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The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1893. VOLUME XXXV. NO. 44

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The U. S. House of Representatives Discuss the Situation Between the Countries Concerned.

Speeches by Messrs. Geary and McCreary—Latter Protests Against Summary Expulsion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—In the House of Representatives Mr. Outhwaite presented an order for the consideration of the McCreary bill to amend the Geary Exclusion act from day to day until disposed of. The order was adopted and Mr. McCreary opened the debate on the bill. He said it effected conciliation between the two great countries concerned. There were 100,000 Chinese in this country, and if passed it would save billions of dollars to the United States and at the same time meet the widespread demand for discontinuance of undesirable Chinese immigration. He reviewed the treaties between China and the United States, and the legislation leading up to the passage of the Geary act. This bill simply gave the Chinese in this country six months' additional time in which to register, they having declined to do so, on the advice of their attorneys, pending the decision of the Supreme court. The Chinese had able lawyers who advised them not to register, as the law would be declared unconstitutional. The fact that but five of the nine justices of the Supreme court could be found of the opinion that the Geary law was constitutional certainly shows that these attorneys had good grounds for their advice. He said the Chinese who acted on the advice of their attorneys should have an opportunity to register. To transport the 85,000 Chinament who have not registered would cost the Government, according to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, $7,000,000. Over 85,000, he said, are anxiously waiting for Congress to decide their fate, and thousands of American missionaries in China are waiting with fear and trembling lest, if we are precipitous, the Chinese may in their wrath retaliate upon them. McCreary said in conclusion that the expulsion of the Jews from Russia or the Huguenots from France was not more barbarous than would be our action if we forced 85,000 Chinamen to depart because they have been misled by their lawyers.

Mr. Geary, who was granted leave to proceed without limit, began with an indignant denial of the reflections made upon the Pacific coast people in their war upon the Chinese. The Moors were not expelled, the Jews were not driven out, the Huguenots were not forced from their homes because they refused to obey the laws of the country in which they resided.

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee was not more humane than he, not more Christian than he. "While I do not believe Chinese are entitled to any new rights," said he, "if I believed this bill would give us a settlement of this question, give us an opportunity to regulate their stay here and prevent more from coming, I would vote for it. I am against it because I believe it only temporizes with the situation. We will offer amendments which we believe would make the bill effective. If they are rejected we will vote against it." He went on to speak of the adverse criticism of a bill that bore his name. He spoke of the resolutions adopted by different religious bodies, all, strange to say, in the same phraseology, demanding immediate repeal of the Geary law. "What right," he asked, "had any church to ask Congress to do anything?" He had supposed the line between church and state was sharply drawn in this country. He did not deny the sacred right of petition, but churchmen must petition as individuals and not invoke the influence of the church. Ever since 1882, when the United States declared its hostility to Chinese, there never was an hour when by fraud and duplicity Chinese were not trying at all the borders of the United States to break into this country. China, knowing this, could have stopped violation of the law, but China remained silent. There is no room for sympathy for China. She has never neglected an opportunity to defraud the United States. The surplus earnings of the Chinese, which they had carried back to China, amount to the enormous sum of $500,000,000. Do you wonder why we do not like the Chinese in California? If in any one of your Eastern states 100,000 laborers were sapping from your wealth $50,000 a day in surplus earnings, would you not want to get rid of them? They are an army of leeches, not laborers."

"Haven't they given value received?" asked Mr. Baker of New Hampshire.

Mr. Geary said he believed now in protecting the American laborer against the pauper laborer as well as the product of pauper labor.

"Why don't you extend the limit," asked Mr. Baker, "so as to include other foreigners besides Chinese?"

"I have a bill in this House now," replied Mr. Geary, "to prevent immigration. Will you vote for it, as I will?"

Mr. Baker—I believe in revising our treaties first.

Mr. Geary (contemptuously)—Some people seem to believe we have not got our growth yet; that before legislating we must consult the wishes of foreign countries. (Applause.)

Mr. Baker—We are not too old to be honest.

Proceeding, Mr. Geary insisted that a photograph afforded the only sure means of identification. He denied that it would require $7,000,000 to enforce the Geary law. If the officers of the administration had done their duty on May 5 the present condition would not have been presented and there would be no occasion for extension.

In reply to a question by Mr. McCreary as to whether the $25,000 appropriated would have been sufficient, Mr. Geary declared the Chinese would take no risk of being sent back to China. Rather than do that they would voluntarily have left our border. The $25,000, by demonstrating our intention to enforce the law, would have been as effective as $25,000,000. (Applause.) He denounced the administration for violation of party faith and the party platform, and although he loved his party it was his duty to condemn the Democratic officers who had betrayed their trust. If they had violated the law they must go down. He had no fault to find with the Treasury Department, but the action of the Attorney-General in defying the law could not be defended. It had been made the duty of Democrats to denounce and condemn him. He called attention to a statement in the morning papers to the effect that the Chinese Minister had accepted the McCreary bill as satisfactory. "What a spectacle we present," he said. "Could we not modify any laws bearing on foreign people, traffic, for instance, without securing the consent of foreign ministers." He intimated that the Chinese Minister had had a hand in the preparation of the Everett bill, of which the McCreary bill was a modification.

Mr. Geary then proposed amendments which he said would perfect the bill—namely, a photographing clause and definition of the term "Chinese laborer."

Mr. Geary closed with an eloquent plea to the Democratic party to do the Pacific coast justice. "Over 95 per cent. of the Chinese," said he, "live west of the Rockies. Not a Democrat at either end of the capitol is unpledged to the doctrine of local self-government. Give us local self-government. When you from the South came up battling for white supremacy we joined with you. Do not let it be said now that a Democratic congress has stricken us down when we who recognized the justice of your contention asked you to free us from the accursed bane of the yellow slave." (Tremendous applause.)

ALL NIGHT SESSION.

The U. S. Senate's Long Sitting—Allen, of Nebraska, Talks for Nearly Fifteen Hours.

An Oratorical Fight to a Finish—Continuous Debate of Forty-Eight Hours Expected.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 12.—The usual methods by which controversies over legislation are settled have failed to carry, and the world is now watching the decision of the great financial question by a test of physical endurance. This peculiar condition is a necessity under the rules by which the Senate operates. All day yesterday there were evidences of preparation for the fight. A few Senators were in the chamber, but a glance into the cloak rooms and a peep into the committee rooms showed many of them sleeping, husbanding their strength for the siege. The forces on both sides were divided so as to give each other relief by taking up defense of their position in turn. The employes of the Senate likewise separated into relays in anticipation of continuous work. The address of every Senator was carefully revised up to date, and the Congressional Record has compiled a mass of interesting information as to the usual haunts of Senators in order that those who drifted away might be tracked to their lairs. In the committee rooms couches and blankets were prepared and everything possible done to make comfortable the situation in which the Senators found themselves.

As the hour of 6 o'clock approached, at which time it was known that the signal guns for the beginning of the contest would be sounded, the gradual filling up of the seats on the floor and in the galleries made it evident that the fight was to go on and the public would watch it through. Many members of the House were present. The galleries did not contain an unoccupied seat, and in the doorways a mass of humanity clamored for admission. The silver men had considerable advantage over their opponents, and they were free to admit their pleasure over the conditions. While they can rest in committee rooms and lobbies, leaving only on guard one speaker and Dubois to see that a quorum is present, it is obligatory on the friends of repeal to remain in their places.

The night session was a peculiar one. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, took the floor at 5:15 in the afternoon and without any interruption, excepting such as was purely incidental, held the floor all night. He proved himself an able and indefatigable talker; at no time did his voice fail him, and even when the clerk was calling the roll to secure a quorum, he stood erect and ready to proceed with his remarks. Not for one moment did he falter or lose his self-possession, or show that he was talking against time. He didn't wait for an instant, but with great vigor expounded his financial views. Although he was talking against time he was listened to with attention by the Senators present. During the early part of the evening the galleries were packed to repletion and they remained so until two o'clock. Then they began to lose their occupants, but several hundred persons remained, including two ladies who had been in the gallery since ten o'clock. The freshest man on the floor was Mr. Allen. Mr. Voorhees was utterly worn out; he would occasionally take a book in his hand, his head would soon fall upon his chest and his eyes would close in slumber. Other Senators who desired to refresh themselves with sleep retired to comfortable lounges in the clerk's room, but Mr. Voorhees, in attending to his duty was compelled to remain in the hall without rest.

Probably never before in the life of the United States legislature was there seen such an exhibition of physical endurance as that shown by Senator Allen. He concluded his speech on the stroke of eight o'clock, having thus been on the floor 14½ hours. During the time he occasionally sipped from a cup of tea, but this was his only nourishment. When he finished his eyes were as clear, his voice as strong and his gestures as vigorous as when he took the floor. His respites were few, when he sent to the clerk to have read certain exceptions, but even then he remained upon his feet without the slightest evidence of fatigue. Mr. Allen's speech breaks all previous records, and his powers of endurance won for him the admiration of those who were opposed to his tactics. Prior to this Senator Faulkner was the record breaker, he having held the floor for thirteen hours during the long debate on the force bill.

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THE HOOPER CASE.

Statement Made by Dr. Cousens as to Mrs. Hooper's Past History.

Two Years Since She Developed Insanity and Was Placed in an Asylum.

[Special to the COLONIST.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Interest still centres round the Hooper mystery. Dr. Cousens, of this city, who gave Hooper a certificate that Mrs. Hooper was insane, in an interview said, about two years ago Mrs. Hooper was in Ottawa Convalescent Home suffering from a mild form of insanity, and Mr. Hooper asked him if he would have any objection to giving a written opinion of what would be best to do with her under the circumstances, as she could not remain any longer at the institution. Dr. Cousens certified to the effect that restraint for a short time under kindly and intelligent influence would be beneficial and might result in a perfect cure. There was no doubt at this time that Mrs. Hooper was suffering from a mild form of insanity, having illusions on some matters, principally religious. In body she was perfectly healthy and usually harmless. Dr. Cousens had known Mrs. Hooper for five years, but had not attended her professionally for about three or four years before.

In his opinion she was always "silly," but until the time she went to the asylum the malady had never appeared in the same form. She never complained of any harshness on the part of her husband at any time. On his part there was nothing noticeable out of the ordinary. Dr. Cousens explained to Hooper that while he thought Mrs. Hooper would be better in an asylum, it would be necessary to send her to Kingston for the regular papers to be filled in, as in no case would an unofficial order be of any service. From other sources it is learned that the officials at the Convalescent home were anxious to have Mrs. Hooper removed, for her manner had suddenly developed to a violent form and Miss McConnell, now dead, then matron of the home, was the victim of an attack from the demented woman which caused her to be laid up for some days. Hooper was at a loss, apparently, to know what to do, and then it came about that application was made to have his wife admitted to an asylum.

INDIGNANT DR. PARKER.

LONDON, Oct 12.—Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple (Congregationalist), surprised a large audience of his parishioners, this evening, by making a hot attack on the established church. He is understood to have been irritated by the unyielding attitude of the recent church congress at Birmingham, and therefore to have taken his first opportunity to avenge the score. At the opening of his address, Dr. Parker said that the Right Rev. Frederick Temple, Bishop of London, had forbidden Canon James W. Leight to attend a temperance meeting at the City Temple. "If any Bishop stoop to such a course as this, said Dr. Parker, "there is but one party guiltier than he, and that is the party submitting to these conditions. I do not hesitate to declare here that one of the first spiritual needs of London is that such a Bishop as the Bishop of London be expelled from his Bishopric." Dr. Parker then spoke with much keenness of the relation between churchmen and nonconformists. No clergyman of the established church, he said, could confer honor on non-conformists by attending the meeting. This was a question of Christian spirit and not one of privilege or patronage. The non-conformists should not allow the idea to prevail that they courted the friendship of churchmen. They should be hospitable and courteous towards the men of the established church, but should never go so far that their hospitality and courtesy should be mistaken for servility.

CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Le Caron, the spy, states that the Clan-Na-Gael is reorganizing, and that Redmond's speech at Dublin was an appeal to young men to be ready for active work in the future.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Advices last evening from Lens say that disturbances were continued through the night. Riotous processions were repeatedly charged upon and dispersed by the cavalry. Miners' houses were wrecked by the explosion of a dynamite bomb and the inmates had a narrow escape.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—A train on the Trans-Caucasian railroad, on which was being carried a large sum of money to pay the soldiers of the garrison at Batoum, was attacked at Nigoita last night by brigands, who succeeded in securing the money. Several gendarmes were in charge of the treasure, and when the robbers boarded the train and made known their errand, a desperate encounter ensued. The robbers were successful, although four of the gang were killed, and managed to get away with the booty before the arrival of the military, whose assistance was asked. Three gens d'armes on the train were killed.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lieut.-General Farrar died to-day from the effects of injuries sustained, yesterday morning, while trying to escape from a fire in the house in which he lodged. General Farrar was on the active list in the army until October 10, 1892, when he was retired. He was formerly a member of the Indian staff corps.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—There was a sale of 3,000 bales of sheepskins at the wool exchange to-day. A large selection of Victorians was comprised in the offerings. The competition was brisk. Long and short wool merinos sold at from par to a farthing advance, compared with the prices at the last sales. Cross breeds were unchanged. Continental buyers made few purchases. But few of the offerings were withdrawn.

ROME, Oct. 11.—L'Aeronaut says that M. Charbonnet, who was married three days ago, set out with his bride and two friends to go in a balloon over the Alps to France. Yesterday the balloon struck a glacier in the Italian Alps, the car was smashed and all the travellers were thrown out. Charbonnet was killed instantly and his wife and friends were injured severely.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—The Central Committee of the International Parliamentary League met here to-day. They decided to request Mr. Gladstone to introduce and bring under discussion in the British Parliament a bill pledging the British Government to favor the establishment of a permanent court for the arbitration of international disputes.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A report has reached here from Calcutta to the effect that there has been a serious disturbance at Cabul.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 12.—It is expected that the combined forces of the government and the chartered company, numbering about 800 men, will soon attack King Lobengula's kraal.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 12.—Scattered parties of insurgents in Santa Fe, Argentine, are plundering and killing foreign settlers. The authorities have promised to restore order.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—Senor Gonzales has resigned the Interior portfolio to-day. It is probable that the Cabinet will be reconstructed.

CAPITAL NOTES.

An International Courtesy—Canada at the Antwerp Exhibition—Chinese Returns.

Dangerous Grain Samples—Manitoba School Case to Be Argued Tuesday.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—An application was received to-day through Sir Julian Pauncefote for permission to allow the Manhattan Old Guards, of New York, to pass through Canada with side arms and accoutrements, en route to Chicago for the Manhattan day celebration at the Fair. The Dominion Government showed its good will by promptly acceding to the request.

M. Van Bruyssel, Belgian Consul General, interviewed Sir John Thompson to-day in reference to Canada participating officially in the International Exhibition at Antwerp next year. In as much as the Dominion took part in a similar exhibition at Antwerp, eight years ago, it seems doubtful whether anything will be done on an extensive scale ot the coming exhibition, but it is suggested that a handsome agricultural trophy might be erected, which would do much towards attracting the attention of Belgian agriculturists to this country.

During the past month 82 Chinese paid the poll tax at Vancouver, 93 at Victoria and 1 at Westminster, or a total of 176. In September, last year, 92 Chinese entered at Vancouver and 63 at Vancouver, or a total of 155.

A. P. Davis, of Worcester, England, and John Roberts, of North Wales, two British farm delegates, returned from their visit to Manitoba and the Northwest to-day. They had an interview with Hon. Mr. Daly, and expressed themselves delighted with everything they had seen in the course of their tour.

Controllers Wallace and Wood have arranged to meet delegations of milk producers and dealers in Toronto on the 21st inst., to hear the representatives of those two branches of trade in regard to the adoption of uniform sizes of milk packages and the advisability of requiring the stamping of capacity on those packages.

The World's Fair authorities have stopped the distribution of samples of grain in the counties of the different States and the Canadian Provinces, in consequence of their being found infested with the caterpillars of the small moth and grain weevil. Entomologist Fletcher says these pests are well-known, and no danger need be apprehended in Canada, as the climate generally kills them. The grain affected may be easily and cheaply disinfected with bisulphide of carbon.

The Supreme court finished its Quebec list yesterday afternoon, and, before rising, fixed Tuesday next as the date for the commencement of the hearing of argument in the Manitoba School case.

Elzebert Roy, Secretary of the Public Works Department, was married yesterday to Miss Helen Smith of this city.

An emphatic denial is given to the statement that last session the report of the Agriculture Committee of the House was tinkered with. For years past it has been the custom to report the evidence of witnesses only and not the speeches of members.

The Experimental Farm authorities are making forty-five tons of ensilage known as the Robertson mixture.

This autumn many farmers who have grown sunflowers this year, are following out the plan suggested by Prof. Robertson.

MEDIÆVAL METHODS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Times, commenting on the action in the United States' Senate to prevent the repeal of the silver bill by a resort to continuous sessions, says: "The determining of an economic question by an appeal to physical endurance is little removed from the mediaeval ordeal of battle, yet this old world remedy is being applied in the centre of the most essentially modern form of government."

The Standard says. "The silver party's tactics are not very democratic. They would have very hard names applied to them here."

The Daily Telegraph characterizes the proceedings as reducing legislation to an absurdity.

The Daily Chronicle says: "The spectacle is ludicrous and contemptible. If physical endurance is to be the legislative court of appeal, communities will have to get themselves represented by athletes."

TO STAY CHOLERA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The Sultan has assigned a fund of £30,000 to build a hospital in El Hejas, on the Red Sea. The hospital is to accommodate 6,000 persons and to be open to pilgrims of all nationalities. His purpose is to repress the cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca. He himself will defray the running expenses of the hospital.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Arrangements at Toulon to Honor the Visiting Russian Fleet.

Elaborate Demonstration — General Sympathy With the Movement in the Republic.

TOULON, Oct. 12.—The decorations were finished this evening. The finest spectacle is to be seen at the Palace d'Armes, the largest open space in the town and entrance to the Prefecture Maritime. On one side, the square is draped in scarlet plush, edged with gold fringe. The court of honor and the facade fronting the Palace d'Armes, are illuminated by electric lights. The Rue Lafayette, the Rue St. Roche and some ten other important streets are decorated with lines of colored lanterns, which will be lighted to-morrow evening. Tricolors and Russian colors flaunt from all the buildings, wound round the lamp posts, and form the background of every window. The poor parts of the city are hardly less gorgeous than the fashionable streets. They show bunting in profusion, tricolor lanterns and many portraits of the Czar surrounded by the combined colors of France and Russia. There is not an alley without its flag and lanterns. The Place de la Liberte, in which the battle of flowers will take place, is a magnificent place. The double rows of palm trees are hung with lanterns, streamers and trophies. In front of the statue, erected in 1889, to commemorate the centennial of the Republic, a dais laid with gold plush has been raised under a canopy of flags and standards and French and Russian coats of arms. The canopied dais will be the centre of the flower carnival.

An immense triumphal arch has been erected opposite the City Hall and directly in front of the quay where the Russian officers will enter the town. The city hall is a blaze of light and colors. The decorations of the interior have been made without regard to expense. All the rooms to be used in entertaining the Russians have been furnished with royal splendor and luxury. Tens of thousands have arrived here to-day. To-night many streets are so crowded that many vehicles have been forbidden in them. The quays near the City Hall are inaccessible and the pedestrian must fight his way across the open spaces. Proprietors of lodgings are having an enormous business. They charge 20 francs a day for the smallest rooms. For comfortable quarters the price is 80 or 100 francs. The delegates from the Russian embassy in Paris arrived here this afternoon. Among them M. de Giers, and other foreign ministers. They were welcomed enthusiastically at the station by the people, and were cheered incessantly as they drove to the docks. They went out on a steam yacht to visit the French squadron already at anchor here and then drove around the port. They found both the active and reserve Mediterranean squadrons of France, more that fifty warships, besides torpedo boats ready to receive the Russian fleet. More than 10,000 marines are aboard these vessels.

In the last three days presents for the Russian sailors have been received hourly at the City hall. The mayor announced this evening in the newspapers that he now has ready for the crews of the Russian fleet more than 1,000 packets of cigarettes, innumerable cheeses, and biscuit, and dozens of cases of brandy and champagne. Admiral Reunier, Minister of Marine, who came to town this morning, is holding a reception of civil and military officials at the prefecture maritime. The streets will have a brilliant appearance if all the projects for their beautifying be realized. The municipal authorities have decided to decorate all the street lamps with the French and Russian colors. The stage device used in productions of Die Walkuere will be employed to illuminate the Trocadero. A cloud of steam will be produced between the two wings of the building and on this cloud will be projected by powerful electric lanterns, the French and Russian colors. A yacht club is arranging for a splendid river fete at Bittancourt. Ten extra telegraph lines have been laid between Paris and Toulon. The flagship of the Russian squadron at Toulon will be connected with the St. Petersburg by a submarine cable. All the schools and colleges in the department of the Seine will celebrate Saturday and Monday as holidays. President Carnot has issued cards for a ball and banquet at the Elysee on Monday. The Russian officers will be locally lodged at the Military club. The display of fireworks will be unprecedented. Fifteen thousand rockets will be set off in one evening. The centre of the display will be the Eiffel tower. The finest piece of all will represent a colonnade seventy-five feet long surmounted by the tutelary genius of Peace waving the French and Russian flags. Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, has accepted invitations to the Champs de Mars and Hotel de Ville banquets.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "Natives of Alsace-Lorraine, who have settled in France, have sent an address of welcome to be presented to Admiral Avelon, of the Russian squadron. They describe themselves in the address as living in meditation, hoping for better days. The Government has placed 250 beds in the Toulon barracks at the disposal of the town authorities. It is nevertheless certain that many persons will be compelled to sleep in the open air. There was an excursion of gymnastic societies from the South of France into Toulon to-night. They came with bands and banners, and there were lively scenes in the streets. The ships in the harbor were illuminated this evening. The weather was fine and the spectacle was a brilliant one."

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The public censor has forbidden the recitation in a theatre of a poem in honor of the Russian visitors, written by an amateur, a son of Admiral Cuverelle. He objects to it on account of its political tone.

The Russian colony has been invited to attend the performance of "Michael Strogoff," at the Grand Theatre, to-morrow night. Four hundred French non-commissioned naval officers will give a banquet to 400 Russian sailors in Toulon after the departure of the Russian officers for Paris.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—A deputation from the French colony in this city will visit the Russian embassy to-morrow to express their sympathy with the demonstration at Toulon. In other cities the French residents will show a similar courtesy to the Russian consuls.

BRAZIL'S REVOLUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro say that the situation there remains unchanged. Desultory firing was kept up by the insurgent squadron throughout the day.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 12.—The insurgents in Rio Grande de Sul surprised and defeated the troops of the Brazilian Government yesterday. The battle was fought at Quaratum. Two hundred of the Government troops were killed and many more wounded.

NO PAY FOR THEM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A number of the English soldiers who took part in the military exhibition given in Chicago and this city, called on the British Consul-General to-day and complained that they were unable to get their salaries from the tournament managers, and had no money to live on here or to pay their fares back to England. Vice Consul Fraser went with them to see if he could not secure their money for them. If he cannot, the Consulate will send them home on Saturday.

GOLD BOND ISSUE.

Report That the President Is Getting Ready to Double the Gold Reserve.

Confirmatory Cables from France—Energetic Denials by Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Cables from France and the presence of New York financiers in Washington shed a strong light on the Administration's financial policy. President Cleveland is getting ready for an issue of bonds. It will be denied he is doing this, because he anticipates signing a compromise silver bill with a promise in it. He might even veto such a measure, and then go ahead and arrange for a bond issue under authority which the Treasury Department already possesses. But the bonds are coming.

A Paris cablegram states that the United States is seeking to arrange for placing $100,000,000 gold bonds abroad. A denial is made in official circles here, just as was done two weeks ago when a Paris cablegram said an issue of $50,000,000 was being arranged. The financial purse of Europe is being felt by experienced financiers and result made known to the Administration. J. Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., left for New York to-night after conferences with Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham, and possibly President Cleveland himself. Mr. Morgan's firm has helped float former issues of bonds by the United States. If such a course had been deemed necessary under the Harrison administration, it was known that Mr. Morgan would have been entrusted with the work. That his firm enjoys the confidence of the present administration is also well known, and that it has been feeling the pulses of European money centres is no secret.

It is possible the Belmonts, as agents of the Rothschilds, also will have a hand in whatever is done, though Blackburn denounced them in the Senate the other day on information which could have come only from Secretary Carlisle himself for trying to coerce the Treasury into the bond issue.

Ex-Director Leech, of the Mint, has gone to New York. Mr. Leech is an officer in the bank established by W. C. Whitney and other capitalists, who may naturally be expected to have some influence with the Administration.

The chief significance, however, attaches to Banker Morgan's interviews with the Cabinet officers. He goes back to New York knowing that Secretary Carlisle has been given terms of a compromise which the anti-silver leaders in the Senate declare is the best that can be done for the Administration in the way of a compromise on silver legislation.

This is, in substance, to continue the purchase of 2,000,000 ounces of silver per month for three years, and to authorize bonds for the purpose of increasing the gold reserve up to $200,000 000. Silver men may insist that the amount purchased be 2,500,000 ounces a month. If they do, they will consent to a provision permitting National banks to issue circulation up to the par value of their bonds.

A bill for this purpose was reported by Chairman Voorhees from the Finance Committee early in the session, but was sidetracked to push the proposition now before the Senate.

President Cleveland may repudiate the proposed compromise, and may even seek to head it off by announcing that he will provide for bonds under the authority he already has. The probability of such a course can be judged from Secretary Carlisle's familiarity with all compromise propositions that are now awaiting adjustment, and also from the emphatic denial which the Secretary gave to the Paris story. The frequent and boastful declaration of Mr. Carlisle that no bonds would be issued by this Administration has no bearing on the situation.

GENERAL KAMECKE.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—General Kamecke died to-day. General Georgs Kamecke was born on June 14, 1817. In the war with Austria he was chief of staff of the second army corps. He left the war as Major-General and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. He commanded for twenty-four hours the 40,000 Germans who entered Paris after the surrender. He captured Thionville and Verdun, and in November 8, 1873, succeeded Count von Roon as Prussian Minister of War. In 1875 he was made General of Infantry.

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