

## The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY)

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

The Reed We Lean On.

A most serious legislative question presents itself. Will Mr. Speaker Reed now make an assignment of the House of Representatives, apply for a receiver, sell off the effects at auction, or allow the business to continue at the old stand? Under the original program, prepared by the trusts and the Autocrat, the House, after "jamming through" the Dingley trust bill of the people, was expected to lapse into legislative limbo, and await the election of the Recording Angel, to pass a joint resolution congratulating the country upon its services, and then depart in peace to wherever it individually came from.

But as Mr. Cleveland, the great apostle of trusts and "good politics," very justly has remarked, "it is a condition and not a theory," that we are called upon to face. The House has registered the will of the trusts, and to that extent, is out of a job. It is doubtful if it will be allowed to remain so. There are great and vital interests demanding further sacrifices from it. As has happened heretofore, the Supreme Court has been interfering in things belonging to the dominant factors in the national problem of control and ownership, and something will have to be done.

This fact seems to justify the deduction that the House, since it is here in an organized condition, might as well take up matters of general legislation, even if it to do so. It must be the Autocrat, and the Committee on Rules, to permit that course. We are not sure as to whether the policy of the Speaker, perhaps known only to himself, will allow this. His relations to the policy of the Administration, outside of the tariff question, as well as his esoteric ideas concerning what may be good for himself and the personal party following, is shrouded in the deepest mystery. Only time and Mr. Reed can unveil them. With that consideration in view, the country ought to be willing to stand made and wait.

But then, it is said that the great underlying forces behind the Republican contingent in the Congress, desire and demand action upon several things, and we are interested to see what will be done about them. Will Mr. Reed continue to hunt with the hare, or will he offer a little object lesson in the opposite direction? There are a few important matters of legislation, in addition to the pending bill, that the Senate will be likely to send over. One of them is a general bankruptcy act, and something even may be considered in the upper House relating to the currency.

But it is very plain that all these things are in the hands of the Speaker's hands. He is the great centurion who can say to the Administration, "It goes," and go it does accordingly; or, who can remark, "No, if the Autocrat knows himself," and the same as dead as the prospect of national prosperity under a Dingley tariff.

Wherefore, allies turn loquently toward the Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, knowing that upon the mental processes of that Thomas depends the future of Republican legislation, upon that Brackett stand the hopes of combined trust and party harmony, and upon that Reed leans the whole weight of whatever further is desired by the grand combination of gold and monopoly.

The great opportunity is before him. How will he manipulate and manage it?

An Interesting Labor Problem.

In spite of the influx of Swedes on American soil during the last few years, the ideas of Americans concerning this land of the north are not to be more or less hazy. Perhaps it has not been distinctly understood that Sweden had a labor problem at all. But there was quite a serious one until recently. The country is so far north that its winters, while not severe, are long and bleak, and the people are obliged to stay in the house a great part of the time. This has developed among the women a great skill in needlework, and the cloaks, boots, mantles, and gowns made and embroidered by them were for hundreds of years known to European courts. Then competition set in, competition with other countries more favored in climate and natural productions. Wages began to go down till they reached a point below the million Swedes emigrated, a large proportion of them to America, where they are making the best of citizens. The situation was very much like that in the New England States when the great West was thrown open to farmers. The result in New England has been that the original Yankees have migrated to the West, and into the cities, leaving French-Canadians and Irish-Americans to take possession of the farms.

The Swedish solution of the problem was different. There were more difficulties in the way of emigration, for one thing; and there was no other nation at the north or east ready to slip into the places of the departing farmers. What did the Swedes do? Did they shut themselves up in a national hermitage? No, they set to work to educate the people to make something that other people would want. The government took hold of the matter and instituted systems of manual training in the schools, in every district where the population would justify any expense whatever. Sometimes it supplied teachers and all materials for years. It might be thought that this system

would make paupers. It did not; it made skilled workers. Needlecraft, wood carving, metal working, boot and shoe making, and other industries which can be carried on at home, and in which the whole family can assist, were taught in these schools, and the population grew comfortably independent.

This scheme, of course, cannot be transplanted whole to America. The conditions of no two countries are alike. But might it not be that the people on isolated farms, instead of working their souls out in competition with the big agricultural industries of the West, could be taught skillful handicraft, by which they could supply these Western farms and Eastern cities with what is needed there? Could not lace-making and fine embroidery, for example, be done as profitably by farmers' daughters in New England, as these same farmers' daughters can do needlework shop-work in the great cities? Did there not an idea for the small farmer of this country in the scheme which Sweden has tried, and tried successfully, by the aid of her government?

Two Ambassadors.

The gentlemen named by President McKinley to represent the United States at the courts of Berlin and Rome, respectively, will be acceptable to this country, and beyond doubt, to the nations to which they will be accredited.

The Hon. Andrew D. White, who goes to Germany, is a distinguished and honored educator, who, once before, represented the United States at the German capital, with credit. He is the choice of the German-American element for the position, and is thus supported, in the belief that such measure of reciprocity as may be possible under a fiscal system, which involves commercial war upon Germany, he will be able to secure. Beyond this, Mr. White is a man of high learning, social accomplishments, and sterling American sentiments. He will not misrepresent the citizenship of this country, as a recent ambassador near another foreign court has done, and Mr. McKinley is rather to be congratulated upon his selection.

The nominee for ambassador to Italy is not nationally so well known; but he is a gentleman of good American antecedents, who did not hire a substitute, but fought in the civil war, was wounded, and came out of the struggle as a lieutenant colonel and brevet colonel and brigadier-general. Thus he will be entitled to wear the star of his highest brevet rank abroad, and we are sure that he will do them no discredit. Gen. Draper is a man of means, cultivation, and social distinction. If only we could agree with the present head of the Nation in political matters, as well as, so far, we are able to in his administrative actions, we should have little reason to criticize either his Administration or his policy.

A Connubial Solution.

European politics are queer, and the extent to which dynastic intermarriages are made to play their parts in the game, is queer still. Now it is stated that Prince Joseph of Battenberg, who is engaged to marry Princess Anne of Montenegro, will be proposed by the powers as governor of Crete. In the event of that arrangement the Turkish troops would be withdrawn and other pacific measures adopted.

Whoever suggested this solution of the Crete question must have done so with a sardonic smile, over the existing differences between England and Russia. The Battenbergs are proteges of Queen Victoria. One of them was the husband of her daughter, the Princess Beatrice, and her majesty is particularly affectionate to the whole tribe. On the other hand, the ruling family of Montenegro practically belongs to Russia, the reigning prince as much so as if he lived in St. Petersburg and served in the czar's army. A few weeks ago the Montenegro government wanted a Montenegrin prince made governor of Crete; but that would have seemed too much like making the island Russian territory. The proposition to marry Joseph and Anne, and settle these young people over Crete, from a dynastic point of view, would amount to joint occupation by Great Britain and Russia, and possibly the scheme might work if matters had not progressed too far in other directions.

As things stand, however, the relations of these two great powers seem more likely to assume the guise of a fight than of a marriage festival.

The splendid effects of the anti-trust decree cannot be overestimated. The tobacco trust is reported as giving "donations," instead of illegal profits to its factors, and the Western Joint Traffic Association has changed its name to "Bureau," but will continue business at the old stand. What would life be without trust?

It is now explained that Mr. Richard Mansfield has not reformed and become a sweet and sunny fellow all at once; he only thought it best to change his method of advertising.

The New York papers have nearly abandoned all hope for the arbitration treaty, and seem to count upon its rejection. Here we do not feel greatly exercised over the matter, because it is evident that the arbitral power of the instrument, should it ever get through, will have been as thoroughly dulled as the sharpness of a knife warranted not to cut hot butter. It is better so.

The rest of the nations of Europe like their Turkish bonds well enough; but Greece and Crete disagree with them.

The prospect for saving the life of Gen. Rivera seems poor, indeed. Weyler will not even allow an American friend to go out beyond the lines and bring in the body of the Colorado correspondent who forwarded the Gomez letters.

The Republican majority in the House could not avoid making itself ridiculous in passing the "retroactive" scare fiction of the Dingley bill. The Senate already indicates an intention to sit down hard on that piece of open bouffe legislation. The House responsible element made itself contemptible in voting down the anti-trust amendment, but that will not prevent it from attacking the trust conspiracy in the

Senate. The bill has opened in that respect with notice of an amendment by Senator Pettigrew, covering the same ground, only more so.

The gentlemen who are trying to get the President's ear will please remember that he has but two, and may want to keep one for Mr. Hanna.

In the matter of the recent forest reservations, the question seems to be one between the interests of a few squatters, prospectors, and lumbermen, and the material salvation of a vast area of country. It is greatly to be hoped that the President may do nothing to turn back the tide of national forestry reform, especially upon ex-parte statement or argument, or until he has further and scientific information and advice on the subject.

The assisted emigration of Japanese to Hawaii has received a check, and a cargo of them has been sent home. This may cause trouble and complications. It is time for the Senate to take up annexation.

The Philadelphia Times says that Mr. McKinley proposes to starve the Pennsylvania politicians into harmony. Did the editor of that paper ever have to wait for his dinner? and did it make him feel harmonious?

They have discovered the fountain of youth in Maine, which accounts for the nine lives of Mr. Reed and the Dingley bill.

In the Cyclone's Wake—The Wind Aft.

Wiped Chandler from the Earth—Evening Times.

We desire to explain that this publication has no reference whatever to the Hon. William E. Chandler, Senator in Congress from the State of New Hampshire.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

It is Probable that One Will Be Created.

A new department of the Government is said to be on the tapis, and it is believed that during the early part of President McKinley's Administration, the gospel as to the formation of this department has been stimulated afresh by the appointment of Mr. Benjamin Butterworth to the position of Commissioner of Patents.

A short time ago Mr. McKinley was inaugurated a large delegation from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, of Philadelphia, called on him in Canton, presenting a petition for a Department of Industries and Commerce. President McKinley, in his speech to this body, expressed his belief that the importance of the manufactures and commerce of the country, and that they were neglected without this representation in the executive branch of the Government.

It is known that Mr. Butterworth had twice refused the office of Commissioner of Patents before he was finally prevailed upon to accept it. His patent law business is said to be a most lucrative one, and the change will apparently be anything but pecuniarily beneficial. Considerable surprise has been felt about his final change of front.

The statement is now made that President McKinley and Mr. Butterworth have been discussing this department of industries and commerce. It is also stated that the latter was persuaded to accept the appointment by the inducement that in the near future the President will broach the subject of the new department, and that Mr. Butterworth shall have its Secretaryship. The principal bureau of the new branch of the Government will be the Patent Office, and its immense connections and influence with manufacturing will be the nucleus of the department business.

RYAN SWORN IN.

W. H. De Laey Administers the Oath of Office to Him.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, was sworn in yesterday as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The oath of office was administered by W. H. De Laey, in the presence of Secretary Hays, Confidential Clerk A. C. Tompkins and W. E. Baker. The ceremony was simple.

After the new official had subscribed to the oath, he was conducted to the office vacated by Judge Sims by Secretary Hays and there introduced to Mrs. Andrews, the stenographer. No formal remarks were made, and the first duty to which Mr. Ryan proceeded was the consideration of his personal mail, which has been accumulating at the department for several days.

DECLINED THE HONOR.

Capt. Taylor Refuses the Office of Navigation Commissioner.

Secretary of the Navy Long has offered Capt. Henry C. Taylor the appointment of head of the Navigation Bureau, to succeed Admiral Ramsey, and the captain has declined the honor. It is said he is the first man in the Navy who ever refused this high office, which, in point of rank, is equal to that of assistant-general of the Army, and the Navy Department is second only to the Assistant Secretary.

Secretary Long says that he will not appoint any one until after April 5, when Admiral Ramsey retires. He is having considerable difficulty in making a selection, but is believed the choice will fall upon either Capt. Kautz or Admiral Buce, although Commodore Bowdoin, of the Pacific coast, is said to be a candidate, and "Fighting Bob" Evans would like the place. The latter is a brother-in-law of Capt. Taylor, and it is understood that the interest of that region is in the hands of Capt. Evans. During the last fourteen years but two officers have filled the position—Admiral Walker and Admiral Ramsey.

Favorable Reports Made.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday morning offered favorable reports on several measures before it. Among the more important were the following: Provided for an investigation of the obstruction of the navigable waters of the South Atlantic and Gulf States by the water hyacinth; an omnibus bridge bill, governing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi and the Red River, and giving the engineering department of the War Department control under certain restrictions, to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, by providing for the retirement of officers, etc., providing for the inspection of sailing vessels of over 700 tons and the licensing of the masters of such vessels; providing for the establishment of light and fog signals at various points on the Connecticut coast; amending the act for the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis River, between the cities of Duluth and Superior, the friction between the two States heretofore existing having been removed.

The Terrible Powers.

(From the Chicago Record.)

The great powers of Europe are such terrible fellows that they were going to eat up the Greeks without stopping to butter them, but now the Greeks say they like them doing themselves.

## THE BUSY POLITICIANS.

An Army of Them Visited the President Yesterday.

Yesterday was another busy day at the White House. From early morning until the President went for his afternoon walk a steady stream of humanity poured through the doors. They blocked the corridors and filled the parlors. Old employees, who have been connected with the White House for years, presented it the biggest crowd in their recollection.

There were many "notable" men in the throng, perhaps as many as have called at the Executive Mansion since the new Administration came into power. The most distinguished visitor during the day was Col. Fred H. Grant, of New York. Col. Grant arrived in Washington yesterday morning in response to a special summons from President McKinley. He went immediately to the White House, where he found Mr. McKinley waiting him.

The President informed his visitor that he desired him to accept the position of Assistant Secretary of War.

It is said on good authority that Col. Grant was disinclined to accept the position that was tendered him.

Secretary of War Alger, who arrived while the conference was on, added his persuasion to that of the President. Col. Grant gave several reasons for not accepting the place. First of all, he pointed to the fact of his present position as member of the police commission of New York city, which he said he could not well abandon.

Another reason was that his family were happily located in New York, and he doubted the advisability of breaking up his home to accept a position under the Federal Government. He promised, however, to give Mr. McKinley a definite answer within the next twenty-four hours. It is thought that Col. Grant will decide to accept.

It is authoritatively announced that Dr. W. W. Thomas, of Maine, has been offered and has accepted the position as minister to Norway and Sweden. Dr. Thomas was the American representative before the last of the annual "peace" conference at Stockholm.

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## SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

Hon. Joseph Sibley Talks Interestingly on Both Subjects.

Ex-Congressman Joseph Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who did so much hard work for Mr. Bryan and silver during the last campaign, has been in Washington for the last few days watching the progress of the tariff bill in the House. He says that it reminds him of a doctor treating a patient for a symptom instead of the disease. Mr. Sibley had a conversation with a reporter of the Times yesterday on tariff matters, his ideas of the present tariff bill, and public questions generally.

"You ask me what I think of the Dingley bill as it is now," he said. "One thing I feel sure of, and I suppose every one else does, the bill as it is now will certainly not be recognizable by its best friends the next time it comes to the surface. Perhaps any comment on the bill in its present condition, therefore, cannot be made until after the bill has been amended."

"What I believe in, individually, at the present time, is a tariff for revenue, making no discriminations anywhere, but simply to procure the money to pay our debts. This is a personal opinion, and I realize that there are many other good people who think differently. I believe in free wool, and I don't believe that the wool growers will receive any benefit from a tax on wool. I am afraid that they and their friends who have been pleading for help will get at most a temporary benefit, and that in a very short time again their troubles will be upon them with even heavier weight. It is my opinion that while high rates of duties may temporarily stimulate industries, they will in no manner provide the ability for greater consumption. The growers of wheat, corn, pork, cotton, and tobacco, produced for the same purpose, which would give under the single grade standard, will be unable to purchase those products of the foreign and factory, and believe that the present tariff will prove no greater disappointment to any class of people than those who are fondly dreaming of the great prosperity they are to enjoy under it."

"I have a plan, one that seems the only solution of the tariff problem to me, and I have advocated it before. Perhaps you know of it. Three years ago I had it brought up in Congress. It is for a non-partisan commission of education, American and foreign, to study the tariff and the tariff service Commission, and the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall have the entire charge of our tariff laws. This commission should make report of its action to the House, when should exercise over it only a negative surveillance, repealing such laws as it saw fit."

"It is a fact, that the United States is the only great constitutional government on the face of the earth that deals with the tariff as a political question rather than as a strictly business proposition. It would be my idea that the commission should first of all study the revenue needs of the Government; and second, that it should, in a legitimate manner, stimulate such industries as it could under its fostering care become self-supporting ultimately. Also, this commission could, if it were wisely empowered, in my judgment, to do away almost entirely with the evils of the trusts and the syndicates. When a trust had so monopolized any industry that it controlled prices, this commission could step in and cut off duties. If it were the sugar trust that was at fault, the gentlemen composing this commission would confer together carefully and finally remove the differential on sugar. Then the sugar barons would very quickly come to their senses."

Mr. Sibley is still thinking on the silver question, and on the chance for financial reform, and his belief that it is the financial troubles of the country, entirely, and not the tariff troubles, except as a secondary matter, which are causing our distress.

"I have been traveling through Mexico quite extensively since election," he said. "I had a long conversation with President Diaz on the question of financial reform, which has been most interesting to me. He declared to me that when the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and the closing of the Indian rights occurred, he was at a loss to know what effect there would be on his country. He had a long conference with one of the foremost American financiers, who told him that instead of driving gold out of the country, such a measure would bring it in. Mexico had government bonds payable in gold. He was fearful of his ability to pay them. The financialist told him that even with the depreciation of the value of silver he would be able to pay his obligations more easily than before. The event has proved the wisdom of this prophecy. Mexico is enjoying an era of prosperity such as it has never had before. The railroads and commerce and manufacturing industries are on a paying basis, and the agricultural interests are prospering. For the last three years, for the first time in her history, she has had a surplus over her budget."

Mr. Sibley alluded rather sorrowfully to what he called the defeat of free silver in the last two weeks of the campaign by the failure in India, which carried the price of wheat up tremendously, but did not affect silver. This circumstance occurred too late in the campaign, Mr. Sibley said, for explanation to be made by the Democrats.

"At this present moment you will see in New York and Boston every day the complaints of bankers that money is too plentiful—that it goes for 1-1/2 per cent. A man talked to me in Texas the other day about the 9 per cent that he was obliged to pay for his money. There is no plethora in Texas or in Oregon, or in the South anywhere. This Congress debating on the tariff bill, reminds me of a bent old man, carrying a heavy load up a hill. 'Bless him at the arm,' this doctor might say, 'and then put more weight on his back. It will make his step lighter, and his back will be straighter, and he will get to the top of the hill easier.' What we need is more money, not only in New York and Boston, but in Texas and Missouri. We want more blood circulating through our veins. If we had dollar wheat in Missouri and 10-cent cotton in the South, the farmers would be able to buy the goods that the people of the East are going to make under this new tariff, but the trouble is that wheat is a way down, corn is 10 cents a bushel and hard 4 cents a pound, and cotton 5 cents a pound, and that with all the new tariff, the people in the West, who form half the population, will not be able to buy them."

Jersey Central's Dividend.

New York, April 1.—President J. R. Maxwell, of the New Jersey Central Railroad, was asked regarding the rumors of a reduction in the dividend rate.

He replied: "We do not care to make any statement whatever at this time. The dividend meeting has not yet been held."

Count Muraviev Not at Paris.

Paris, April 1.—The report circulated here and at other European capitals that Count Muraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, had arrived here unexpectedly this morning is ascertained to have been untrue.

Morgan Consults English Partners.

London, April 1.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, who is now in London, was called with his London partners at their offices the greater part of today, studying the phases of the American financial market.

## DIPLOMATS VISIT SHERMAN.

The Secretary of State Receives a Number of the Corps.

It being diplomatic day at the Department of State yesterday, Secretary Sherman was kept very busy until the lunch hour arrived. The distinguished foreign visitors assembled in the reception-room at the department and waited until the Secretary was prepared to receive them. Baron Max von Theinmann, ambassador from Germany, was the first to enter the Secretary's apartments, and his conference was, perhaps, the longest of any held during the day. Ambassador Patenotte, of France, was next received, and after him Minister de Lome, of Spain, entered. If the Spanish minister said anything about Cuba, it was very brief, for his visit lasted but a few minutes. Minister Romero, of Mexico; Minister de Weckherlin, of the Netherlands, and Minister Andrade, also made brief calls.

Secretary of War Alger received but few visitors yesterday, and, like Secretary of the Navy Long, devoted the day entirely to transacting his own duties, and the routine business, connected with his department.

Secretary Long, in an effort to stop some of the most wasteful leaks in the Navy, has issued two orders, the first of which is designed to do away with the changes that are made by the bureaus on ships in course of construction. It has been found that as these new vessels progress, fault is found with details, and as a result of modifications adopted the contract price of vessels is greatly exceeded.

Much of this comes from the alteration of quarters to suit the future commanding officers of vessels nearly ready for commission, and as an instance it was mentioned that all the masonry leather upholstery of the battleship Indiana was ripped out and dark-green leather was substituted to suit the taste of her next captain.

The other order restricts the use of electric lights and dynamos in port. It was found that the ships were burning more fuel in port in many instances than when cruising, on account of the lights being obtained by the use of electric fans, refrigerating apparatus and the continual running around in speedy steam launches.

Attorney General McKenna was visited by Congressman Payne of New York and Bulfinch of Pennsylvania, who had a long conference with him.

Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, received the usual number of office-seekers and their friends, besides some personal friends, among whom was Associate Justice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The list of applicants for appointments is continuing to grow, and is smaller today than it has been at any time since Secretary Gage entered upon his official duties.

The list of applications for appointments was as follows:

T. D. Ireland, Atlanta, Ga., to be surveyor of customs at Atlanta, Ga.; I. W. Falls, New Orleans, La., to be surveyor of customs at New Orleans, La.; H. M. Glen, Albany, N. Y., to be assistant appraiser at New York city; A. C. Tots, Sacramento, Cal., to be examiner of drugs at San Francisco, Cal.; E. J. Kroeder, Philadelphia, to be examiner of drugs at Philadelphia; G. S. Nichols, La Crosse, Wisconsin, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels at St. Paul, Minn.

GUATEMALA'S EXHIBITION.

United States Marines Take Part in the Opening Ceremonies.

Guatemala, March 19.—The opening of the first exhibition in this republic, which took place on the 15th instant, will long be remembered. The day was gloriously fine, and the parade in connection with the opening of the exhibition was the most gorgeous ever witnessed in the city. The exhibition was the splendid marching of the marines of the United States under Philadelphia. The national colors, blue and white, were displayed from almost every house in honor of the occasion.

President Barrios arrived at the main exhibition building about noon and was escorted to the state gallery reserved for him. A few minutes after the president's arrival he was informed that everything was in readiness, and arising from his seat, the members of the assembly standing at his right and the judiciary and other functionaries at his left, the exhibition officially opened, and touched an electric button which proclaimed the fact to the world.

The opening address was read by Don Rafael Spindola. The singing of the national anthem then followed, the American marines standing at "present arms" throughout. This was a most impressive and enjoyable event. In the body of the building were assembled 4,000 or 5,000 people, who had been admitted to the building by ticket. Admission to the grounds being free, thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to wander through them.

A REPORT ON THE TARIFF.

New York Chamber of Commerce Says the Country Wants Rest.

New York, April 1.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held at the Hotel Hamilton, the committee on foreign commerce and the revenue laws, submitted a report and resolutions on the pending tariff bill. The report says:

"It is the opinion of the committee that the business men of this country are not anything more earnestly than an extended period of rest and cessation from continued tariff agitation and tariff changes. They demand, however, that whatever rates and systems of taxation are adopted they shall be so reasonable and conservative, and give no cause for complaint to the majority of the intelligent voters of the land, that the tariff finally adopted may be regarded as settled."

Lady Aberdeen Speaks in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., April 1.—Women's higher education was notably exemplified in the article on the needs of an inebriate asylum on the occasion of the quarterly convocation of the University of Chicago. On the invitation of President William R. Harper, the unprecedented honor of delivering the convocation address was given to the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the governor general of Canada.

Once Famous Colliery Abandoned.

Pottsville, Pa., April