WALL STREET BOSS

Of the Majority of Men Who Make and Unmake Laws at Washington.

EVEN THE SILVER MATTER

May Be Settled by Those Whose Policy Is to Keep Hands Off.

THE CHEESE PARERS ARE AT WORK.

They Cut Down the District Appropriations a Cool Million

WITHOUT TURNING A SINGLE HAIR

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.

BUREAU OF THE DISPATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2. The Republicans of the House are wrestling with a dilemma, as well as the Demoerats. Of course it is all on account of the silver bill. That is about the only thing that involves a dilemma for anybody in this Congress. The Republican leaders have been in conference for the last two days, in a quiet way, in regard to their treatment of the rule which will be considered pext Monday, fixing a time for debate on the Bland bill. Up to this time they have reached no other conclusion than that wise one which is found embodied in the adage that first impressions are always the best. The first impression was that the shrewd policy of the Republicans would be to remain passive and let the Democrats fight out the silver fight among themselves.

A new influence has appeared in the field in the person of the great bankers and single standard financiers of the East, who demand that the anti-silver Republicans shall assist the anti-silver Democrats to crush out the Bland bill by defeating the rule providing for consideration, and thus end what they call the free coinage craze before the bill is reached.

Wall Street's Powerful Influence,

The influence is a powerful one. It has been well nigh supreme heretofore, and may prove itself to be so again. It is a wintry day when Wall street cannot control Congress when it tries to do so. Its control might be a pecuniary beneficence in this case, but if the Republicans depart from their original plan of maintaining a policy of silence the change will be due to what is, for the sake of brevity, called Wali street influence, that is, the influence of the

Ex-Speaker Reed counsels non-action in the interests of partisan advantage. He de-clares there is no danger of the Bland bill becoming a law, and that the anti-silver Re publicans need not lash themselves into a state of excitement about it.

It is not really antagonism to free silver that actuates the Harters, the Traceys and the Williamses. They are actuated by the same inspiring motive that spurs the silver men to aggressive energy—the desire for renomination and election

Silver Only a Local Issue.

As Hancock said of the tariff, silver is a local issue. The Republicans would be in-terested as deeply as the Democrats, were there danger of the silver bill reaching the statute books. As it is, the lenders, Reed especially, believe they can afford to play dvantage. It remains to be seen whether the appeals from bankers in Republican districts will have the effect to induce the Republicans to help the Demo-crats of the House out of the condition of hitter wrangling into which the Bland hill

has plunged them.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was before the House to-day, and from Representative Henderson, of Iowa, a member of the committee and one of the most brilliant members on either side, it received such an excertation as it well deserves on an engagement previous to her marriage account of what might be almost called a and had failed. She was accepted a horizontal cut, amounting, as I stated in my letter of last evening, to about \$1,500,000. Mr. Henderson gave a partial revelation of the methods pursued by the Committee on after she and her husband separated. She the methods pursued by the Committee on Appropriations. The affairs of the District were left to a sub-committee of five who went carefully over the whole ground of the necessities of the District. Three of the five were Democrats imbued with the desire of all the Democrats of the Appropriations Committee to cut down all appropriations as low as possible, in the interests of partisan economy for this campaign only, and made such reductions in the estimates of the commissioners of the District as their consciences would permit.

A Million Knocked Off Blindly. The entire committee, with Holman at its head, cut these estimates about a million more, without investigation, taking little account of the report or opinions of the sub-committee, ignoring appeals from commissioners and citizens, caring for nothing but to make an exhibit of saving of so much in the appropriations for health, beauty,

comfort and education in the capital of the

For instance, in the matter of the approprintions for State and county roads, the mmittee went over all the routes proposed to be improved and repaired. In books provided for the purpose they made careful memoranda in regard to the recommendations of the commissioners and the apparent necessities of the place. Those books were never opened in the general committee: the sub-committee was not permitted to present its estimates, arrived at by such intelligent methods. A tremendon cut was made, without inquiry or judgment The most senseless cuts were made in the street, sewer, water and educational approprintions. For the garbage service no enough was appropriated to pay for carrying away the slope of the city. The approprintion for free school books was cut down to less than one-half the amount given by the last Congress. For new school build-ings about \$150,000 was asked, but the committee, knowing that hundreds of children are denied educational privileges on account

of a lack of room in the school buildings, cut this appropriation down to a little over \$30,000. Even the Dog Catcher Suffers, A striking instance of the feverish anxi-ety of Mr. Holman and his friends to go to the extreme length of their tether in the cheese-paring process is found in the office of dog catcher. Mr. Einstein, a relative of "Jaky" Einstein, who is immortal with all poker players as a shrewd manipulator of be cards, is the official dog catcher of the District. His salary is \$1,200 a year. With this he maintains his family, his horse, employs his assistants, keeps up his supply of nets and other paraphernalia of his important office, and pays the expense of sending the condemned curs to the happy hunting grounds, for which performance he has the excellent taste to select Friday of each

week as the proper day for such work.

Mr. Einstein was called before the committee and put through a severe civil service examination as to the necessity for his calling and the profits accruing from it. his calling and the profits accruing from it. He assured them that no one could perform the duties and maintain his equipment for less than the salary now paid, without pinching himself more than should be required of him. The committee cut Mr. Einstein's salary from \$1,200 to \$900.

Einstein's salary from \$1,500 to \$200.

This is the grandest sort of statesmanship, and the dogs will appreciate it highly.

Dogs seem to spring spontaneously from the soil or atmosphere of Washington like lice st Cairo, fleas at Naples, flies at Bologna, bedbugs at Cadiz, geese at Rome, thistles in Scotland and jiggers in the Carolinas. The curs that fall into the ready embrace of Mr. Einstein are a small proportion of the

entire rumber whose combined music silences all other voices of the night.

Demonstrated Need of a Change The dog tax of \$2 is one of the most important sources of revenue of the District, and the "lost dog" column is an exceedingly lucrative one to the local newspapers. Mr. Einstein's salary should have been increased that he might employ more assistance. In-stead of that it is reduced one-fourth, and a corresponding mcrease in the number of nameless, homeless, unvouched-for mon-grels may be expected, with an excess of volume to the midnight charms which, is to be hoped, will give much musical pleasure to the esthetic soul of Mr. Holman.

All this proves the need of another form of government for the District. The governing power which will be intelligent and adequate is not easy to devise, in view of the dual responsibility, but when such outrages as the present appropriation bill are per-petrated in the name of economy the time cannot be far distant when the people will cannot be far distant when the people will rise in their might, as the partisan orators say, and prevent the dismemberment and wreck of the beautiful Capital City at the hands of rural statesmen whose only con-cern is to make a "record" which will con-tribute to their renomination and election in their respective "deestricts."

I must not neglect to state that in this aring process neither the gas monopoly nor the electric light company, which are one and the same, were touched, though the rates for public service are higher for gas than in any other city of the country, and more than 125 per cent more is paid for the electric lights used than is paid for similar

lights in other cities.

Hill's Boom Meets a Blight. The result of the municipal elections in New York yesterday, when such extraordi-nary gains were made by the Republicans and independent Democrats, have led the Hill men to be somewhat thoughtful to-day. Senator Hill himself was kept well em-ployed by his fellow Senators explaining why it all happened. His solution was not considered as lucid as it might have been. It is plain to be seen that these elections have had a somewhat blighting effect on the Hill boom. How far it will extend no

The public need not be surprised if Gor-man should within a short time spring into prominence almost equal to that of Hill. It is thought by many here that Gorman is watching carefully the dates of the Demo cratic conventions, especially of the South-ern States, and that before they are well under way, and before many of the delegawill have his boom ripe, and that a great demonstration will be made in his behalf. Others say, however, that the Senator will not invite antagonism by vaulting into the arena at this time, but that he will train as a dark horse up to the day of the conven-tion, even giving the Maryland delegation at the outset to the candidate who will be likely to do him the most good when the

break comes. Gorman's Opinion of the Result. Mr. Gorman is said to have expressed to his most intimate triends to-day a fear that the result of the New York elections of yesterday would give so serious a check to the Hill boom as to make it a far less formidable weapon than it was expected it will be for the making or breaking of candi-

Another important feature of the re sult of the elections is the gain by the Republicans of a majority in nearly all of the boards of supervisors in the most im-portant counties. This will give the Republicans an unexpected advantage in the appointment of officers of the elections, as, ugh these officers consist of two repre sentatives of each party at each polling place, the Republicans may control by means of the superior character of the persons of that party appointed or approved by the supervisors.

The Nevinses and the Blaines.

A gentleman who has known the Nevin family for long years, even back to their residence in Columbus when Nevins pere was passing through his palmy period, tells me that the whole family were always eccentric, fond of adventure, delighting in the spectacular, and never evading notoriety. He declares that it is his belief, from the gossip of near friends of the tamily, that Marie Nevins seized with avidity upon her marriage with and sepa-ration from young Jim Blaine as an advertisement which would enable her to secure a lucrative position on the stage. What such an advertisement would be worth to an actress can be estimated al most to a dollar by any theatrical manager. Miss Nevins had attempted to secure had tailed. She was accepted at once at a good salary by one of the shrewdest managers in was never popular in society in Washington, as asserted by some writers on this tremendously important subject. She never was in Washington "Society" in the true meaning of that word. She had her circle, as any one has, but it was not "Society."

Mrs. Baine Not in Society. A word as to Mrs. Secretary Blaine's A word as to Mrs. Secretary Blaine's temper and other qualities so often alluded to in newspaper gossip. Mrs. Blaine is unpopular with Washington "society" women. She has the ability, the philosophy, the contempt for shams, that have made "Gail Hamilton" famous as a critical and cynical writer upon political and social affairs. She has a wholesome contempt for the "society" woman who spends her whole time preparing for and making her rounds of senseless calls, and in devotion to teas and small gossip, and sometimes harmless and sometimes venomous tattle. She has not concealed this contempt. Forced into society at times on account of the high official station of her husband for long years her epigrammatic sarcasms directed at society and society women were often stinging, and were more annoying for the reason that their full impact was often act. reason that their full import was often not more than half comprehended. It is that which has made her unpopular. It is an unpopularity of which any sensible woman might be proud.

FORTY INSURANCE COMPANIES

Interested in a Complicated Suit at Mem-

phis Involving Over a Million. MEMPHIS, March 2.-In the case of the various marine insurance companies who had paid losses to the owners of cotton, destroved in the great fire in the Memphis compress at the navy yard in 1887, suing the fire companies which had issued policies on the cotton to the compress company and suing the compress company for damages for failing to collect the insurance and for the deficit in full insurance, Judge Hammond this morning sustained the jurisdiction of the Federal Court by removal from the Chancery Court and overruled the motion to remand the case. The result is that there are 180 cases

going shead in the two courts.

But lawyers have agreed to have only one trial, and to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the great case will be heard before Judge amond and Special Chancellor Leham, sitting together, but each acting within his own jurisdiction. The amount involved is \$1,210,375, and about 40 insurance companies all over the United States are inter-

THE INDIANAPOLIS TROUBLES.

President Frenzel, of the Street Railroad

Company, Sued for Contempt. INDIANAPOLIS, March 2 -The street car troubles are held now in court, and the length of time they remain there depends upon the will of Judge Taylor. To-day the contempt proceedings against President Frenzel for locking the barns against Reeciver Steele, occupied the time in argu-ment, and this alternoon the Judge said he would hold his decision for a few days.

THE NEW YORK SPLIT

Causing Disgusted Democrats on the Outside to Talk Loud.

BOSS PLATT HELPING IT ALONG. Some Political Utterances Drawn Out by the Faction Fight.

GROVER'S SILENCE BEING CRITICISED

PROW A STAFF CORRESPONDENT ! NEW YORK, March 2.-Prominent Western Democratic politicians visiting New York express their deep disgust at the status of the family quarrel in this State. "They're a - selfish, provincial, one-

horse crowd," remarked one of these, hotly, speaking of the New York Democrats. They want the earth and want to divide it up among themselves. They would see the whole national Democratic party in ruins before they would stop wrangling over a New York Alderman. It has been so in every election. They are not Democrats. They don't know what Democracy is. Democrats believe in the rule of the majority. Democracy means majority rule or it doesn't mean anything. To the so-called Democrat of New York it means to have your own way in any event, 'or down comes the shanty.' Out in my State we acquiesce in the will of the majority of the party, and the man who won't do that is never called a Democrat afterward. Nothing short of the most extraordinary causes can justify boltng. I do not say it is never justifiablebut it is a desperate remedy, to be applied only in desperate cases. Here it is a chronic thing. There are generally two or three sets of bolters. They all call themselves Democrats, too. They make me tired!

A Dult Thad in Pickle, "The worst of it is that these bolters sually choose some very important election in which to make their biggest kick. This is done because they know the party will be placed in imminent peril if they are not placated. That they have some purely local scheme to carry through makes no difference. It is a sort of political blackmail levied upon the party. The fact that this is a pivotal State and liable to go one way or the other is the only thing that makes the chronic bolters important. If it wasn't for that they would never be heard of—they wouldn't exist. I tell you the West is get ting tired of this business. Mark my words—there will be something dropped in the Chicago convention, and New York will

There is a good deal of this talk even among New York partisans. Some of it is quite amusing. While it is going on, the Republican managers very shrewdly side up with the disgruntled factions and encourage the row. One of Boss Platt's lieutenants is my authority for the statement that but for the wilv Boss the late mass meeting here of Democratic malcontents would have been a failure and the May convention would have failure and the May convenion in a never been heard of. Further inquiry satisfied me that there is much in this. Republican managers, quick to see the im-portance of the split should it become per-manent, packed the hall. The Cleveland crowd were allowed to engineer the proceedings, but fully half of the audience were Repub-licans, and these voted liberal supplies of enthusiasm at every step. They whooped up things all the way through. In the meantime, the bolters, Democrats, Mug-wumps and nondescripts bellowed and pawed up the earth in grand style, confi-dent that they were carrying all things be-fore them. When the Committee of Fifty went to Albany, therefore, they were so inflated with the sense of their importance that they claimed the majority of the De-mocracy of the entire State was behind This claim was anyhow necessary, it is true, because it is only upon the assump-tion that the February convention and the State Committee represented but a minority

standing in court. Republicans Egging Them On. But the carefully cooked meeting, fairly boiling over with enthusiastic indignation, soothed the consciences of the doubters. The engineering of this break cannot be laid to Republican sources, but there is plenty of evidence to be had now showing that the Republican managers skillfully threw themselves into the breach and made it wider and effectively permanent. It was the cleverest bit of political work ever ac-complished. It will only be really appre-ciated, however, should a New York candi-date be named at Chicago, and the consequent loss of this State to the Democracy continue the Republican party in national power. For once the Platt machine worked smoothly. "Divide and conquer" is the Republican motto and it has been communicated to the uttermost election districts of the State. The effects will be apparent in the bravery of the Cleveland bolters at Chi-

cago next June.

Will this second set of delegates be admitted to the convention and have a voice therein as to national Democratic candidates and the declaration of Democratic candidates and the declaration of Democratic principles? There are plenty of precedents for such a course. Possibly they will be allowed an equal share with the Hill delegates. That is what will be demanded nothing less. If this comes to pass the National Democracy will have effectually crushed the party organization in this State. It will make bolting respectable and pro-fitable and put a fresh whip in the hands of the political blackmailers of this city wherewith to scourge the national party.

What the Difference Hustrates. The status of the Democratic party of New York reminds me of the wise political utterances of a distinguished Missouri Democrat. We were discussing the situation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other evening,

when he said:

"It illustrates the folly of making the chief test of Democracy a blind belief in an intangible, shifting, uncertain percentage of taxation. The modern Democratic leader reduces Democracy to its lowest terms by making its sole aim and reason for exister the difference between 35 per cent and 45 per cent on imports. In general statement that is the difference between us and the Republicans on the tariff. From the party of Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden we have become by the forced processes of narrow minds a party of 10 per cent ad valorem. If it were a question of free trade and direct taxation it would at least he a distinct principle. it would at least be a distinct principle at issue. But we are asked to accept as a great vital principle a mere question of degree and that in the most intangible and general form-a question not susceptible of specific practical demonstration-a question that can never be settled because the exigencies that create it are constantly chang-ing—a question always fairly de-batable, on which we might be right to-day and wrong to-morrow— a question which involves so many conflict-ing individual interests that the nearest ap-

proach to legislative solution plunges us head over heels in discord. A degree of

a certain form of taxation can never be a

great vital principle. Are you aware I am as much of a tariff reformer as John G. Car-

lisle, and on that question am in full ac-

cord with the mass of my party; but how can I teach my son just approaching man-hood that this is Democracy? How the Youth Are Confused. "He reads the newspapers. He reads the elaborately rounded sentences of that great apostle of tariff reform, Grover Cleveland, as they appear in his numerous letters to clubs and individuals. He hears the camof the Constitution? Broken down and scattered in every direction. Now and then can be heard a study Democratic voice in Congress or on the stump crying out sgainst paternalism and resterating the doctrines of our fathers; but under the leadership of these modern political war-riors they are relegated to the rear, and we are told with penderous phraseology that Democracy is 10 per cent ad valorem! No wonder the party ties sit lightly upon the modern Democrat. Spoils of office and ad valorem!

If the bolting Cleveland wing of the New York Democracy is admitted to the floor of the Chicago Convention we'll see the grand spectacle of the representatives of the Empire State solennly presenting two distinct modern types—Spoils-of-Office Hill and Ad Valorem Cleveland. Perhaps the great national Democratic heart will not throb responsive to this. Perhaps there will be wise and convergence man on that floor who wise and courageous men on that floor who will fairly comprehend the political situation here, and, comprehending, will steer clear of the Scylla of Hill and the Charybdis of Cleveland by selecting a national candidate uncontaminated by contact with New York politics. We shall see.

Cleveland's Silence Causing Contempt. There is a distinct sentiment of regret ex-pressed by many of Cleveland's old-time supporters that he could be mirch his great reputation by maintaining silence when a prompt word from him would have closed up the Democratic ranks. He had it in his power to stay the revolt and would not speak. He has pursued the same tactics that he had adopted at the Mayoralty elec-tion, when the fate of the Democratic ticket was supposed to be trembling in the balance, and when the entire State was roused to meet the issues of the force bill and the Billion-Dollar Congress. He never said a word. The same men who are now acting in his name and interests were then acting outside of the party. He was not only silent in that party. He was not only silent in that struggle, but was even suspected of voting the mongrel ticket. The magnificent results hid his negative position from public view. But he 'lost ground in this State which he could not recover in a lifetime. There are thousands of anti-Cleveland men in New York to-day who were his friends before that election. The private and independent election. The private and independent citizen may bolt his party control, but never the leader and hope to lead again. He will never be forgiven and can never again be trusted. For that reason, if for no other, Cleveland's name was unmentioned and trusted by the server of the and unmentionable in a convention of the representatives of the Democratic party of New York. For that reason, if for no other, his nomination at Chicago would be yond question place this State in the Republican electoral column.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

Big Money for Pensions-Estimates That Show Raum's Liberality-The Fortification Bill to Occupy a Middle Ground in Expenditures. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- [Special.]-The

fortification bill and the pension appropriation bill are rapidly nearing completion and will probably be ready for presentation to the House in less than a week. The fortification bill will not be a large one, and will only carry such items of expenditures for purposes of coast and harbor defense as they deemed absolutely necessary and indispensable. The amount of the law for the present year was \$3,774,000 while that of last year was \$4,232,000 and of the preceding year only \$1,233,000. It is likely that the coming bill will in amount occupy a middle ground between the last named and the law for the current year.

In Commissioner Raum's estimates, from which the forthcoming pension bill will nec-essarily be based in a large degree, he calculates that \$147,000,000 will be required for culates that \$14',000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the coming fis-cal year, whereas the payments at the pres-ent time are averaging but little over \$10,-000,000 per month, from which it would ap-pear that not over \$125,000,000 would be needed for the whole of next year, instead

In the first eight months of the last fiscal year about \$87,000,000 were expended, while on the first eight months of the present fiscal year the amount was \$83,000,000-a decrease of \$4,000,000, and yet, notwithstanding that all the data at hand goes to show conclusively that no more will be required for pensions next year than has been required this year, or that \$125,000,000 will be amply sufficient on the basis of expenditures already made this year, Mr. Raum estimates for an increase of \$14,000,000 over and above this year's regular appropriation of \$133,-000.000, which of itself will probably be \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in excess of the requirements.

AN INVENTOR'S PLEA.

He Says Justice Is Withheld Because the Vanderbilts Oppose Him.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- [Special.]-Mr. Dewitt C. Haskins, of New York, had an informal hearing to-day before the House Committee on Patents in support of his bill now pending before that committee to extend his patent, claimed as an improvement in the art of tunneling. His invention is being used in the tunnel under

North river between the New York and Jersey City shores.

Although a quorum of the committee was lacking, Mr. Haskins submitted a statement for the benefit of the members present. He stated that three-fourths of the tunnel is now completed, and unless his patent is extended the work may languish or another party may come in and reap the benefit of his labor and experience. He said he had encountered determined and continual opposition from certain railroad companies, and he openly charged that the Vanderbills. Chauncey Depew and other metropolitan railroad magnates had thrown every ob-stacle in his way of the origin and construc-

tion of the tunnel. He said he spent large sums of money experimenting with his patent in connection with the tunnel, and he appealed to the members of the committee to report his ap plication for an extension favorably. An other hearing will be accorded him before any action is taken.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL DEFENDED. Captain Pratt Says Congressmen Pick Up Too Much Idle Talk About It.

CARLISLE, March 2 .- [Special.]-Captain R. H. Pratt, General Superintendent of the Indian school here, in speaking of the action of Congress in striking out the \$1,000 periodical allowance, said he was satisfied with whatever was done; that he was merely the servant of the United States, and when it chose to remove him it could be done. Continuing, he said:

Continuing, he said:

It may be best that this appropriation be cut off. This Indian institution is right, and the more they try to kill it the stronger it will grow. Congressman Mansur used the word "graduates" in saying that 70 of the Indians went back to savagery. Now, if he means that those joined their tribes and relapsed into their original state, I deny it, and ask for proofs. Many untrue statements have been circulated about the school, and Congressmen are picking up everything that would have a tendency to injure it.

Last September pupils were alieged to have come here, and ran away the next month. When near the Arency one of them satdown on a railroad track and was killed. Now the truth of the story is that the boys left a Catholic institution in Indiana, and a girl now in the school here had a talk with them. To her they stated that the cause of their leaving was the hard work, insufficient food, etc., there.

Two Breweries Crippled by a Strike. clubs and individuals. He hears the campaign speeches. From all these how is he to gain any knowledge of true Democracy? They tell him it is tariff reform. Can I tell him it is merely a question of ad valorem? Can anybody satisfy him just what the duties on this and that article ought to be? I caunot. I haven't seen or heard anybody who can. What of the grand old democratic principles LA CROSSE, WIS., March 2-Efforts to

AN OLD WAR REVIVED.

CARRIED BEFORE THIS CONGRESS.

The Patentees of the Bank Note Presses Now Idle at Washington

MAKE A NEW OFFER TO UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The war that raged so both in the summer of 1888 between the advocates and opponents of steam plate printing presses in the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing here is about to be renewed in this Congress. There are now in the bureau not in operation 18 of these steam plate printing presses, invented by a New York man named Milligan, for which the Government paid \$21,500. They were legislated out of use by a clause inserted in the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1890, providing that the presses should not be used in the bureau unless the patentees would accept a royalty of cent per 1,000 impressions printed from The Federal Manufacturing and them. Printing Company, of New York, which owns the presses, or rather the right to reowns the presses, or rather the right to re-ceive royalty from them, could not afford to accept such a rate of royalty, and the re-sult has been that the presses are now idle, aithough it is admitted that with them the work of printing the Government's notes, revenue stamps and securities could be done at less than half the cost incurred with hand presses, or at a saving of over \$100,000 a year.

Too Strong for the Government, The Plate Trinters' Assembly of the Knights of Labor were able, notwithstand-ing the combined opposition of the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to secure the abandon-ment of the presses in favor of hand presses, on the ground that the latter did better work, and the Fifty-first Congress did not see fit to revoke the action of the previous Congress in that regard.

After the steam presses were discontinued it was found necessary by the bureau to employ over a hundred new plate printers, and a little later they were obliged to work at night to keep up with the demand, and then there was a great dearth of stamps and notes. This dearth has continued to date, and ow the bureau has been forced to adopt letter presses in printing revenue stamps from raised cuts instead of plate presses from engraved plates. The typographical presses each do the work of ten plate printers, and not one plate printer is needed to run them, while one plate printer is required to run each steam plate printing

To-day W. G. Gibson, of New York, acting as attorney for the Federal Manufactur-ing and Printing Company, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations of the House and submitted a proposition asking that a provision be incorporated in the sundry civil bill for the coming fiscal year whereby the Bureau of Engraving and Printing might use the presses now lying idle. Under this proposed provision the patentees would be free to

Make a Reasonable Contract for royalty or they would be willing, Mr. Gibson declared, to confer all their royalty rights to the Government for \$38,000 nually for the 18 presses. Even with the

payment of this royalty the Government would save over \$100,000 a year.

Mr. Gibson claims that the Fiftieth Congress, in legislating these presses out of use in obedience to the clamor of men opposed to labor-saving machinery in any form, joined hands with the mob that used to destroy power looms and break up mowing

and reaping machines.

He also called attention to the fact tha the American nation is about to hold a great exposition at Chicago in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus to let the world witness the progress made by our people, particularly in labor saving machinery. Yet Congress has itself obliged the Secretary of the Treasury to discon-tinue the use of steam plate printing presses and go back to a mode of printing that was in vogue before Columbus landed on our

AGAINST DAYS OF GRACE.

The Executive Committee of America Bankers Begins the Movement,

NEW YORK, March 2.-The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association held a special meeting to-day at the directors' room of the American Exchange National Bank, this city, and unanimously decided to hold the seventeenth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association in San Francisco, September 7 and 8, 1892.

The council adopted the report of the Committee on Schools of Finance and Economy, and authorized the preparation of a bill for the abolition of days of grace to be adopted by the Legislatures of the several States.

Improving the Northern Red River. WINNIPEG, MAN., March 2 -At a meet ing of the joint committee of the City Council and the Board of Trade on Red river navigation improvement held here, Major Ruttan presented a report submit ting a memorial to the Government of Can ada praying that \$500,000 be authorized by Parliament in improving the navigation of the Red river so that that stream would be passable for steamers from Lake Winnipeg to the North Dakota line.

The Fight Between Labor-Saving Machinery and Labor to Be

SALE OF LAND BY THE UNITED STATES Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to sell and convey to the purchaser or purchasers all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to all that certain parcel of ground, belonging to the United States, situate in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, at the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley, in the Fourth ward of said city, fronting one hundred eet on west side of Penn avenue and extending northwardly along the west line of Garrison alley, preserving the same width, to low-water line of the Allegheny river, subject, however, to such public easements as exist thereon and thereover. Depot Quartermaster's office, Washington, D. C. February 6, 1892. Under the provisions of the above quoted act of Congress, approved May 21, 1890, and by direction of the Secretary of War. I will offer for sale at public auction at the Stock Exchange building, 115 Fourth avenue, in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1892, at 11 o'clock A. M., for cash, the property described in said act, together with such improvements thereon as belong to the United States, subject to the conditions set forth in said act, and subject also to the terms and conditions named in the printed circular of this date, copies of which will be furnished on application to the undersigned or to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Allegheny Arsenal, where also a plat of the ground can be seen. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to accept any bid or bids subject to the conditions will be required at the time of sale, and an adjournment of one hour will be taken to enable the highest bidder to comply with this requirement, in default of which, at the expiration of the time specified the sale will be declared void, and the (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) taken to enable the highest bidder to comply with this requirement, in default of which, at the expiration of the time specified, the sale will be declared void, and the property will then and there be reoffered for sale. Payment of the remainder of the purchase money must be made upon delivery of duly executed deed or deeds for the property purchased, or the property may be resold, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. The cost of all conveyancing will be borne by the purchaser. GEORGE H. WEEKS, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A. JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer, Room No. 9, Exchange Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

The undersigned, assignee of William Flord, will offer for sale, by public auction, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at main entrance of Court House, the following described property, situate

SALEOF LAND BY THE UNITED STATES at Pittsburg, Pa. Be it enacted by the

No. 9 Congress Street,

in the Seventh ward, Pittsburg, fronting 80 feet on Congress street, and extending back about 89½ feet to Elm street, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. The lot is well situated for church or dwelling purposes, less than half a square from the Central Traction Railway, and within five minutes of Court House, Postoffice, etc. The property subject to yearly ground rent of \$15. Possession on delivery of deed.

Terms of sale—One-fourth cash on delivery of deed, the residue of the purchase money in three yearly payments, with in-

livery of deed, the residue of the purchase money in three yearly payments, with interest, secured by judgment bond and mortgage, with the right to pay and discharge the lien at the pleasure of the purchaser. The premises may be examined at any time before sale.

For further information apply to THOS. FLOYD. Assignee.

Or THOS. M. MARSHALL, Attorney.

A. J. PENTECOST. Auctioneer.
1e18-42-18,29,23,25,27-ma1,3,5,8,10

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Auction sale of glass and queensware, ommencing Monday, February 29, at 2 P. M. Entire stock to be closed out, no reserve Sale positive. Sale to continue one week only. Sale every morning at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 p. M., at 17 Sixth street, Pittsburg.

> A. M. YOUNG, ASSIGNEE.

AUCTION SALE AT THE RESIDENCE.

Fine furniture, carpets, music box, range, etc., THURSDAY, March 3, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 622 Ward street, Oakland. Take Fifth avenue and Atwood street cars

to the door.

Fine mahogany chamber suites with Tennessee marble and French mirror, walnut folding bed, cost\$150; eiegant hair mattresses, fine bookcase, leather reading chair, leather top table, handsome hall rack, cost\$125; fine music box and stand, walnut sideboard and extension table, leather dining chairs, parlor furniture, chairs, rocker, taoles, cabinets, easels, pictures, curtains, rugs, etc.; elegant Brussels carpets on rooms, halls and stairs, pillows and bolsters, bedding, etc. Fine steel kitchen range, cost \$55; kitchen and laundry furniture. Sale positive. House open after \$ 0 clock morning of sale. HENRY AUCTION CO.,

fe28-169-mwThsu

Ar Auctioneers.

Ar Auction.

Fine furniture, carpets, Hardman upright pianoforte, etc., FRIDAY, March 4, at 10 o'clock, at the rooms of the Henry Auction Company, 24 and 26 Ninth st. The furnishment of a fine residence moved to the store, Hardman upright piano, almost new, cost \$500; fine chamber furniture, cubinet organ, hall rack, plush parlor suite, oak folding bed, walnut sideboard, tables, chairs, etc.; also a large line of new suites in oak and walnut, parlor suites uphoistered in tapestry, plush and haircloth; wardrobes, sideboards, cabinets, desks, tables, chairs and rockers, pictures and ornaments, Brussels and ingrain carpets for rooms, halls and stairs, kitchen furniture, etc., Sale positive, HENRY AUCTION CO., Auctioneers, mih3-84

AUCTION SALE

\$20,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes To quit business, at Kalbfell's old estab-lished Central Shoe House, 540 Smithfield street. Sales daily at 2 and 7 p. M. J. A. ROBINSON, Auctioneer. fe17-49-17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, m h 1, 3, 5 HARRY B. SMITHSON & HARRY MOORE,

GENERAL AUCTIONEELS,
Office room 58 Eisner Building, Fitth avenue
and Wood street. Sales of furniture
and household goods at residences
a specialty. Terms reasonable.

AT LATIMERS.

0 MINUTES'

Investigation will convince any person that our stock of elegant CARPETS is offered away below prices usually asked for such fine qualities. We show 100 styles of elegant

BRUSSELS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH,

They'll Cost \$1.25 Ordinarily. A spot cash purchase of 115 rolls of PURE ALL-WOOL INGRAINS enables us to offer you

75c Quality at 50c. There are many other just such bargains if

you'll come and see. P. S .- 1,000 WHITE QUILTS go this week at \$1 EACH.

T. M. LATIMER, 138 and 140 Federal Street.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

TO LET. BUSINESS

Corner Wood and Diamond

CHOICE PROPERTIES.

Now occupied by

SHUMAN BROS.

Inquire of

FOR RENT.

MERCANTILE BLOCK,

On New Grant st., near Union station, Seventh ave, and Liberty st.,

FOR SALE-

EAST END HOUSES. \$5,500—8

\$6,000—Just completed, 9 rooms, laundry, bath, bay windows, front and back stairs (87) \$4,000—6 rooms, attic, bath, laundry. (38) \$5,580—9 rooms (very elegantly finished), laundry, bath. (85) \$6,800—9 rooms, hardwood mantels, tile facings and hearths, laundry, 2 w. c., front and back stairs. (16) Call or send for permits to examine these, w. A. HERRON & SONS, fe28-204-3-5-8

CHOICE OFFICES

For rent in the

NEW GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK BUILDING. Wood and Diamond streets.

Well lighted, most centrally located, all

NO. 7 SIXTH AVENUE.

EAST END.

PENN AVENUE,

\$15,500.

J. H. COLEMAN & CO., 6212 Penn avenue, E. E. OFFICES

FIDELITY BUILDING 121 and 123 Fourth avenue,

MODERATE RENTS.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES. MANUFACTURING SITES, COAL LANDS.

Real Estate and Financial Agents,

CHOICE OFFICES

91 and 93 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg. fe20-80

BARGAIN. \$4,500.

On paved street, three minutes' from Wylle avenue cars. Frame house of seven rooms and finished attic. Lot 48x155 to LIGGETT BROS.

FOR SALE-

fe27-57-D BANK STATEMENTS.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand \$70,030 61 Due from banks and bankers \$346 021 01 Leans and discounts \$64,568 23 Real estate, rurniture and fix-67,500 00 186 89 6,0:6 91 \$1,294,395 65

LIABILITIES.

Dividends unpaid

State of Pennsylvania, County of Alle-

Correct—Attest:
CHAS, B. McLEAN,
GEO. W. SIMONDS,
WM. F. WILSON,
Directors.
mh3-49 INSTALLMENT

Money loaned on mortgages payable at periods to suit the borrower.

FIDELITY TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY. 121 and 123 Fourth Avenue.

CHANCE,

BLACK & BAIRD, 95 FOURTH AVE.

3 Choice 6-Story Warehouses,

And adjoining the new Bindley Hardware Company and C. D. and P. Telephone Exchange buildings, each floor 29x95, with pri-vate office, vault, elevator; steam heat fur-

BLACK & BAIRD,

95 FOURTH AVE. mh2-99

Neat new houses of fine appearances, mod-ern fixtures; location very accessible. \$5,600-8 rooms, reception hall, laundry, rooms, bath, laundry, storage 56,000—Just completed, 9 rooms, laundry,

mprovements. Possession positively given April 1, 1892. GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK

R. R. and Highland Avenue. 35 FT. FRONT FOR

Rents for \$1,024 per year. This must be sold

PURCHASERS RESIDENCE PROPERTIES.

Call on or address DAVID SHAW & CO.,

152 FOURTH AVE.

Hamilton Building. FINEST IN THE CITY.

House and lot 58x144 feet, Muriel st., S. S. Lot 50x213 feet, Center av., Twentieth ward city.
Lot 25x130 feet, cor. Fulton and Webster
sts., city. Cheap.
JNO. A. WILSON,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE State of Pennsylvania, at close of business February 29, 1892:

\$1,294,393 (5 I, Wm. R. Christian, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemily swear that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and beltef. WM. R. CHRISTIAN, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1892. GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public,

MORTGAGES.