THE WASHINGTON CRITIC.

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IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY.

A FIGHT OVER REFERRING THE TARIFF BILL.

It is Finally Sent to the Ways and Means Committee Against the Protests of the Republicans—Effect of This Action.

When the House convened this morning the Speaker laid before it the Senate Tariff bill and paused a moment before referring the bill to recognize Mr. Reed of Maine, who desired to speak on the reference.

Mr. Reed quoted Mr. Carlisle's statement, which that gentleman made in his tariff speech last spring, to the effect that the situation demanded action upon the tariff by Congress this session.

Mr. Reed said: "The House has made the preliminary step to carry out this demand, and the Senate has done its part. Aside from other differences in the two measures there is one difference on principle—the House has increased the ad valorem duties, and the Senate has increased the specific duties. In doing this the Senate has followed the advice of almost every Secretary of the Treasury. This Senate bill comes to us with the request by the Senate for a conference on the differences in the bill. Let the request be granted."

Mr. Reed urged that the House either agree to a conference or refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. He intimated that if it were referred to the Ways and Means Committee there would never be any action upon it.

Mr. Mills replied that the bill belonged to the Ways and Means Committee and it should go there. He said that Committee would consider it and report it to the House for consideration.

Mr. McKinley made the allegation that if the bill goes to the Ways and Means Committee no legislation would be secured this session.

Mr. McMillen begged the House not to consent to such a cowardly and unprincipled degradation of the privileges of the House as would recur from putting the bill into conference with the Senate.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky held that there was a question as to the right of the Senate to frame the substitute. After some further debate the Speaker ruled that the bill must be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and this reference was made.

Mr. McKinley thereupon offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of the bill, and making it a special order for February 5, and that after twelve hours' debate the previous question shall be demanded on agreeing to the Senate's request for a conference.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill then proceeded.

No Danger of a Contest.

Representative Shively of Indiana said to a CRITIC reporter that there was no truth in the story published that his seat was to be contested. "I guess the papers have made a mistake," said he, "as I have had no notice of contest served on me yet. My majority was something over three hundred and not only forty, as stated in some of the papers."

The Capitol Hill Postoffice.

A bill to authorize the Postmaster-General to rent a suitable building on Capitol Hill, in the City of Washington, for the use as a branch of the Washington City Postoffice, at a rent not exceeding $900 a year, has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Rock Creek Park.

Mr. Hemphill from the Committee on the District of Columbia submitted this afternoon a favorable report on the bill for establishing the Rock Creek Park, and asked for favorable action on the bill immediately.

Capitol Notes.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate in response to an inquiry of the Senate contained in a resolution of Senator Plumb adopted some time ago, a statement of the amount of bonds purchased by the Government from March 4, 1885, to date.

G. H. Hastings of Crete, Neb., has arrived in the city with the electoral vote of his State. Mr. Hastings is regarded as a possible successor to Representative Laird if the sickness of that gentleman should necessitate his retirement from public life.

Representative Butterworth has received several letters from officers and members of trades' unions saying that they appreciate the spirit in which his remarks on the labor question recently were made as not hostile to labor organizations, but directed against the agitators who have done the cause of labor much harm.

The conferees on the Inter-State Commerce bill will report to the House in a few days. The principal point of disagreement is the amendment conferring jurisdiction on State Courts equally with United States Courts for the trial of cases originating under the Inter-State Commerce Act.

Mr. Gorman yesterday introduced as amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, a bill which has been considered in the Senate heretofore providing for the establishment of a permanent Exhibition of the Three Americas in this city; and providing for a celebration of the Constitutional Centennial of the United States. These bills have already passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, and been favorably reported in the House.

The Texans, according to the report telegraphed from Austin, are much exercised about the jeopardy in which the electoral vote of their State was placed when the presiding officer of the Senate refused to receive it in the condition in which it was brought to this city. They are ignorant, apparently, of the fact that the return of the vote was not only sanctioned but practically requested by Senator Coke and Senator Reagan. The Texas Senators were very anxious that the vote of their State should be counted, and it was on a telegram from them that the Governor of Texas reconvened the electors of the State.

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate yesterday a memorial signed by the president of the Legislative Council and Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Mexico, urging the admission of that Territory to Statehood.

Fast Time to Philadelphia.

The special train which carried the "Said Pasha" company over from Philadelphia on Friday to participate in the Elks' benefit rolled out of the Pennsylvania Railroad station on their return trip exactly at 3:31 p. m., reaching Broad-street station, Philadelphia, shortly after 6 o'clock, having covered the distance of 138 miles in 3 hours and 45 minutes, actual running time, enabling the opera company to give their performance in Philadelphia last night.

A Letter From Klein.

NEW YORK Jan. 26.—The *World* announces that to-morrow morning it will publish a letter from Klein, its Samoan correspondent, which will put recent affairs in Samoa in a somewhat different light from that in which they are represented by the German Consul in his circular.

The Tie-Up in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The situation in the street-car strike this morning is unchanged. Up to 11 o'clock no attempt had been made to send out cars.

The New "Herald" Management.

Proper announcement of the change of proprietorship in the *Sunday Herald* will be made as soon as the arrangements now pending to consummate the transfer are perfected.

LATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The following appointments have been made in the War Department:

William G. Chamberlin, jr., of Alabama and William E. Leonard of Iowa, clerks at $1,000, Adjutant-General's office: Robert Paine Wendell of Mississippi, clerk $1,000, Surgeon-General's office; R. B. Mosher of Kentucky, Hugh S. Thompson of California and Charles W. Hammer of Alabama, permanently appointed clerks of class 1 in the office of the Adjutant-General; Edward J. Hall of Massachusetts, declined appointment as a $1,000 clerk in the Surgeon-General's office; Joseph Hertford, clerk of class 1, Ordnance office, died January 19.

The following named persons have received appointments to clerkships in the Treasury Department under civil service rules:

Miss E. A. Wilson of Pennsylvania to $900 in the office of the Secretary, and Mrs. M. H. Bailey of the District of Columbia to $900 in the office of the Supervising Architect (by transfer from the War Department.)

Promotions: Geo. N. Glover of Pennsylvania from class 3 to class 4, and Chales L. D. Washburn of New Jersey, from class 2 to class 3, in the office of the Second Comptroller; Miss G. L. Farrelly of Pennsylvania, from $1,000 to class 1; Miss Ella Bonner of Pennsylvania, from $900 to $1,000, in the Office of Internal Revenue; Mrs. M. D. Bennett of Pennsylvania, from $720 to $840, and W. H. O'Neill of Massachusetts, from $1,000 to class 1, in the Office of the Sixth Auditor; D. B. Wainwright, from $1,500 to $1,800; J. E. McGrath, from $1,300 to $1,400; J. H. Turner, from $1,100 to $1,300; E. D. Priston, from $1,400 to $1,500; J. H. Gray, from $900 to $1,100, in the Office of the Superintedent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Mrs. M. E. Ewer of the District of Columbia from $660 to $700, and Mrs. J. V. Burke from $548 to $660. Treasurer's office: Charles J. Brown of Illinois from $840 to $900, in the office of the Register of the Treasury; Charles Kinkel of New York from $5 to $6 per day, in the office of the Supervising Architect, and Miss E. T. Judson of Illinois from $660 to $900, in the office of the Second Auditor.

Among the President's callers to-day were Senator Jones of Arkansas and Representatives Rogers, Outhwaite, Wheeler, Morrow, Breckinridge of Kentucky and Grimes, Assistant Commissioner Anderson and ex-Governor Stone of Iowa.

The national bank notes received today by the Treasurer of the United States for redemption amounted to $678,620.25.

The State Department this morning received a large batch of correspondence from the United States Consul at Samoa. It will probrbly be given out to the press on Monday.

The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the United States steamer Adams at Honolulu from Samoa, on her way to Moss Island, California.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed the following storekeepers and gaugers: Hugh Elliott, Cincinnati; George W. Garner, Fairbush, Ky., and Samuel L. Tudor, Irvine, Ky.

REPENTANCE TOO LATE.

Justice Montgomery Pronounces Sentences on Five Criminals.

James Brown, alias Buck, who tried to steal Mrs. James Brown Potter's diamonds at the Arlington, was sentenced in the Criminal Court to-day to the penitentiary for two years. Mr. Carrington made a touching appeal for Brown and the prisoner was himself much affected.

"I was brought up by a Christian mother," he faltered, "and o h, I wish I had remained under her influence. I would give anything to blot out the past six months." He handed Judge Montgomery a letter asking him to read it.

Frank Johnson and Byron Davis, a sheepish-looking duo, were sentenced to five years each for breaking into Lee Gong's laundry.

James Payne, convicted of manslaughter in shooting Robert Jackson on October 4 last, was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

James Dixon, alias Gray, received five years for snatching a satchel from Elmira Rawlings. Sentence was suspended in the case of assault to kill, of which he had been convicted in shooting at John A. Ruppert.

Inauguration Notes.

The Grant Club of Albany, N. Y., has applied for a place in the Inauguration parade.

The Allegheny Guard of Cumberland, Md., has applied for a place in the parade.

Secretary Joy of the Missouri Republican Club of St. Louis was at Inauguration headquarters yesterday, arranging for the visit of that club.

During the Inauguration Ball in the Pension Office the Commissioner's room will be set apart for the President; the Vice-President is to have the First Deputy's room; the Reception Committee the Second Deputy's room; the Diplomatic Corps the room of the Assistant Chief Clerk, and the ladies of the President's party the room of the Chief Clerk.

The Hale Zouaves of Kansas City to-day applied for a place in the Inauguration Parade. Captain Lechtman says there will be thirty-two of them.

Captain Robert Darnton wrote to-day that Company B, First Regiment of the Michigan State Troops, would come to the Inauguration.

The report that the Public Comfort Committee will submit to the Executive Committee to-night will show that since last Saturday quarters have been secured for about a thousand people, and that about half that number have been assigned to quarters in various locations about the city.

Police Court Notes.

The trial of G. H. Moore, for embezzling $4 from the Extension Ladder Company, was postponed till next week.

Albert Anderson, colored, ran over Bicyclist A. N. Harrison, on Vermont avenue, last night, and had to give $100 bail this afternoon.

Dennis McDonald was held in $500 bonds for stealing a "night-niner."

The Elks' Memorial Service.

The Elks' second memorial service will take place at the Church of Our Father, at Thirteenth and L streets, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The programme for the occasion is an extremely interesting one. Memorial services will be held by all lodges throughout the country to-morrow.

Real Estate Transfers.

Leighton & Pairo to GeorgeEdward Truman, $600, lots 16 and 17, block 32, Brookland. Widow and heirs Edward Perkins to Samuel E. Allen, $5,551.30, lot 8, square 81. William S. Justis to John C. C. Justis, trustee, $5, parts lots 12 and 13, square 847, and sub lot 25, square 939.

Arrested for Bell-Ringing.

James Develli and Frank Delgarov, two Italian scissor-grinders, were arrested yesterday for ringing a bell on the street. They were entirely ignorant of the law prohibiting this and in the Police Court this morning Judge Miller took their personal bonds.

A Sale of Old Trumpery.

There was a sale of old trumpery at the Interior Department yesterday and the junk dealers had a pic-nic. The Government realized about $700 for worn-out carpets, matting and broken furniture.

Two Wills Filed.

The wills of Joseph D. Birch and Frank Coger were filed this morning. Cardinal Gibbons or his successor is named the residuary legatee of the bequests of the first named.

Senator Allison's Trip.

Senator Allison left for Indianapolis this morning presumably upon the invitation of the President-elect.

BUYING SCHOOL SITES.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER BEGUN.

Efforts Made to Learn the Animus of the Charge Against the Commissioners—W. C. Dodge Sharply Cross-Examined.

The House committee having in charge the investigation of the methods employed by the District Commissioners in purchasing sites for public school buildings and station houses held their first meeting in the Civil-Service Committee room this morning.

The committee was composed of Chairman Taulbee and Messrs. Rowell, Baker, Chipman and Lee.

District Commissioners Webb and Wheatley and their attorney, Mr. Harry E. Davis, were present. Ex-District Commissioner West, Mr. William C. Dodge and Auditor Petty were also present.

Mr. Cox came in later with his attorney, Auditor Payne of the District Court.

Mr. Harry P. Godwin of the *Star* was the first witness. He was asked to tell what he knew about certain articles relating to the subject under consideration which were printed in the *Star*. The witness' attention was first directed to the school site on R street, near Seventeenth street, and he stated that another reporter wrote that portion of the ar icle.

The site for the new station-house on Ninth street northeast was next considered. He stated that he obtained his information principally from Mr. M. I. Weller, who represented an investment company.

Mr. Rowell thought time could be saved by having Mr. Weller testify under oath, instead of having his statement in the newspapers read.

Mr. Chipman said that they wanted to determine what truth there is in the statements. The animus, he said, may strip the thing of its point.

Mr. Taulbee then questioned Mr. Godwin in relation to whom he consulted and who gave him statements in regard to the purchase of the various other sites.

HOW IT ALL BEGAN.

Mr. Baker inquired of the witness how he came to make the investigation of this matter.

Mr. Godwin replied that he attended a meeting of the East Washington Citizens' Association, of which he is a member.

The District officials (Commissioners) were attacked in a speech by Mr. Stocking. The attack was not only directed against the present Commissioners, but nearly every one who was ever a Commissioner. Witness walked home from the meeting with Mr. Weller. During their conversation Mr. Weller remarked that he had something in his safe that he was saving for self-protection.

It would be evidence to show that he was clear in certain transactions. Two or three days later he told witness the character in a general way of these transfers now under investigation. He spoke of the transfer in which he acted for Mr. Dawson—the Fifth street northeast school site. Mr. Weller put him on honor not to say anything about the conversation. He hunted up the records and told Mr. Weller of the result of his investigation. Mr. Weller then gave additional facts and information, but protested against any publication. He used arguments to show that it would hurt the District appropriation bill and reflect on President Clevelend's administration.

It was agreed that witness consult Mr. C. S. Noyes. editor of the *Star*, as to the propriety of publishing the matter. Mr. Noyes thought it should be published. Mr. Weller still protested against the publication of the facts.

MR. DODGE CALLED.

Mr. W. C. Dodge was called, and stated that he acted for his father-in-law, Thomas Scrivener, in the sale of the lot on G street southeast, between Third and Fourth streets. He had said that Mr. Cox wanted to purchase this site for a colored school. He (Mr. Dodge) offered to sell the lot to the Commissioners for $8,000.

He did not expect them to pay this amount, but expected to get an offer from them. He afterwards had a conversation with Commissioner Webb about the site. Mr. Cox came to him and said there was a strong opposition against the establishment of a colored school there. Mr. Cox made out a deed, and he received $7,000 for the property, and Mr. Cox got a check for $188.39.

Mr. Chipman asked Mr. Dodge if he considered it wrong to sell the property as described. He said there was nothing wrong as far as he was concerned.

"Was it wrong on the part of the Commissioners?" inquired Mr. Chipman.

He said he thought it was.

"Well, why did you let them do it?" asked Mr. Chipman.

He said that it was because he could get no satisfaction from Mr. Webb, and supposed he would have to deal with Mr. Cox, and obtained this impression from Mr. Webb.

In response to a question he said he got this impression more from what Mr. Webb did not say than what he did say.

WHY HE DID IT.

Mr. Lee asked him why he did not write Mr. Webb and tell him that he was willing to take $7,000 for the property if he thought there was any wrong being done by allowing the District to pay $7,188.39.

He said it was because he was convinced that he could only sell through Mr. Cox.

Mr. Chipman asked Mr. Dodge if he hesitated to be a party to a wrong being done the District.

He said he did not when he recognized that this was the only way he could sell the property.

Mr. Davis asked him on what he based his reference to Mr. Cox as Mr. Wheatley's connection. He said he had no personal knowledge on the subject.

MR. DODGE ON TRIAL.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Dodge there was a smile playing about the corner of the mouths of several gentlemen, who considered that he was the person then on trial.

Mr. Davis produced Mr. Dodge's letter offering the site, and the amount asked in it was $8,900, instead of $8,000 as stated by Mr. Dodge in his testimony.

Mr. Davis asked the witness if he was not a pretty free critic of the Commissioners and if he had not already put himself on record as opposed to the confirmation of Commissioner Webb. He admitted that he had criticised the action of the Commissioner and had said he was opposed to Mr. Webb's confirmation, but he is on pleasant relations with the Commissioner.

Mr. Davis asked him if he had not been mentioned on several occasions as a candidate for District Commissioner. He said he had, but it was not with his consent.

A letter from Mr. Dodge to Chairman Taulbee was read, in which he reflected on previous Commissioners, but the committee asked that it be stricken from the records as irrelevant to the case. The committee called the witness' attention to the fact that he spoke in his letter of $240 being paid Mr. Cox in this case, when he now states that it was $188.39.

The hearing was finally adjourned until Tuesday at 10 a. m.

GOINGS-ON IN GERMANY.

Farewell Banquet Given to Captain Wissmann in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg presided at the farewell banquet to Captain Wissmann last evening. Among the guests were Herren Levetzow, Bennigsen, Hammacher, Oechelhauser and Richthoren. Captain Wissmann, who was heartily applauded, replied to Herr Eberts' toast by drinking to the success of the German Colonial Society. The usual loyal toasts were proposed.

The Emperor and Empress gave a diplomatic dinner last evening to the Ambassadors of Italy, Russia, Austria, France, Spain and Great Britain and their wives, the Turkish Ambassador, the military attaches of the embassies named, and Count Herbert Bismarck.

It is officially announced that Admiral von der Goltz succeeded the late Count von Monts as Chief of the Admiralty.

A family by the name of Rudolf, consisting of six persons, has been suffocated by gas from a defective stove at Crossen, Saxony.

The correspondents of the *Figaro* and *National* of Paris have been expelled from Germany.

The Liberal press accentuates the attack on the East Africa bill, insisting that it is the first step of a policy which will entail on Germany experiences similar to those of the French in Tonquin.

The debate on the East Africa bill was begun in the Reichstag this morning. In anticipation of the event the chamber was crowded with an eager throng and all members were in their places. Count Herbert Bismarck, Foreign Secretary of State, rose at 11 o'clock to speak upon the bill. Captain Wissmann followed the count. Prince Bismarck entered the chamber during Captain Wissmann's speech. When Captain Wissmann had finished speaking Herr Bamberger arose and strongly opposed the measure.

THE EIGHT O'CLOCK CLUB.

A Unique Entertainment Given by the Publishers of the Phila. "Times."

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 26.—About a year ago the *Times* of this city formed the "Eight o'Clock Club," the membership being composed of the youthful readers of that journal, for the benefit of whom the paper devotes a full page in its Sunday and weekly editions. Last night the publishers of the *Times* gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the members of the club and their parents and distributed among the meritorious ones medals of honor for contributions of stories, problems, &c., during the year.

Twenty-four of these medals were distributed among the fortunate boys and girls, the presentation being preceded and followed by speeches, music and other entertaining features. Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the *Times*, was the principal speaker, and the musical programme contained about a dozen very choice selections. The audience numbered nearly three thousand, and a large number were unable to gain admission. The novel idea of the newspaper has become very popular and the membership of the club increases rapidly.

SOMETHING OF TOWN TALK.

Not long ago a man with dogs, ferrets and traps was paid $200 to clear the rats from the basement of the Interior Department. Apparently he succeeded, for such a pile of rodents as he carried away was never seen in any public building; but in less than a month after his departure they were numerous as ever. During business hours they seldom put in an appearance, but as soon as the clock strikes 4 they come out in battalions and traverse all the passages and open rooms in search of remnants of lunches. The watchmen say they are unbearably impudent, but they are good scavengers and let no crumbs escape.

"The doctrine of non-interference which this country has proclaimed in the Sackville-West case has received a severe blow in the action of President-elect Harrison signing the testimonial to Gladstone," was the remark made by a keen observer of events to-day. "International courtesy forbids the ruler of one country to express any preference for a political party, faction or principle in another country. We sent Lord Sackville home because he expressed his private opinion in a private letter to a private citizen. Mr. Harrison, on the other hand, comes out boldly, approves the cause of Ireland against that of the dominant party in Great Britain, and congratulates Mr. Gladstone on the progress he has made. Mr. Harrison's act will be popular in this country, but is it not a piece of unwarrantable interference, worse even than Lord Sackville's letter?"

STILL NO CHOICE.

Another Ballot in Joint Assembly in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 26.—The fourth ballot for United States Senator was taken in joint assembly to-day. Goff received 34 votes; Kenna, 15; Spencer W. Sturm (United Labor), 3; W. L. Wilson, 5; Governor Wilson, 9; Camden, 2; scattering, 9.

AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. J. F. Cake, Philadelphia, is at the Normandie.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe and Daniel Dows, jr., New York, are at the Arlington.

J. W. McDonough, Chicago; L. M. Norton and F. E. Proctor, Boston, are at Wormley's.

Ex-Senator W. S. Sewell, New Jersey, and E. R. B. Bacon, New York, are at Chamberlin's.

O. L. Perin, Cincinnati; Charles F. Robinson, Philadelphia, and D. J. Canty, St. Louis, are at the Harris House.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cooledge, Miss Bertha Cooledge and maid have arrived from Boston and are quartered at the Arno.

C. C. McCabe and George Hoadly, New York; David Dodd, Orange, N. J.; C. J. Estep and wife, Cleveland, Ohio, are at the Riggs House.

C. J. Field and Mrs. Fessler, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Bauman, Fremont, Ohio; R. C. Howe and wife, Louisville, Ky., are at Willard's.

John W. Woodfield, England; Eliot Norton, New York; Petri Technical, attache of the German Legation; Heromich Shugio, Japan, are at Welcker's.

David Watson, Columbus, Ohio; Walter H. Foster, Boston; Arthur Hill, Saginaw, Mich.; Sam. Grant, Minnesota; John R. McBride, Salt Lake City, are at the Ebbitt House.

Colonel John McFall, chairman of the Republican Central Committee of St. Louis, Mo., is in the city, the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. Richard Sylvester.

THE GERMAN SIDE OF IT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE SAMOAN SKIRMISH.

Klein Said to Have Led the Natives and Incited Them to Repeated Attacks—The Narrative of the Consul on the Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 26.—The Australian steamer which has just arrived here brought a long circular letter sent by the German Consul at Samoa to other German consuls, in explanation of recent occurrences there. After reciting the history of affairs already familiar, the letter says:

"On Sunday, the 16th, about one hundred and twenty German sailors received liberty to go ashore. While amusing themselves in various ways, a half caste, named George Scanlan, with others who pretend to have American protection, provoked the sailors to such an extent that a street row occurred. Several Samoans joined issue with the half-castes, throwing stones and other missiles at the men-of-war's men. Shots were fired, one of the sailors being wounded in the hand. The half-castes and Samoans also received a rough handling. Early next morning the Olga left Apia for Saluafata, where the Eber had been at anchor for some time. On her arrival Dr. Knappe heard an account about how matters had been going on there, and was informed that further damage had been done by the rebels. A part of the rebels had come from Laulii during the night with the intention of capturing Mr. Brandeis and his secretary and also to cut off the heads of the wounded men in the hospital at Eva.

A CONFERENCE OF CAPTAINS.

"After a consultation between the captains of the men-of-war and the Consul and the head of the Government, the Olga returned to Apia. It had been agreed, during the conference at Saluafata, that the German cruiser Adler, with the Consul on board, should proceed to Laulii, the headquarters of Mataafa, on Tuesday morning, and the Consul was to request the rebel chief to induce his people to throw down their arms, at the same time giving a guarantee that the Tamasese party would do likewise. Unfortunately this friendly action toward the natives was destined not to be carried out, the following details speaking for themselves:

"As there is a large plantation named Vailele, situated about two miles on the Apia side of Laulii—that is, between the headquarters of the rebels and the city—it was deemed advisable to place some of the sailors belonging to the Olga there for the purpose of preventing a possible disorderly retreat of the rebels to Apia through the said plantation, and also to protect the latter from further damages. To carry out this intention, 150 sailors were put in boats near the coast of the plantation. During the night previous rumors were all over the town that a large number of Tamasese's soldiers had been brought up from Salusfata by the Olga. This was a pure fabrication. The natives, however, believed it and kept a strict watch from shore over the men-of-war.

KLEIN'S LIVELY INTEREST.

"An American citizen, a journalist named J. C. Klein, who has been living with the rebels nearly all the time he has been in Samoa (about three months), took a lively interest in the proceedings, going so far as to actually take charge of a portion of the rebels who were in waiting at Lelepa. The sailors rowed quietly on, not expecting the least danger, and, as they kept close in shore, the natives followed them along the beach, calling out to the sailors, who took no notice. About a half mile further the natives held a hurried council of war under the control of Klein. The natives drew the attention of Klein to the risk they ran if they fired on the man-of-war's men. The persuasive powers of the journalist, however, were too strong for the Samoans, and he induced the people of the island to man their big war canoes and attack and fire upon the German sailors at sea. In the meantime the sailors were followed by a large body of natives. Klein then took charge of them and ordered them to fire on the boats.

"As the man-of-war's men approached Fagali, about a mile from their destination, it was deemed prudent to land half of the men, the other half proceeding on their journey by water outside the reef. As the boats neared the shore Klein gave orders to the natives to fire. The Samoans still were afraid to follow his instructions, and Klein therefore set them the example by firing himself. This being the signal for a general attack, the natives followed suit, and the sailors joined in at the same time, making inshore as rapidly as possible, effecting a landing on German land amid a shower of bullets.

"Lieutenant Spengler, who had charge of the detachment, gave instructions to the men to fix bayonets, and, under the guidance of Surveyor Haidlen, the sailors commenced their perilous march through the brush. The firing on both sides was of a desperate character. The dusky stain of the Samoans assisted them greatly. The white jackets of the sailors, on the other hand, made excellent targets for their numerous opponents. Fighting desperately, the sailors charged the natives, forcing them to give way, the Samoans firing on the man-of-war's men from three sides. While the small landing party was making its way to Vaileie, the boats containing the sailors outside the reef, under the command of Captain-Lieutenant Jaeckel, were, by orders of Klein, fired upon from the war canoes and the natives on shore. They immediately returned the fire while proceeding on their way, and arrived at Vaileie a short time before their comrades. The landing party was promptly handled by the natives, but when the sailors reached their destination they were quickly reinforced by their comrades.

BRAVERY OF THE GERMANS.

"At the homestead of the plantation, the house of Captain Hufnagel, the manager, they took a covered position and, surrounded by 1,500 rebels, many of them firing from the top of cocoanut trees, they had to stand a murderous fire for nearly two hours. Here this small party of sailors behaved like heroes and fought desperately against superior numbers, both sides suffering severely. Lieutenant Sieger was shot dead. Lieutenants Spengler and Burchard being wounded, only one officer was left to command. The losses on the German side consisted of fifteen killed and twenty-nine severely and nine slightly wounded.

"The German gunboat Eber then hove in sight and at 8 o'clock landed a detachment. The cruiser Adler coming into view the natives slowly retired. A further reinforcement was landed from the Adler when the sailors formed into a line and with hurrahs drove the Samoans off the plantation. The latter retreated in great disorder, numbers of them making for Apia. It is sad to have to relate that during the engagements the Samoans hacked off the heads of three of the unfortunate man-of-war's men, one of them having only been slightly wounded in the leg. This barbarous custom is usual with the natives when at war. The actual number of Samoans killed is not known, but it is stated that twenty-eight lost their lives, a great number being wounded.

"Heretofore it has not been known in the history of Samoa that the natives ever ventured to fight against European power, and the malicious and cunning nature of the attack is not at all in accordance with Samoan character.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICANS.

"On Christmas Day the American schooner arrived here. The news rapidly spread that some 35,000 rounds of ammunition were on board. To save further bloodshed the German consul wrote to W. Blacklock, the United States Vice-Consul, requesting him to use his influence to stop the sale of cartridges. In reply, Mr. Blacklock stated that he could not interfere with any goods consigned to American citizens.

"The German Consul again wrote to the American representatives, offering to purchase the cartridges, at the same time leaving the ammunition in Mr. Blacklock's charge as a guarantee that it was not bought for the use of the followers of Tamasese. The United States Vice-Consul met this friendly offer by referring Dr. Knappe to J. H. Moors, an American trader here, who has done more mischief in Samoa than any other man in the South Seas, by selling, since the beginning of the Samoan troubles, arms and ammunition to the natives, and who has endeavored to make this business more profitable—100 catridges for $11—by inciting the rebels against the Government."

MATTERS IN FRANCE.

Recent Telegrams From Paris—The Panama Canal Reports.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Two reports will be presented at the meeting of the Panama Canal shareholders, announced for today. One is signed by the temporary administrators, and will detail the negotiations which have resulted in the formation of the new company. The other is signed by M. de Lesseps, and expresses the shareholders' profound gratitude to the administrators for preventing a collapse of the works, and announces the intentions of the new company. It states that the chief engineer has estimated that the total outlay still necessary to complete the canal is 450,000,000 francs.

The Bourse was excited yesterday over the selling of mining shares, which was partly due to rumors that contracts connected with the launching of an English copper company had fallen through. Rio Tintos closed at 517.50, a fall of 67 francs.

It is announced that the troops will be confined to their barracks on Sunday on account of the election.

The *Temps* says that Great Britain and France have agreed upon modifications of the mixed tribunals in Egypt.

It is expected that the result of the election on Sunday will be known about 10 o'clock the same evening.

GENERAL JONES DEAD.

The Inspector-General of the Army—His Remains to be Brought Here.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Jan. 26.—Inspector-General Roger Jones of the U. S. Army died here this morning at 7 o'clock.

The War Department was to-day advised of Inspector-General Jones' death, and the body will be brought here for interment.

Roger Jones enlisted in the army as a cadet the 1st day of July, 1847, when he was 17 years old. He became a second lieutenant in 1854, a first lieutenant in 1857, a captain in 1861, a major six months later, a lieutenant-colonel in 1867, a full colonel in 1885 and brevet brigadier-general in 1888. He was 59 years old.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Closing.—Money closed at 2 per cent., the only rate for the day. Exchange closed steady: posted rates, 487@489½; actual rates, 486½@486¾ for 60 days and 489@489¼ for demand.

Governments closed steady: currency, 6s, 120 bid; 4s, coupons, 127¾ bid; 4½s, do., 109 bid.

Pacific Railroad bonds closed as follows: Union 1sts, 113 to 117; do. land grants, 103 to 106; sinking funds, 119 to 121; Centrals, 113 to 117.

The stock market during the half-day's session to-day was very dull, only 718,370 shares changing hands. The only feature was Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, which was heavily sold, and declined in the first hour from 50¼ to 48½. In the hour to noon there was a recovery of ¾ per cent.

Richmond & Terminal was also a notable break stock, declining ½ per cent on the news of the suit brought in Richmond yesterday for the forfeiture of its franchise. The suit is believed to be in the interest of the Norfolk & Western Company.

The whole list, with few exceptions, was weak in the early dealings and declined fractionally, but in most cases the decline was recovered, the closing prices were irregularly changed. Pullman Palace Car was the strongest stock and advanced 1¼ per cent.

1 p. m. prices.—W. U., 84½; N. Y. C., 108¾; N. J. C., 97½; Mich., —; C. P., —; N. P., —; do. pfd., —; Ill. C., 114; Can. Pac., —; U. Pac., —; Mo., 72½; Tex., 109¾; C. S., 51¼; D. & E., —; N. W., 106¾; do. pfd., 141½; O. & W., —; O. M. & H., —; D., L. & W., 140½; Erie, 28¼; do. pfd., 64¾; K. & T., —; L. S., 102; M. & N., —; P. M., 36; Reading, 47½; R. I., 97½; O. M., 31¼; do. pfd., 91½; St. Paul, 64¼; do. pfd., 101½; N. & C., —; S. & W., —; Wab., 12½; do. pfd., 25; B. & Q., 108¾; P. D. & E., —; Man., —; O. & N., —; O. & T., —; Denver, 16½.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Opening, 9:30 a. m. Wheat—March, —; May, 98½. Corn—Feb., 35; March, 35½; May, 36¾. Oats—Feb., —; May, 27½. Pork—Feb., —; May, $11 85. Lard—Feb., $6.85; March, $6.95. Short ribs—Feb., $6.02½; May, $6.27½.

The Washington Stocks.

Miscellaneous Bonds—W. & G. R. R., 108; Masonic Hall Ass'n, 106; Wash. Market Co., 115; Inland & Seabord Co., —; Wash. Light Infantry, 1st, 97; Wash. Light Infantry, 2d, 55; Wash. Gas Light Co., 121; Wash. Gas Scrip, 122½.

National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 325; Bank of Republic, 240; Metropolitan, 208; Central, 200; Second, 150; Farmers' and Mechanics', 165; Citizens', 125; Columbia, 129.

Railroad Stocks—Washington and Georgetown, 210; Metropolitan, 110; Columbia, 33½; Cap. & North O st., 38; Anacostia, —.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 40; Franklin, 41; Metropolitan, 75; National Union, 19; Arlington, 162½; Corcoran, 60½; Columbia, 13½; German American, 185; Potomac, 75; Riggs, 8½.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 40½; Georgetown Gas, 44; U. S. Electric Light, 58.

Telephone Stocks—Pennsylvania, 30; Chesapeake & Potomac, 78.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Market Co., 16; Washington Brick Machine Co., 200; National Press Brick Co., 3; Great Falls Ice Co., 145; Bull Run Panorama Co, 23; Real Estate Title Insurance Co., 115; Columbia Title Insurance Co., 5¾; National Safe Deposit Co., 225; American Graphophone Co., 14¼.

MONEY SLOWLY PAID IN.

THE INAUGURATION FINANCES NOT FLOURISHING.

What Some of the Contributors Want—Some of the Subscriptions Withdrawn—Arrangements for the Presidential Party.

For a week not a cent has been contributed to the Inauguration Fund.

And this afternoon the fund is $400 smaller than it was last Saturday.

The reason is that three people have withdrawn their contributions.

One of these three contributed $250, another $50, and the third $100.

Last Saturday the amount of contributions the Finance Committee reported was $50,573.

To-night at the meeting of the executive committee, they will report $50,173.

Everybody will be sorry to hear this, because every one wants to see the Inauguration a grand success, and an expression of dissatisfaction at this time is peculiarly unfortunate.

The reasons given by these three people who have withdrawn their contributions are various.

The man who contributed the $250 says that he will not pay it unless he can get fifty tickets to the ball for his money. As these tickets are $5 apiece, and could be readily realized on at that rate, this contribution was not particularly munificent. Another firm contributed $200, but when an effort was made to collect it, they said they couldn't afford to give more than $100.

The $50 contribution that has been cancelled was given, the contributor says, entirely without his authority. He says he never authorized the contribution, and refuses to pay it. This takes, in all, $400 from the amount of contributions reported a week ago. What steps the Executive Committee will take, or can take, when Chairman Lemon of the Finance Committee reports these facts at the meeting to-night is uncertain. The meeting to-night promises to be a lively one.

The Committee on Parks and Reservations, which has charge of the erection of reviewing stands for the parade, seems to have become tangled up, and last night they decided to advertise for bids for the erection of stands on the reservations. Bids were to be made separately for each stand, but some of the bidders didn't do this, and the committee decided to advertise for new bids. Then, too, the committee having charge of the letting of the programme privilege has run amuck of Captain Lemon.

The committee advertised for bids in the auction of the programme privilege and among other bidders was Captain Lemon. He offered two bids, one of $250 in case no higher bid was offered. The other was $50 more than anyone else might bid. Both these bids were rejected by the subcommittee as informal and the privilege given to Fletcher & Langstaff for $375. Then Captain Lemon wrote a letter explaining his bids and offering $750 for the programme privilege.

The committee decided that as the bids were closed this last proposition could not in justice to other bidders be received, though it was double the accepted bid. They say that his first sliding bid was informal. But when they advertised for bids they reserved the right to "reject any or all bids and to waive defect." This last clause would seem to be broad enough to allow the acceptance of Captain Lemon's bid, but the committee seemed not to think so.

And his offer of double the amount of the accepted bid was made, not perhaps so much as an investment as because the Captain wanted to help the Inauguration along, and did not think that Fletcher & Langstaff had bid as much as the privilege was worth.

Yesterday Colonel Britton and Colonel Brackett went to the Pension Office and decided that the steam-heating arrangements would allow pipes to be run to the kitchen so that the cooking for the ball supper will be done by steam from the present pipes.

ESCORT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

The preparations that the Indianapolis people are making for the inauguration of their fellow-townsmen into the Presidency of the United States are on a magnificently elaborate scale.

They have a regularly organized Inauguration Committee there and its officers are in constant correspondence with the officers of the Indiana Republican Club in this city.

They will take charge of the Presidential party on its way here to the Inauguration and look after their comfort on the way. The Indianapolis Inauguration Committee is independent of the local committee, but they act together so far as they can.

So far Indiana is the only State in which the people are taking enough interest in the Inauguration to form committees. But the interest in Indianapolis is intense and it is probable that no President has come to his Inauguration with so large a following of his fellow townsmen as General Harrison will have.

The Indianapolis committee has secured as headquarters the parlors at the Metropolitan Hotel and there will be the rallying point for all the Indianians who come to the Inauguration.

The Indianapolis committee is composed of the best men of the town, and the business men are interesting themselves in the inauguration of their townsman, irrespective of party. Contributions are lavish, and the committee has opened headquarters in the Tremont House, on the main street of Indianapolis, where the business of making the great preparations for the pilgrimage to this city next March are progressing rapidly.

The headquarters at the Metropolitan in this city will be opened some day before the Inauguration, and so far Indiana is the only State that has established such headquarters.

A GOOD WEEK FOR APPLICATIONS.

It has been a good week with the Civic Organizations Committee and they have booked more participants for the parade than in any former week for a month.

The reason of this is that the members of the committees in the various States have got to work and reported the organizations that intend to come to the Inauguration from their States.

The Civic Organizations Committee's report to the Executive Committee tonight will show that since last Saturday fifteen organizations have applied for place in the parade. In these organizations there are 2,465 men, making the total number of members of civic organizations reported so far 20,541 men, divided among 124 organizations.

A Buffalo Church Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—St. Adalbert's Polish Church, at East Buffalo, was destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock this morning.

Local Weather Indications.

Threatening weather, with rain; slightly warmer; variable winds; followed Sunday over the interior by colder weather.