July 1 next. In case they do not pay on the day named, he is to take all their property, real and personal, for the benefit of the Government. On that day, at 1 o'clock, he is to offer the property for sale at the Treasury Department. In case no one bids the amount of the Government debt the Attorney-General is to bid it in for the Government.

In case a purchaser is found, one-third of the purchase money is to be paid within thirty days, and the balance in ten years, an equal amount each year.

In case the property is sold the President is to appoint three Government trustees, after which the employes of the roads are to form a committee and elect three trustees to represent them. These trustees are to manage the roads. A portion of the earnings are to be set aside for the benefit of the employes and the net profits are to go toward the liquidation of the debts of the corporations. All public lands not patented or subject to patent granted the roads are to be restored to the public domain.

FOR BUILDING A BRANCH.

Peculiar Proposition Argued Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day heard Representatives Meiklejohn of Nevada, Perkins of Iowa and Fletcher of Minnesota in support of the proposition looking to the construction of a road from Sioux City to North Platte to connect with the Pacific roads.

Meiklejohn said that the original plans providing for building the Pacific railroad contemplated the construction of this branch. The branch, however, had never been built, the claim being made, but for which there was no foundation, that the condition of the country would not allow it. His proposition was that in settling the affairs of the roads to allow \$4,000,000 of the trust fund, accrued under the Thurman act, to be invested in bonds to aid in the construction of this road.

He was asked if the Pacific roads would not object to this. He replied that the Government had the right to invest this fund in railroad bonds. The construction of this connection, he said, was one of great importance to this section of the country.

In reply to a question by Powers of Vermont he said in case of foreclosure the plan could hardly be carried out, but if there was an extension or reorganization he wanted the committee to carefully consider the interests he had presented.

Johnson of California thought the proposition could be made the part of any organization scheme. Perkins indorsed what Meiklejohn had said. In settling matters pertaining to the Pacific railroads he wanted Congress to improve its opportunity and to right the great wrong which had been done to the section referred to.

Fletcher asked the committee to carefully consider the claims presented in forming a plan for settlement. He did not think any member of Congress would like to see the day that the Government would go to the railroad business. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

INTERESTS THE COAST.

Miners Pleased With the Lands Classification Bill as It Stands.

Proposed Salaries for Federal District Attorneys and Marshals of California.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Mr. Ford to-day received the following telegram from the California Miners' Association:

The executive committee of the California Miners' Association is well pleased with the mineral land bill as it stands, and indorses the amendments adopted in committee. We agree with the opinion of Senators White and Perkins and Congressmen Hilborn, McLaughlin, Barham, Maguire, Bowers, Loud and Johnson that the amendments will not lessen the efficiency of the bill.

We also desire you to express to those gentlemen the thanks of the association for their united efforts in behalf of the mining industry and miners of California.

J. H. NEFF, President. JULIAN SONNAG, Secretary.

Mr. Ford said to THE CALL correspondent to-night that he thought the bill would be considered and passed by the Senate during the latter part of this week, and says he is confident of success.

Representative Bowers, who has been sick, was at the Capitol to-day for the first time in two weeks.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—John E. Haje, United States Naval Hospital, Mare Island; Lewis Vaughn, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles. Increase—Patrick O'Donnell, Veterans' Home, Napa; Jonathan Newcomb, Jr., San Francisco. Release—Isaac M. V. Starom, San Francisco. Original widow—Missouri E. Clark, Chic. Mexican War survivor, increase—Simon

Reidinger, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles. Oregon: Original—William A. Britton, Gates Creek; Wilber F. Thompson, New Bridge. Increase—William G. Robbins, Wilson. Mexican War survivor—James Wilson, Lostine.

Washington: Original—Isiah B. Merrick, Clallam; Asa Hughes, Benson.

The House Naval Committee has decided to appropriate \$20,000 for a timber drydock at Mare Island, \$100,000 to be available for the next fiscal year.

Senator White to-day presented to the Senate the petition of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, protesting against the passage of the refunding bill.

Senator Hoar from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill fixing the salaries of United States District Attorneys and Marshals. Under the bill the United States District Attorney for the Northern District of California is to receive a salary of \$5000 a year and of the Southern District \$3000. The Marshal for the Northern California District is to receive \$4500 and he is to be allowed the appointment of a chief Deputy Marshal at a salary of \$1500 per year. The salary for Marshal of the Southern District of California is \$3000, and he may appoint a chief deputy at a salary of \$1200 per annum.

BELONGS TO UNCLE SAM.

Claim to Greer County, Texas, Affirmed by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The claim of the United States to the territory known as Greer County, to which the State of Texas also made claim, was affirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, announced to-day by Justice Harlan.

The President this afternoon issued a proclamation withdrawing from disposition under public land laws the territory known as Greer County, Texas, which the United States Supreme Court has decided belongs to the United States and not to the State of Texas. The proclamation is issued on account of a claim of the Choctaw Nation to Greer County and it is to remain in force until the dispute is settled.

FAILS TO PASS OVER THE BAR.

Not Enough Water at Port Royal to Dock the Indiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—A telegram to the Navy Department from Beaufort, S. C., reports that there was not enough water at Port Royal this morning to allow the battleship Indiana to pass over the bar. The repeated delays in the attempt to get the big vessel into the harbor are causing uneasiness at the Navy Department, as the high tide now prevailing is not expected to continue for any great length of time.

NEARING A SETTLEMENT.

Olney's Latest Suggestion to Salisbury on the Venezuelan Dispute.

It Is Believed That Sir Julian Pauncefote Has Been Instructed to Negotiate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—While State Department officials decline to divulge the nature of Secretary Olney's latest suggestion to Lord Salisbury in regard to a method of settling the Venezuela dispute it is understood that a way has been opened for negotiations which are expected to result in some plan of adjusting the boundary claims satisfactory to all concerned. The reply of Great Britain to Olney's note has not yet actually reached the State Department, but it is on the way, and there are good reasons for believing that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has within the past twenty-four hours received full instructions to enter into negotiations here on the subject.

The arrival in Washington just at this juncture of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, member of Parliament for Exeter and a diplomat and treaty negotiator of wide experience, has been associated with the Venezuelan affair. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, asserts that his visit is purely personal. He took luncheon with Sir Julian Pauncefote to-day.

Sir Stafford Northcote accompanied the Marquis of Ripon to Washington to arrange the Alabama claims treaty of 1871. He was secretary of the British Claims Commission, and he was Lord Salisbury's private secretary at Constantinople in 1878, during the important negotiations then in progress. He has always been considered an extremely valuable man in just such negotiations as are now about to take place in Washington.

Diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain have been suspended for some years, and Minister Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the representatives of those respective nations in Washington, have heretofore held no official communication. On Wednesday next a formal state dinner to Secretary Olney will be given by the British Ambassador. The Venezuelan Minister has accepted an invitation to the reception which is to follow. It is possible this occasion may be the means of bringing about a resumption of diplomatic relations as well as social amenities between the diplomats concerned.

LONDON, Eng., March 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Albert Kaye Rolit, Independent Conservative, member for the south division of Islington, asked what truth there was in the reports that the United States Government had expressed willingness that the Venezuelan dispute be referred to a joint commission for consideration and settlement.

Hon. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that the Government had received official proposals from the United States Government upon the subject of the Venezuelan difficulty and that these proposals were now in course of negotiation and, therefore, he could not communicate them to the House.

Mr. Curzon, however, stated that the proposals made by the United States were not accurately described by the language in question.

Findings in the Healy Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The findings in the court-martial of Captain Healy of the revenue-cut service, held at San Francisco, were received at the treasury to-day. They are very voluminous and may not be promulgated for a month.

Treasury Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at \$127,594,712. The withdrawal for the day amounted to \$16,000. There remains to be paid in on account of recent bond issue about \$9,000,000 in gold.

Without Cleveland's Signature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, bulbs, etc., has become a law without the President's signature.

Appointed Fish Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The President to-day nominated John J. Boyce to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, vice Marshall McDonald, deceased.

ROUTINE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Senator Cannon Attacks the Policy of Secretary Smith.

HAS IGNORED THE LAW.

Lodge Argues in Favor of the Further Restriction of Immigration.

PUGH TALKS ABOUT FINANCES.

The Restoration of Silver to the Same Rights of Gold Coinage Is Advocated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—Cannon (R.) of Utah called up in the Senate to-day a bill in reference to the Utah and Uncompaghe Indian reservations in Utah and attacked the policy of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to those lands—declaring that the Secretary had no right to set up his individual opinion against the plain provisions of the law. He protested in the name of the people of the West against the course of the Secretary. The bill went over for the present.

Palmer (D.) of Illinois offered a resolution, which went over for a future day, declaring that the unlimited coinage of silver by the United States with forced legal tender quality would subvert the existing legal and commercial established values.

Lodge (R.) of Massachusetts then took the floor and addressed the Senate on the immigration bill. He made a strong argument in favor of the further restriction of immigration so far as illiterate and ignorant immigrants are concerned.

At the close of Lodge's remarks the measure was returned to the calendar, and the House tariff bill, with the Finance Committee's free coinage amendment, was taken up.

Pugh (D.) of Alabama addressed the Senate on the financial question. He argued as a remedy for the present financial situation the restoration of silver to the same rights of coinage that gold has by the re-enactment of the coinage act of 1837, which President Jackson approved, and the re-establishment thereby of the only true bimetallic system.

IT WAS SUSPENSION DAY.

So Several Important Bills Were Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—This was suspension day in the House, and the following bills were passed under suspension of the rules or by unanimous consent: Providing free homesteads on the public lands of Oklahoma for actual bona fide settlers; with an amendment suspending until further legislation can be had by Congress on the operations of the land laws in Greer County, Texas—due to the decision to-day of the Supreme Court declaring that county a part of the public domain.

Increasing the penalty for mutilating or defacing coins and making the passing of such coins a felony. Extending the collection limits of the port of New Orleans. To adjust the rank and pay of solicitor and judge advocate-general of the navy. To dispose of the lands within abandoned townships in Oklahoma and to create a second division of the Southern Judicial District of California, court to be held at San Diego.

The bill relieving the Supreme Court of jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital, failed of passage.

The House agreed to take up Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock the resolutions reported regarding the speeches delivered at Edinburgh and Boston, Eng., by Ambassador Bayard.

DR. PIERCE'S GALVANIC CHAIN BELT.

Is the Latest Patent; contains all improvements and is sold at one-half the price asked for inferior, but much advertised electric belts.

The results accomplished by Dr. Pierce's belts are simply wonderful, thousands of cures having been made where physicians and medicines had failed to give relief.

The strongest possible evidence will be given to inquirers as to the efficacy and superiority of Dr. Pierce's belts, and a thorough examination and comparison of these goods with all others is respectfully invited of all intending purchasers of an Electric Belt. Call or write for Free Pamphlet No. 2.

DRS. PIERCE & SON, 704 Sacramento Street, 2d, 3rd and 4th floors, San Francisco, Cal.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

CHARLES H. PHILLIPS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Notary Public, 1212 Market St., opposite Palace Hotel. Residence, 1620 Fill St. Telephone 570. Residence telephone, "Flint 2591."

Pre