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NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA

The Assaults of Special Officer Lovén Fined.

Suit to Force Division of the Jail and Old Courthouse Property. Council Proceedings.

Alexandria, March 9.—In the police court this morning Daniel Crimmins and D. M. Curley, alias James Mahoney, two of the tramps who made a murderous attack on Special Officer Lovén last night, as reported in The Times, were fined \$50, and in default of payment were sent to the city jail for ninety days.

Among the many who called upon Secretary Sherman was ex-Congressman E. F. McKinney, now United States minister to Colombia. His call was to advise with Secretary Sherman upon affairs in the republic.

Mr. McKinney is now serving gratuity leave from the country on leave for a period longer than sixty days. His resignation is on file ready for acceptance, and he will not return to Bogota.

Another caller at the State Department was Congressman H. H. Wood, of the committee on Military Affairs in the last Congress. He wished to see Private Secretary Bates only to file some papers.

Mr. H. H. Wood is the Iowa delegation in both houses of Congress is a unit for the appointment of Hon. E. H. Cogger as United States minister to the country, nevertheless. He is a grand-nephew of Count Pelaski, who was killed at Savannah while fighting in defense of the American Republic.

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Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department, left Washington yesterday morning for Boston in the afternoon and expects to be in New York again on Thursday.

There are more places in the Interior Department to which appointments can be made without examination than in any other, except the Treasury. The following list gives the principal of these, States first without examination, and date of appointment.

Commissioner of Patents, \$5,000, John S. Seymour, Connecticut, March 31, 1893; Commissioner of Pensions, \$5,000, Donald I. Murphy, District of Columbia, May 28, 1893; Director of Geological Survey, \$5,000, Charles D. Walcott, New York, June 8, 1894; Commissioner of Land Office, \$5,000, Silas W. Lamoreaux, Wisconsin, March 28, 1893; Commissioner of Railroads, \$4,000, Wade Hampton, South Carolina, March 21, 1893; Assistant Secretary, \$4,500, John H. Reynolds, Alabama, April 17, 1893; Assistant Secretary, \$4,000, John M. Reynolds, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1893; Pension Agent, \$4,000, Sidney L. Willson, District of Columbia, February 1, 1893; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$4,000, John H. Reynolds, Alabama, April 17, 1893; Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$3,000, Thomas P. Smith, New York, January 19, 1896; Assistant Commissioner of Patents, \$3,000, Samuel T. Fisher, Massachusetts, April 13, 1893; chief examiners Patent Office, \$3,000 each, John H. Reynolds, Pennsylvania, since October, 1894; Arthur P. Truhey, New Hampshire, since October, 1894; Tolan W. Stocking, New York, January 9, 1890; First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, \$3,600, Napoleon J. T. Dana, New Hampshire, May 28, 1893; Deputy Commissioner of Patents, \$3,600, Henry C. Bell, Illinois, March 31, 1893; Commissioner of Indian Schools, \$3,600, W. D. Hartman, Indiana, January 11, 1894; Commissioner of Education, William T. Harris, Massachusetts, January 3, 1890; Assistant Commissioner of Land Office, \$3,500, Emory F. Best, Georgia, June 18, 1895.

THE DEPARTMENT CHIEFS

An Army of Office-hunters Continues to Harass Them.

THE FIRST CABINET MEETING

There Will Be No Change of Assistant Secretaries for Several Days.

The department chiefs are still receiving a good deal of attention from the office-seekers, notwithstanding the notice published far and wide that the positions to be given out are few, and the date of distribution uncertain, if not remote.

The first cabinet meeting of the new Administration took the Secretaries to the White House yesterday. It was a quiet and brief session, and upon the return of the Secretaries to the departments it began to be limited through various channels that appointments must wait.

The assistant secretaries, constituting the chief patronage, are expected to remain as now for several days, it was stated possibly until April 1.

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THE CONFERENCE AT AN END

Methodist Ministers Assigned to New Posts of Duty.

Dr. Lucien Clark Sent to Foundry Church—The Other Appointments for Washington.

Baltimore, March 9.—The one hundred and thirtieth session of the "Mother" conference of Methodism in America was brought to a close today. All doubts were set at rest as to where each preacher will labor this year by the announcement of the appointments of Bishop Malindow.

There were few notable changes. The Rev. Dr. Lucien Clark was sent to Foundry Church, Washington, where it was expected President McKinley would worship, but just after the appointments were announced he reported having accepted the Presidency had expressed his determination of establishing the Metropolitan Church.

The treasurer of the conference, Dr. W. H. H. Clark, reported that the conference had raised \$88,235 for the various benevolent causes of the church.

The conference took action on the coming year's work, and on the subject of adopting a resolution in Congress to fortify the transmission of pictures and accounts of prize fights.

The conference declared against Sunday excursions. The Sabbath reports also declared against sending trains to camp meetings, Sunday newspapers and unnecessary delivery of mails.

It was decided to hold the annual session next March at Waugh Church, Washington, D. C.

The appointments for the Washington district are as follows: Presiding Elder, L. B. Wilson, Brookland and Langdon, C. C. Cook, Congress Heights, supplied by J. R. Cannon, Forestville, W. L. Orem, Galtersburg, W. D. Bell, Kensington, W. M. Moore, Lombard, J. W. Steele, Laytonville, T. J. Cross, Langdon, supplied by H. E. R. Leck, Lake Falls, to be supplied; Montgomery, William Harris; Pine Grove, supplied by Solomon Carr; St. Mary's, Henry Mann; Severn, H. C. Smith; Spencerville, H. W. West, Tuxedo and Concord, A. E. Spielman, Washington, D. C.; Anacostia, C. O. Isaac, Douglas Memorial, J. L. Witt, Dumbarton and Georgetown, J. B. Stull; Fifteenth Street, S. B. Murray; Fletcher Chapel, W. H. Chapman, Foundry, Lucien Clark, G. H. Corey; Garsden, W. H. Richardson; Grace, G. V. Leech; Hamilton, W. R. Strickland; St. Michael's, supplied by S. S. Godfrey, McKendree, H. R. Napier, Metropolitan, Hugh Johnson and L. T. Townsend; North Capitol Street, Page Mill, North, Kyland, S. M. Hartsock; St. Paul's, S. L. Bryant, Trinity, E. D. Huntley; Twelfth Street, C. Cassard, and Alexander, supplied by W. E. Edwards; W. H. Chapel, J. F. Hoise; A. H. Ames, superintendent Lucy Webb Hayes' deafness Home and National Training School, member of North Carolina street quarterly conference.

Hotel Lobbies Much Empty Than a Few Days Ago. The small fry politicians about the hotel lobbies were agog with excitement yesterday. The President's advice to them to go home has evidently been received in anything but the proper spirit. They believe a map on the spot is worth two at home, and some of them have determined to camp on Mr. McKinley's trail and not be removed by anything short of a cyclone.

The local politician, who has been lost sight of in the avalanche of hungry hordes from Ohio and other States, appears to have been a victim of the same. The President's advice to go home does not affect him at all, and he now thinks he will leave the field all to himself.

Three new Democratic Senators, who have arrived and are engaged in discussing the situation in the lobby of Metropolitan Hotel, are Gen. E. W. Pettus, of Alabama, who succeeds Pugh; S. D. Emery, of Louisiana, who succeeds Blanchard; and Joseph H. Earle, of South Carolina, who succeeds Irby.

Representative Joseph A. Scrantom, of Pennsylvania and ex-Senator of New York, and Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin, who have been stopping at the Sherman during their term of office, have returned home. Representatives R. L. Henry and Culberson, of Texas, have left the Metropolitan for their homes, and Representative S. M. Demery, of Mississippi, and J. C. Bell, of Colorado, and J. C. McDermann of Tennessee are no more to be found around the National.

Mr. J. Edward Adickes, the contestant for the seat of Senator Higgins, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Raleigh. Mr. Adickes' visit is not in the interest of his contest, which will not come up before the Senate for some time.

C. P. Huntington, the railway magnate, is at the Normandie. Gen. Stewart T. Woodford, of New York, who was so prominently mentioned for a position in President McKinley's Cabinet, is again at the Arlington. Miss Morgan, the daughter of Treasurer Morgan, has left the Normandie for a brief visit to her friends in Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. J. T. Leger, the Baylan minister, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Arlington. He comes to attend President McKinley's reception today.

TRUSTS AND THEIR ORIGIN

Lexow Committee Not Sure How They Can Be Reached.

AN ELABORATE REPORT MADE

Overcapitalization One of the Serious Evils That Lead to Complaint Against These Combinations—Only Satisfactory Solution to Be Found in a General Law.

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—The Lexow committee met this morning and the members affixed their signatures to the report of the trust investigating committee. The report is an unusually lengthy one, embracing thirty-eight typewritten pages. The testimony taken before the committee, the decisions of other investigating committees and of the United States Supreme Court are commented upon at length, and much attention is devoted to the operation of factors' agreements. In brief, the report says:

Trust agreements no longer form the basis of nor are they a constituent part of the aggregations of capital which are commonly looked upon as trusts. In discussing this question of trusts the committee finds that it is unnecessary that absolute monopoly exist in order that the operations of the trust may be secured.

In discussing trusts the committee divides combinations and capital into three classes. First are corporations which operate under public franchises, second, legal corporations, which are protected by patents, trade-marks, third, those that depend wholly upon the use of capital and where monopolies exist, not naturally or by legal permission, but by reason of the control of competing companies and the product, in order that the competition may be destroyed.

The committee does not quite agree that the trusts and monopolies complained of are a natural result of the progressive evolution of the times and while it does not recognize all combinations of capital as being proper, it does recognize that and the evils complained of against mammoth combinations of wealth attempting to control the supply and price of products, that it will be but a short time before a continuance of the operation of such combinations will tend to stifle competition and place the regulation of supply and price of products as well as the business of the country in the hands of a few.

Touching the question of over-capitalization of these modern combinations of wealth, the committee has to say that it is one of the serious evils, which tend to the complaint against trusts, for not being content to earn a fair return on the actual capital invested, they seek to bring increased profits out of the consumers by reason of an over-capitalization. The committee also finds that the excessive domestic capital operating in this State under the incorporation of another State, and especially New Jersey, The committee succeeded in securing copies of the factors' agreements in use by all of the principal corporations investigated, and finds that their use effaces the system of monopoly which has spread over the country, and renders such combinations of wealth permanent, by making competition impossible. It is obvious that, as the Federal courts have placed so narrow a construction upon the limit of their authority, no relief touching the operation of factors' agreements can be expected from that quarter, except through the aid of a constitutional amendment.

It seems to us that the operation of trusts, as now constituted, can be satisfactorily reached only by the exercise of a power of general jurisdiction throughout the United States, and that any attempt to prevent the evil by local legislation will prove abortive or at least incomplete. A revision of the court's decision regarding factors' agreements tends the committee to the opinion that the constitutional freedom of contract may not be interfered with, and that they can be attacked only when it is shown that they attack rights, constitute a burden and the privileges of the people.

The committee recommends that the laws be amended so as to place a limitation upon the stock of corporations, especially as regards foreign corporations operating in this State, and that foreign corporations be brought under the jurisdiction of the laws of this State which are provided for the protection of creditors and shareholders of domestic corporations. The committee recommends and is now preparing a bill carrying out these suggestions, and will make provision for the right of a citizen to begin a civil action and secure an injunction against any trust operating in this State in violation of these recommendations, with the final view of having the license of a foreign corporation to do business in this State revoked, if it is found that such foreign corporation is not complying with all provisions of New York State laws. This is a method so drastic that it will be further considered by the committee before a bill is finally submitted.

An important difficulty seems to be that of securing the testimony necessary to a judicial ascertainment of a violation of New York State laws by a so-called trust or foreign corporation. The committee is preparing a bill which will empower the attorney general to investigate a trust on the complaint of any citizen of this State, and will make provision for the right of a citizen to begin a civil action and secure an injunction against any trust operating in this State in violation of these recommendations, with the final view of having the license of a foreign corporation to do business in this State revoked, if it is found that such foreign corporation is not complying with all provisions of New York State laws. This is a method so drastic that it will be further considered by the committee before a bill is finally submitted.

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Medicines Furnished Free. Dr. Walker realizes that many are discouraged, skeptical, or financially unable to pay large fees for treatment and another bill at the drug store. He is rich and contented that he makes his fee of FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH COVER ALL DISEASES.

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Every Patient is Given the Most Eminent Care and Skillful Attention. DAILY OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 5:30, Sunday, 10 to 12; Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8.

The World of Business

The noteworthy event in Wall street yesterday was the reduction of the dividend on Manhattan stock from a 6 to a 4 per cent basis. Manhattan dropped on this reduction, and the whole market was affected by it. This and other influences, the unfavorable report of the Missouri fair, and the fact that the only drop during the day, and this was nearly recovered. There was not much business on the exchange and no decided movement in any direction. Speculation left off firm.

Price changes show declines of 1-4 to 1-34 per cent, outside of Omaha and Tobacco, which made fractional gains. The total sales were 145,927 shares. The bears are still confident that a more decided downward movement will be developed immediately, perhaps for two or three points. They say this will be only the natural tiding after the anti-inauguration rise, even if we are to have a McKinley boom later.

The report of Missouri Pacific was a most disappointing one to those who had been bulls on the prospects of the rise. The statement shows a deficit for the year of \$1,251,761, an increase of \$671,514 as compared with the previous year. It is expected that the statement will have a bearish effect on the stock. The story is about that a receiver will have to be appointed sooner or later.

New Jersey Central opened strong yesterday, but later fell to 92 3/8. When the anti-inauguration of the Lehigh Valley deal was made the stock recovered over a point. Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson and Reading were all somewhat firmer too, in sympathy with the infusion of new blood into Lehigh Valley.

Tobacco had another sharp advance yesterday, to 75 1/4. The report was that there would be an early retirement of the scrip. Other influences were favorable to the stock also. It seems reasonably certain that the decision in the New Jersey case will be in favor of the company. The New Jersey case against Tobacco has been very carefully prepared, and if it fails the effect cannot be otherwise than good.

Advices from Springfield are that the bill for the consolidation of the Chicago gas companies has a large majority assured in both houses, and that it will go through with comparatively little friction very shortly. The people who have been bearing Chicago Gas for the last two months are hopeful of soon realizing good profits on the stock.

The Journal of Commerce, in its weekly review of the dry goods market, says: The bulk of the buyers during the week devoted their attention to business in jobbing circles. The demand for spring goods showed some increase, but there has been no material change in the tone of the general market. In cotton goods the demand is readily met. Both the cotton and print cloth markets have been disappointing recent this week. There has been some falling off in the demand for woolen and worsted fabrics, chiefly for low grades.

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SPECIAL NOTICE

The music committee on the inaugural ceremonies will meet at the headquarters, 1419 F. St., on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. Important business requires a full attendance. CHAIRMAN.

ALL BILLS against the Inaugural Committee should be introduced at the headquarters, 1419 F. St., on or before Wednesday, March 10, 1897. C. J. BELL, Chairman, Inaugural Committee. mh-8.

FINANCIAL

The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company

Of the District of Columbia. CORNER 10TH AND NEW YORK AVE. Chartered by special act of Congress, Jan. 1867, and acts of Oct. 1890, and Feb. 1892. Capital, One Million Dollars.

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OFFICE, COR. 9TH AND F STS. PAID-UP CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. Loans in any amount made on approved real estate or collateral, at reasonable rates. Interest paid upon deposits on daily balances subject to check. This company acts as executor, administrator, trustee, agent, treasurer, registrar and in all other fiduciary capacities. Boxes for rent in burglar and fire-proof vaults for safe deposit and storage of valuable papers.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

Interest on Deposits. Boxes rented—all sizes. Large burglar-proof vaults, \$5 per annum and upward. C. J. BELL, President.

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sample, 90492; 400 grade, 84 1-2-89 1-2. Corn quiet—spot and month, 26 1-2-26 5-8; April, 25 1-2-26 7-8; May, 27 1-2-27 5-8; steamer mixed, 25a-26 1-8—receipts, 169a-164 bushels, exports, none; stock, 1,939. 177 bushels, sales, 25,000 bushels—southern white corn, 28 1-2-28 3-4; do, yellow, 26a-26 1-2. Oats firm, demand better—No. 2 white, 23 1-2-23; No. 2 mixed, 22a-23—receipts, 12,085; exports, none; stock, 394,270 bushels. Rye easier—No. 2 near by, 40; western, 40 1-2—receipts 2,000 bushels; exports, none; stock, 72,222 bushels. Hay steady—choice Timothy, \$13.50a\$14. Grain freight quiet and steady, unchanged. Sugar and butter steady, unchanged. Eggs weak—fresh, 10 1-2. Cheese, steady, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

No Monkeys With Money. "I asked Gen. Thomas," says one of the correspondents, "whether he thought property was near at hand. 'I hope so, and believe,' said he, 'if I had it I am not certain what will happen. The people cannot stand the strain much longer and after the new expedition caused by the election this disappointment will be deep and bitter. Do not believe that any sacrifice is too great for the President to make, if any must be made to carry through such measures as will restore confidence and prosperity. We want a fair tariff law at once, and we do not want any monkeying with the money question by Congress.'"

Odd Items From Anywhere. A Texas railroad classed a carload of tramps as baggage, because they were beats. The Rev. I. H. Hicks, the distinguished Missouri weather prophet, does not believe in the ground hog. A resolution to cede the Yosemite Valley to the United States has been overwhelmingly rejected by the California legislature. In some European countries there is a firm belief among the peasantry that a dream of walnuts will be followed by a drought. More than 10,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of explosives in England. Last year 40 persons in the business were killed and 167 injured by accidents. Statistics which have been compiled for the Yale News show that graduates of Yale are now presidents of nineteen universities and colleges in various parts of the country. "Trimnings" is the term under which operating or "impure" saunas presented English ladies run up at the London de-alcoholic drinks are disguised in the bills Army investigators. Lighted cigarettes were distributed the other day among a lot of monkeys at the zoo in Paris by some mischievous animal. The animals puffed away at the weed in evident enjoyment until the advent of the keeper, who put a stop to it.

UNDEBTAKERS. J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDEBTAKER, 322 Pa. Ave. N.W. First-class service 'Phone, 1353