The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY) By THE WASHINGTON TIMES Co. HUTCHINS BUILDING

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WASHINGTON, PRIDAY, APRIL 2.

The Reed We Lean On.

A most serious legislative question prements 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 nimbo, and await the clarion call 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

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

This fact seems to justify the deduction that the House, since it is here in an or gamized condition, might as well take up matters of general legislation, even if to do so it must beg the Autocrat, and the Committee on Bules, to permit that course. We are not sure as to whether the policy of the Speaker, perhaps known only to miniself, will aflow 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 misself and his personal party following, is sbrouded in the deepest mystery. Only time and Mr. Reed can unveil them. With that consideration in view, the country cught to be willing to stand maide and wait.

But then, it is said that the great underlying forces behind the Republican con tingent in the Congress, desire and demand action open several things, and we are represented to see what will be done about them Will Mr Reed continue to hunt with the hures, or will be offer a litthe object lesson in the enposite direction. There are a few important matters of legislation, in addition to the pooling bill, that the Senate will be likely to send over. One of them is a general bankruptcy net, and something even may be considered in the upper House relating to the

But it is very plain that all these things are in the hollow of the Speaker's hands He is the great Centurion who can say t the Administration, "It goes," and go it does accordingly; or, who can remark, 'Not If the autocrat knows himself;" and the same is as dead on the prospect of pational prospectivy under a Dingley tariff.

Wherefore, alleyes burn lengingly toward the Hon Thomas Brackett Reed; knowing that upon the mental processes of that Thomas depends the future of Republican hopes of combined trust and party har weight of whatever further is desired by the grand combination of gold and

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

An Interesting Labor Problem. In spile of the influx of Swedes of American soil during the fast few years, the ideas of Americans concerning this land of the north are up: to be more or less hazy Perfuge it has not been distinctly under stood that Sweden had a labor problem at all. But there was quite a serious one until revently. The country is so far north that its winters, while not severe, are long and bleak, and the people are obliged to stay to the house a great part of the time. This has developed among the women i great skill in needlework, and the clocks, boods, mantles, and gowns made and embroidered by them were for hundreds of competition set in, competition with other countries more favored in climate and natural productions. Wages began to ge down till they reached a point below the possibility of a decent living. Nearly a 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 is 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 nigrated to the West, and into the cities, leaving French-Canadians and Irish-Ameri-

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? Ind they shot 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 matper 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 carvng, metal working, boot and shoe making, and other industries which can be carried on at home, and in which the whole fandly 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 shopwork in the great cities? Isn't there an idea for the small farmer of this country in tried successfully, by the aid of her govern-

Two Ambassadors.

The gentlemen named by President Mc Kinley 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, h 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 gentlemen of good American anteredents 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 staof his highest brevet rank abroad, and we are sme that he will do them no dis credit. 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

A Connubial Solution.

European politics are queer, and the extent to which dynastic intermandages are made to play their parts in the game, is queerer still Now it is stated that Prince Joseph of Battenburg, 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 Cretan question must have done so with a mrewd view to smooth over the existing differences between England and Russia The Hattenburgs are proteges of Queen Victoria. One of them was the husband of her daughter, the Princess Bentrice, and her ninjesty is particularly affectionate to culing family of Montenegro practically be longs to Russia, the reigning prince as much so as if helived in St. Petersburg and served in the crar's army. A few weeks ago the Museovice government wanted a Monte negrin 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 a dynastic point of view, would amount to Russin, and possibly the scheme night work if matters had not progressed too far h other directions.

As things stand, however, the relation of these two great powers seem more likely to assume the guise of a fight than of t

marriage festival The splendid effects of the anti-trust decision 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 "Bu reau," but will continue business at the old stand. What would life be without

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

trust?

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 arbitrative power of the instrument, should it ever get through, will have been as thor oughly dulled as the sharpness of a knife warranted not to cut hot butter. It is

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

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 Chicago correspondent who for warded the Gotnez letters.

could not avoid making itself ridiculous in passing the "retroactive" scare feature of the Dingley bill. The Senate already indicates an intention to sit down hard or that piece of opera bouffe legislation. The House responsible element made itself contemptible in voting down the anti-trust amendment, but that will not prevent attacks upon the trust conspiracy in the

Senate. The ball has opened in that re spect with notice of an amendment by Senator Festigrew, covering the same ground, only more so

The centlemen 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 forestreservations, the question seems to be one between the interests of a few squatters, prospectors, and lumber men, 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 further and scientific information and ad-

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

The Philadelphia Times says that Mr

McKinley proposes to starve the Pennsyl venta politicians into harmony. Did the editor of that paper ever have to wait for his dinner? and did it make him feel har-They have discovered the fountain of

bill. In the Cyclone's Wake—The Wind Almost 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 Crested.

A new department of the Government is mid to be one of the strong probabilities laring the early part of President McKin ley's Administration. The goodp 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 before 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 relegation, expressed his strong belief that uch a department was required by the nmense importance of the manufactures and commerce of the country, and that they were neglected without this repre sentation in the executive branch of the

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 s said to be a most lucrative one, and the change will apparently be anything but pecuniarily beneficial. Considerable surmise has been floating about as to the reason for Mr. Butterworth's final change of front.

The statement is now made that President McKinley and Mr. Butterworth have been measing this department of industries and mmerce. 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 Government will be the Patent Office, and its insuense connections and influence with manufacturing will be the nucleus of the

RYAN SWORN IN.

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

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas sterday as Piest Assistant Secretary of he Interior. The eath of office was adence of Secretary Biss, Confidential Clerk A. C. Tonner and W. B. Aker. Theceremony

After the new official had subscribed to the oath, he was conducted to the office vacated by Judge Sins by Secretary Bliss and there introduced to Mrs. Andrews the stenographer. No formal remarks were and the first duty to which Mr. yan proceeded was the consideration of rsonal mail, which has been accumu lating at the department for several days.

DECLINED THE HONOR.

Capt. Taylor Refuses the Office of Navigation Commissioner.

Secretary of the Navy Long has offered end of the Navigation Bureau, to succeed Admiral Ramsay, 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 adjutant-general of the Army, and in the Navy Department is nd only to the Assistant Sccretary. Secretary Long says that he will not apnt any one until after April 5, when miral Ramsay retires. He is having esaderable difficulty in making a selection, but it is believed the choice will fall o either Capt. Kantz or Admiral Bunce, atthough Commodore Howison, 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 Capt. Taylor declined the appointment in the interest of Capt. Evans. During the last fourteen years but two officers have filled the position-Admiral Walker and Admiral Ramsay.

Favorable Reports Made.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday morning ordered favorable reorts on several measures before it. Among he 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 vater hyacinth, an omnibus bridge bill, governing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi and the Missouri River, and giving the engineer department of the War Department control under cer-tain 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; ending the act for the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis River, between cities of Duluth and Superior, the triction between the two cities heretofore existing having been removed.

The Terrible Powers

(From the Chicago Record.) The great powers of Europe are suc terrible fellows that they were going to eat up the Greeks without stopping to butter them, but now the Greeks say they feel like dining themselves.

THE BUSY POLITICIANS.

An Army of Them Visited the Presi

dent Yesterday. Yesterday was another busy day at th White House. From early morning until the President went for his afternoon walk a steady stream of hemanity poured through the doors. They blocked the corridors and filled the antercoms. Old employes, who have been connected with the White House for years, pronounced 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 distriguished visitor during the day was Col. Fred D. Grant, of New York. Col. Grant arrived in Washington vesterday morning in response to a special summons statement or argument, or until it has from President McKinley. He went inmediately to the White House, Where he found Mr. McKinley awaiting him. The President informed his visitor that

he desired him to accept the position of present time, is a tariff for revenue, mak-Assistant Secretary of War-It is said on good authority that Col. Grant was disincined to accept the po-sition that was tendered him.

Secretary of War Alger, who arrived while the conference was on, added his persuasions to those of the President. accepting the place. First of all, he pointed to the fact of his present position as men-ber of the police commission of New York which he said he could not well abandon.

Another reason was that his family were happily located in New York, and be doubted the advisability of breaking up his bome to accept a position under the youth in Maine, which accounts for the FederalGovernment, Hepromised, however, to give Mr. McKinley a definite answer nine lives of Mr. Reed and the Dingley within the next twenty-four hours. It is thought that Col. Grant will decide to a cept

It is authoritatively announced that Dr. W. W. Thomas, of Maine, has been offered and has accepted the position aw minister to Negway and Sweden. Dr Thomas was the American representative President Harrison's Administration, and as soon as the new Administration came into power he immediately sought to be appointed to his old position. He enjoyed the prestige of being acquainted with both the language and people of the country. and his condidacy from the first was of

Runner has it that Col. John S Mosby the farmus Confederate "guerrilla," would like to succeed Fitz Lee as consul general to Caba. In case the President is adverse to sending him to Bayana, it s said that Col. Mostly would be willing to accept the Hawaiian mission, o other place of equal importance. Mostly's guerella warfare gave very material aid to Gen. Lee during the civil war.

Fifty members of the Maryland Republican Club, of the District of Columbia, were received by President M. Kinley in the Blue Room of the White House shortly after

Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, called to present Earl A. Snyder, who wants to be appointed assistant justice of the supreme court of New Mexica Representative Morray Mitchell of New York, orged the apcity, who wants to be appointed consu to Bradford, England. Col. Swift is presi dent of the Blaine Club and a prominent member of the Loyal Legion. As there is no other applicant for the position it is more than probable that Col. swift will have his ambation gratified from John S. Wige, new of New York, but wire formerly resided in Virginia,

where he took an important part in publican politics, saw the President for a few mements. Mr. Wise would like to be appointed district atterney, for the South ern district of New York

While all of the other States in the Union are ciamoring for a source of the cross that full from the Presidential table. Texas is termining out of the fight, and up to the present time has asked for no appear This inactivity among the Republicans of the States occasioned by a bitter fight that s being waged between two opposing fac-

F. H. R. Green, the State Chairman, and Dr. John Grant, the national committeeman are quarreling as to who is entitled to the distribution of patronage and in the interim all appointments are being held up. There has always been an intense riniry between Green and Gra

Judge Jeremiah Wilson called on the President in the interest of his son in-law, William Haywood, of this city. who wants to be appointed consul to

pny his respects. The several Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee as they called at the White House yesterday were cur-dually congratulated by President McKinley upon the prompt and satisfactor; man ner in which the tariff bill passed the House. It is understood that all the numbers of the committee, Republicans and Democrats, will be entertained at dinner tenight by President and Mrs. McKinley After beking carefully over the evidence, petitions, etc., in the case of the Button ing of murderers of Santa Fe, with the Attorney General, the President has dealed not to interfere further, and the four nen will be hanged today at Santa Fe New Mexico.

ELECTED TO THE ACADEMY. M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister,

and Count de Mun Honored. Paris, April 1 -M. Albert Auguste Ga-briel Hanotaux, French minister of for eign affairs, and Count Alber de Mun, the celebrated French politician and philosopher and member of the Chamber of Deputies for arrondissement of Morlaix, in the department of Finesterre, have been elected members of the French Academy

Seth Low as Arbitrator.

New York, April 1.—At the meeting held between the board of mediation and conciliation, the plumbers' union and the delegates appointed at the meeting of the walking delegates it was finally agreed to appoint Seth Low, president of Co-lumbia College, as arbitrator of the longstanding trouble between the plumbers and the steam fitters at work on the Columbia University. It was said that if Mr Low can successfully adjust this trouble he may be selected to settle the general strike.

Stockholders Asked to Confer. New York, April 1 .- In view of the de-

fault in the payment of the coupon today on the first mortgage bonds of 1926, of the Wheeling & Lake Eric Railway Company, Maitland Coppell & Co., as owners and representatives of a large amount of bonds, ask that other holders communicate with them for the protection of all interests.

Great Sale of Lumber.

Menominee, Mich., April 1 -The largest number sale of the season has just been closed. The Northern Supply Company which is auxiliary to the Wisconsin and Michigan Railroad Company, has sold 18,000,000 feet of logs to the Kirk Christy Lumber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Debt Statement The debt statement issued yesterday

afternoon shows a net decrease in the public debt less cash in the Treasury during March, of \$8,638,253.06.

SILVER AND THE TARIFF.

Hon. Joseph Sibley Talks Interest ingly on Both Subjects.

Ex-Congressman Joseph Sibley, of Penn sylvania, 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 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 leaves the House," he said. 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, caunot much matter either way. "What I believe in, individually, at the

ing no discriminations anywhere, but sinply 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 don't 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 plending 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 simulate industries, they will in no manner provide the ability for greater consumption. The growers of wheat, corn, pork, cotton, and tobacco, produced for the mere pittance which must prevail under the ample gold standard, will be anable to purchase those products of the forge and factory, and I 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 accurs the only solution of the tariff trouble 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 nonown of affairs, somewhat like the Civil Commission and the Interstant Conmerce Commission, which shall have the entire charge of our tariff laws. This commission should make report of its iction to the House, which should exercise ver it only a negative surveillance, repealng i - rules when it saw fit

"It is a fact, that the United States is the only great constitutional government on the face of the earin that deals with the tariff as a political question rather than as a strictly business proporition. It would he my idea that this commission should sort Government; and, second, that it should, in a legitimate manner, stomulate such in ous ries as it could under its fostering care be come self-supporting ultimately. Also, this commission could, if it were lightly empowered, in my judgment, do away almost entirely with the evils of the trusts and the avndleates. When a trust had so monopolized any industry that it controlled prices, this commission could step in and hat was at fault, the gentlemen composing mands som would confer to get her care fully and finally remove the differential on upar. Then the sugar barons would very quickly come to their senses.

Mr. Schley is still thinking on the diver question, and on the chance for bimetal m, and his belief that it is the financial the tariff troubles, except us a secondary

conference with one of the foremast.

American bimerallists, 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 from his sent, the members of the assembly was fearful of his ability to pay them. The standing at his right and the judiciary thouseallist told him that even with the and other functions at his left, he declare depreciation of the value of sliver he the exhibit nofficially opened. would be able to pay his gold obligations those easily than before. The event has proved the wisdom of this prophecy. Mexico is enjoying an era of prosperity such as it. Rafnel Spinoin. has never had before. The railroads and are on a paying basis, and the agricultural interests are prosperous. For the last three years, for the first time in her his tory, she has had a surplus over her

Mr. Sibley affeded rather sorrowfully to in the last two weeks of the campaign by prices of wheat up tremendously, but did curred too late in the campaign, Mr. Sit the Democrats.

"At this present moment you will see in New York and Beston every day the complaints of bankers that money is too plentiful—that it goes for 1 1-2 per cent. A cum talked to me in Texas the other obliged to pay for his money. There is no plethors in Texas or in Missouri, or in the South anywhere. This Congress debuting on the tariff bill, reminds me of a doctor who would prescribe for a bent old man, carrying a heavy lead up a hill, Bleed him at the arm, this doctor might say, 'and then put more lead on his back. It will make his step sprightlier, and his back straighter, and he will get to the top of the hill ensier. What we need is ore money, not only in New York and Boston, but in Texas and Missouri. want more blood circulating through our veins. If we had dollar wheat in Missour and 10-cent cotton in the South the farmers of those regions would be able to buy all the excellent manufacturing prod nets that the people of the East are going to make under this new tariff, but the trouble is that wheat is away down, corn is 10 cents a bushel and lard 4 cents a pound, and cotton 5 cents a pound, and that when under the new protective tariff all the mills and factories in the East begin to turn out their products the people in the West, who form half the popu-

Jersey Central's Dividend.

New York, April 1.-President J. R. Maxwell, of the New Jersey Central Rail-road, was asked regarding the rumors af fecting the compnay, including the proba-bility 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 called.

Count Muravieff Not at Par's, Paris, April 1.-The report circulated ere and at other European capitals that Count Muravieff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, had arrived here unex-pectedly this morning is ascertained to have been untrue.

Morgan Consults English Partners. London, April 1.-Mr. J. Plerpont Morgan, the New York banker, who is now in London, was closeted with his London partners at their offices the greater matter, and take such a part of today, studying the phases of the as you may think best. American financial market.

DIPLOMATS VISIT SHERMAN.

The Secretary of State Receives Number of the Corps. It being diplomatic day at the Depart

ment of State yesterday, Secretary Sherman was kept very busy until the 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 Thielmann, ambassado from Germany, was the first to enter the Secretary's apartments, and his conference was, perhaps, the longest of any held dur ing the day. Ambassador Patenstre, 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 Andrude, als made brief calls.

Secretary of War Alger received but few visitors yesterday, and, like Secretary he Navy Long, devoted the day entirely to familiarizing himself with the duties of the routine business, connected with his

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

Much of this comes from the alteration of quarters to suit the future commanding officers of vessels nearly ready for commis sion, and as an instance it was mentioned that all the maroon leather up holstered furniture of the battleship In diana was ripoed out and dark-green leather was substituted to suit the taste of her expectant captain.

The other order restricts the use of electric lights and dynamos in port. It was found that the ships were burping more fuel in port in many instances than when craising, on account of the com-forts to be obtained by the use of electric fans, refrigerating apparatus and the con-tinual running around in speedy steam

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

Secretary Gage, of the Treasury, reeived the usual number of officeseeker and their friends, besides some personal ice White, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The list of applications for appointment to office was smalle today than it has been at any time since Secretary Gage entered upon his official

The list of applications for appointment was as follows:

Z. Bridewell, 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. Torts, Sacramento, Cal., to be examiner of drugs at San Francisco, Cal.; F. L. Krieder, Philadelphia, to be exandner 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. took place on the 15th instant, will long be remembered. The day was gleriously "I have been traveling through Mexico fine, and the parade in connection with the opening of the extinition was the most that a long conversation with President gorgeous ever witnessed here. A staking estion of bimetallism, which | feature was the splendid marching of the maxines of the Paires of the P purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and white, were displayed from almost every

the closing of the Indian mints occurred, he was at a loss to know what effect there would be on his country. He had a long exhibition building about noon and was most | escorted to a seal in the state gallers an electric button which proclaimed the

The opening address was read by Don Rafael Spinoln. The singing of the na tional anthem then followed, the American marines standing at "present arm throughout. This was a most impressiv 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 rounds being free, thousands availed them seives of the opportunity to wander through

A REPORT ON THE TARIFF.

New York Chamber of Commerce Says the Country Wants Rest. New York, April 1.-At the regular nonthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, today, Chairman Schwab, of the committee on foreign commerce and the evenue laws, sulmitted a report and relations on the pending tariff bill. The re-

"It is the opinion of the committee that the business men of this country desire nothing more carnestly than an extended period of rest and cessation from contin ued tariff agitation and tariff ch They demand, however, that whatever rates and systems of taxation are adopted they shall be so reasonable and conservato the majority of the intelligent voter. of the hand, that the tariff finally adopt ed may be regarded as settled."

Lady Aberdeen Speaks in Chicago. Chicago, Ill., April 1.—Women's higher education was notably exemplified within the walls of the auditorium tonight 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 Count of Aberdeen, wife of the governor general of Canada.

Once Famous Colliery Abandoned. Pottsville, Pa., April 1.—The Merriam Colliery has been abandoned by the Phila delphia and Reading Coal and Iron Conpany, the owner. This colliery is located near Mount Carmel, and was at one of the largest producers in that re-

Congratulates Hismarck Berlin, April 1 - Emperor William today telegraphed his congratulations to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthlay. The ex-chancellor was born April 1. 1815.

A Home for Inebriates.

To the Editor of The Times: I saw in The Times a few days ago article on the needs of an inebriate asylum for the District. I was glad to see the matter taken up in The Times, as my every an institution, and I believelf the question is persistently agitated by the newspapers the necessary legislation can be secured. May I not ask you to look into the matter, and take such action in your paper

WOODWARD and LOTHROP.

10th, 11th and P Sts. N. W.

EASTER CARDS, BOOKLETS AND NOVELTIES-First floor.

FRIDAY'S Our Remnant Day Special Bargain Day.

The plans of this store are the result of most careful thought and deliberation. A fixed purpose, closely followed, strictly adhered to, pervades every de-partment. This purpose is to offer five days of each week complete assortments of absolutely fresh, bright, up-to-date merchandise at the lowest prices, reserving one day, Friday, for the clearance of remnants-broken lines and sizes, odds and ends, short lengths, left-overs. And these left-overs are of times from the choicest goods of the various lines-the quickest sellers. It isn't the goodness of the article, however, but its poorness as merchandise (because of littleness or loneliness) that regulates the price. Shorter the length, smaller the quantity - greater the price reduction.

Remnants (the legitimate sorts, not those made for the occasion) accumulate very rapidly here, and our policy forbids us to push them aside or pile them up. Hence, to make the quickest possible clearance, prices are made half and less.

To make Friday, our Bargain Day, as interesting as possible, we purchase especially for the occasion, and offer for less than the usual prices, such goods as we deem worth your buying. A number of bargain lots for today, and we name in part:

Printed Lawns,

31 inches Wide-Spring of '97 Patterns,

5c the Yard

ist floor:

Men's Department.

men's Gray Wood Endershirts, medium weight, softed Sizes 46, 48 and 50. Remared from \$1.00 to 25c each.

29 Men's Colored Negliger Starts, colling and cuffs attached. Sizes 14, 15, 16, 16 12, 17, and 18 Reduced from 750 and \$1.00 to 50c each.

17 pairs Heavy Wood its yrie Hose, brown maxtures. Sizes 10 and 10 12 Reduced from 75c to 25c pair.

3 Fine Wood Dressing Gowns, dark green and tan ground, with white spots. Sizes 38 and 40 Reduced from \$13.50 to \$8.50 each.

as h
3 Suits of Pajanias, madras, with silk stripe, large size. Reduced from \$3.00 to \$1.00 per suit. 1 Silk Pajama. Reduced from \$7.50 to \$5.00.

Cloak Department.

4 All-wool Kersey Cloth Jackets, silk lined, fur edge. Sizes 32 and 34 Re-fuced from \$18.50 and \$20.00 to \$3.50 disced from Section 12 to 12 to 12 to 12 to 13 to 13 to 14 to 15 t

Suit Department.

Sills Departments.

10 Outing Cicth Wrappers, dark colors, Stocs 32, 34, and 35. Reduced from \$1.50 to 88c cach.

3 Mixes Cloth Suns, sik-lined Jacket, wide skirt. Stres 32 and 35. Reduced from \$15.00 to 88.75 cach.

2 Black Mohait Suns, sik-lined jacket, fall skirt. Succe 12 and 36. Reduced from \$20.00 and \$25.00 to \$15.00 cach.

2 Brown Cheviot Wheel Smis, diazer Jacket, plain skirt. Sizes 34 and 38. Reduced from \$10.00 to 29.25 cach.

3 Funcy Flaid Wood Wasses, rithou trimmed Sizes 34 and 42. Reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.50 cach.

4 Fancy Figure Taffets Sik Wasse, Sizes 34 and 6. Reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.50 cach.

5 Funcy Size 34 and 42. Reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.50 cach.

4 Fancy Figure Taffets Sik Wasse, Sizes 34 and 6. Reduced from \$10.00 to \$5.00 cach.

3d Reduced from \$10.00 to \$2.50 cach.

Misses' Department.

2 Children's Gray Mixed Short Jackets, Stres 14 and 16. Reduced from 36.75 to \$2.50 each.

11 time All-wool One and Two-piece Dresses, braid trimined. Sizes 6 to 14. Reduced from \$6.25, \$6.75 and \$7.75 to \$4.68 each.

4 Misses' All-wool Mixed Chevist Jackets. Sizes 12, 14, and 16. Reduced from \$7.50 to \$8.75 each.

20 Children's Dark Colored Outing Cloth Frocks, braid trimined. Sizes 6 to 14. Reduced from \$2.40 to \$1.40 each.

3d floor.

Boys' Department.

s All-wood Reefer Suits, neatly braided, sizes 3 and 4. Reduced from \$3.88 and \$5 to \$1.50 each colure Sches Sant 4 Reduced from \$3.25 to \$1.35 cacti.

2 All-wood Sador Suits, trimmed with red braid. Sizes 3 and 4. Reduced from \$3.75 and \$5.00 to \$1.50 ench.

5 All-wood Chinchilla Reefers. Sizes \$4.4 and 5. Reduced from \$3.00 and \$6.00 to \$2.90 cach.

4 Recycle Suits, all-wood, golf trausers, \$2.00 to \$3.50 cach.

5.00 to \$3.50 cach.

Turn floor.

Corset Department.

6 patrs Prima Donnis Corsets, made of fine white could, heavily bened, top fin-shed with tace and ribbon. Stress 24, 25 and 26 Medioced from \$1.25 to 75c patr. 2 Ferris Walsts, slightly solled Size 20 Reinced from \$1.5t to 50c cach. 4 pairs Young Ladles Corsets, made of fine satern, heavily boned, two side steels. Sizes 24, 25 and 26. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c pair.
2 pairs Misses Corsets, slightly solled. Size 19 Reduced from 50c to 25c pair. 29 fines. 2d floor.

China Department.

China Department.

1 Carising China Ten Set, 3 cups missing. Reduced from \$6.00 to \$4.00.

2 odd Decorated Covered Verefache Dishes. Reduced from \$1.50 to 75. cach.

14 odd Decorated Carishad China Breakfast Plates. Reduced from 20.00 to 10c cach.

19 Decorated Carishad China Effectionar. Coffee Cups and Saucers. Reduced from 20c to 10c cach.

4 odd Decorated English China Sauce Roats. Reduced from 25c to 15c cach.

3 Syrup Puchers. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c cach.

26 odd Decorated English China Sauce Dishes. Reduced from 7c. to 5c cach.

4 Lotus Ware Mine Phehers. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c cach.

3 odd Decorated Wash Basins. Reduced from 75c to 50c cach.

26 occorate Bone Deshes. Reduced from 10c to 50c cach.

Woodward & Lothrop.