

OFFICE SEEKERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WAITING FOR AN AUDIENCE WITH PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



SENATE SNARED BY REPUBLICANS.

By a Clever Move They Now Control the Big Committees.

"HOLD-OVERS" IN POWER.

Scheme to Extend Committees of the Late Congress Successfully Rushed Through.

SILVER MEN MAY STILL WIN.

White Metal Republicans Are Said to Have Offered Their Votes to the Democrats for a Reorganization of the Senate.

Washington, March 7.—The Republicans are fighting hard to retain control of the Senate. They have decided on a course of action and they think they have the upper hand.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of March 4 Mr. Aldrich engineered through the Senate a resolution extending the Senate committees of the expiring Congress until an organization of the new Senate could be effected.

The move insures the Republicans control of nearly all the important committees in the Senate. There are a number of vacancies but the committees can go right ahead transacting business. To break up the present organization would require the affirmative action of a majority of the Senate.

This means that Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans would have to vote solidly together, and the Republicans think this cannot be done. For this reason they hold that they have the best of it.

Republicans in Control. The Finance Committee is in their hands, so far as a tariff bill is concerned. Senator Jones, of Nevada, having signified his intention of voting with the Republicans on this measure. The Appropriations Committee is controlled by Republicans, and the Committee on Foreign Relations, with Senator Morgan's vote, will also be held in the Administration's hands.

Enough assurances has been given members of this committee by the Administration for them to know that President McKinley will follow the policy outlined in the last Congress. He will not go so far as to recognize belligerency or the independence of Cuba, but he may send warships to Havana to protect the rights of American citizens. The day a warship is needed there, that day it will be sent. This is known to be in accord with Senator Morgan's position, and he will vote with the Republicans on this policy. It is understood, too, that he is in harmony with the Administration's views on the Nicaragua Canal.

These are the only three committees which are expected to do much work during the extra session. With these in their control the Republicans think they can formulate a definite legislative policy.

Silver Men United. But this is not so sure. It is possible the opposition may unite and take matters in their own charge, especially in the case of the Finance Committee. The intention

of President McKinley to appoint a monetary commission will be fought by all the silver men. They will hold that financial measures must be acted on by Congress and Congress must assume the responsibility. There is no intention on the part of the silver men to let the Administration escape the consequences of a tariff which may not make themselves better. President McKinley is to be held strictly to his responsibility.

So the silver Republicans in the Senate, it is said, have offered their votes to the Democrats for a reorganization of the Senate committees, with the proviso that Senator Teller in placet be the head of the Finance Committee. With the Populist votes this could be done, and negotiations are now under way.

The Republicans, though, have scored one point. The new gold Senator from Florida will be seated. A Legislature has never met since the vacancy was created by President McKinley. But there will be two vacancies in the body—one from Oregon, and the other from Kentucky. Neither of the two Senators just appointed from these States can be admitted to the Senate if President McKinley is followed, and there seems to be no chance of breaking it. The Republicans have forty-two votes. With two vacancies two more votes would make a tie, and Vice-President Hobart could decide it.

Silver Is Safe Now. The Florida appointment, if not contested, may give them one of these votes, and it is claimed that they have another signed and sealed on organization. If this is true, the Republicans are all right. Otherwise, if they are not thrown out by a combination, they may still get a combination of votes until they secure forty-five straight votes, when they will clean out all the silver men.

There is no possibility of any further legislation inimical to silver being passed, in the other hand, it is said that the advantage now in the Treasury may be gained. Secretary Carlisle was urged to follow this plan, but refused to do it. It would mean the issue of \$40,000,000 of the amount of cash already in the Treasury, and silver certificates could be issued against it. With a falling off in receipts under the new tariff, it will probably be the case \$40,000,000 more money for expenses would come in very opportunely. The suggestion is regarded as very shrewd, and the probabilities are that it will be followed.

In the mean time the new Senators are standing under the idea of not being appointed on committees. They have been promised their share of the patronage, but they want honor, too. The great struggle is to get on the Finance Committee. Senators Platt, Hanna and Foraker, of the new men, are after this assignment. So is Senator C. C. Burrows, of Michigan. Mr. Burrows is opposed to the retirement of greenbacks and this may hurt him with the Administration. Otherwise he would precede and go ahead of the new Senators. Mr. Platt will be on the committee if any new Senator is to be selected.

Wood Now Means to Stay. Mount Sterling, Ky., March 7.—Major A. T. Wood, the Senatorial appointee, left this morning for Washington and will report to the Senate tomorrow. He will probably remain on the ground, whether he is seated or not. Though he has never been considered a Senatorial candidate, Major Wood has decided to place his claims before the General Assembly.

House Democrats to Meet. Washington, March 7.—Mr. S. M. Robertson, secretary of the Democratic caucus, has issued a call for a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, March 12.

NEW DOCK TO BE TESTED. Monitor Puritan Will Be Floated Into It Upon Her Arrival in Port.

Final preparations for the testing of the new timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been completed. Mon from the construction department have been kept at work for the past week trimming down the keel block and setting the huge blocks in place for the insertion of the monitor Puritan, which is now on her way north from Charleston, S. C. The vessel is expected to arrive here to-day, and the dock will be tried for acceptance during the week.

Chief Engineer George B. Ransom, Naval Constructor John E. Hanscom and Civil Engineer C. T. Walcott have been appointed a board to inspect and pass on the new structure.

DEPEW OUT OF IT; QUIGG OUT FOR IT.

The Former Says John Hay Will Be an Excellent Ambassador to England.

LATTER WOULD BE MAYOR.

Depew Not Much Disappointed Over His Lost Cause; Quigg Not Much Encouraged.

PLATT SEES BOTH OF THE MEN.

Out of the thousand political rumors with which the crowd of politicians that gathered yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel played battledore and shuttlecock two took the form of facts. Chauncey M. Depew is out of the race for Ambassador to England, and Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg is a candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

The Congressman from the Fourteenth District is making such a spirited canvass as seriously to embarrass Senator Platt and his confidential lieutenants.

Mr. Quigg was one of the early callers at room 299, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday afternoon. National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs had preceded him to Senator Platt's suite by only a few minutes. Mr. Gibbs is an ardent supporter of Mr. Quigg. Within an hour after the arrival of these politicians two other Quigg men—Cornelius Van Cott, the machine candidate for postmaster, and George R. Bidwell, who has Senator Platt's endorsement for Collector of the Port—joined the committeeman and Congressman. Mr. Quigg has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet in making his canvass. He has been camping on the trail of the mayoralty since William L. Strong secured the nomination in 1894. Even at that time Mr. Quigg was a candidate, and a good many machine men then believed that he should receive the nomination.

Quigg's Claims Laid Before Platt. The Congressman's claims were again laid before Senator Platt yesterday afternoon. The "Easy Boss" had and had but little to say about the Greater New York fight. He believes it is too early to do anything about nominations, and he desires only to get the machine in fighting form to meet the issues which Tammany Hall will raise.

It is the inside opinion that Mr. Quigg will not receive the nomination. The machine is looking for a candidate who is widely known and popular, like Chauncey M. Depew. When Cornelius N. Bliss became Secretary of the Interior he broke the slate that the machine had prepared and put it to the necessity of making other arrangements, in which Congressman Quigg figures only incidentally. Mr. Quigg's vote-getting qualities and his general ability have been eloquently set forth by his friends, but Mr. Platt only says: "Wait!"

The Congressman's candidacy has involved the County Committee in a sharp game of politics, which may develop at the meeting of the committee on March 10. George R. Bidwell, ex-secretary of the committee, has been slated as the successor to Chairman Edward Lauterbach, who has announced an intention to retire from the

local management of the machine. Mr. Bidwell is a champion of Mr. Quigg's cause, and is also the machine choice for Collector of the Port. "Middle of the Road" Republicans, who admire Mr. Quigg and acknowledge his ability, doubt the wisdom of selecting Mr. Bidwell for chairman, as they fear that it would not only injure his chances of appointment as Collector, but that it might make the County Committee a Quigg organization. They do not want Mr. Quigg's nomination forced on them, as they believe that only the very biggest man in the party should be nominated for Mayor of Greater New York. General Benjamin F. Tracy is one of the men whom the machine is keeping in reserve for this honor.

Depew Sees the Boss. At 5 o'clock, when the push of small fry politicians that thronged the Fifth Avenue lobby was at its height, Chauncey M. Depew strode through the midst of them as some great monarch breaks through a school of herring. The crowd looked curiously after him as he passed to the elevator and went up to Senator Platt's room. For more than a month it has been a foregone conclusion that John Hay, of Ohio, a liberal contributor to the Republican campaign fund and an ardent supporter of Mayor McKinley, had before and after his nomination, would be sent to England. He has for many years been one of the President's closest friends and is his first choice for Ambassador.

When Senator Platt had his talks with the President in Washington he urged the appointment of Mr. Depew. He told the President that never before had any man been more generally endorsed by the public. Democrats joining with Republicans in lauding Mr. Depew for the post of St. James. Mr. Platt learned that the President had already offered the Ambassadorship to Mr. Hay and that it had been accepted. He had to make sacrifices both as the president of the party and as a private citizen.

Mr. Depew called on Senator Platt to find out what the prospects were. When Mr. Depew came downstairs again he said to the reporters: "I guess I may as well congratulate Mr. Hay upon his appointment as Ambassador. President McKinley has made an admirable choice and Mr. Hay will be welcomed in England. While I should have felt inclined to accept the Ambassadorship if it had been tendered to me, yet I should have had to make sacrifices both as the president of a railroad and in my financial connections. As the matter has finally adjusted itself I shall continue my railroad and other business relations and still remain among my friends."

Other Candidates in Line. Other candidates for office sent cards to Senator Platt. Few of the visitors gained admittance to the inner shrine of the machine. Mr. Platt was too busy with other matters. One of those who did see him was ex-Assemblyman Philip Keck, of Johnstown, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Claims, which ex-Lieutenant-Governor Charles E. Saxton is also after. There will be no vacancies in the court until next January.

Fully one hundred office seekers from the uptown Assembly districts were on hand early, each with a petition in his pocket. They awaited Senator Platt's pleasure all day and until ten o'clock at night, but only his lieutenants saw him. Their patience was sublime, and even the report that the machine would make no immediate indentments for office, except in cases where an immediate vacancy was to occur, did not shake their faith of purpose to get the Senator.

It was noted that for the first time in many months Senator Platt did not follow his usual custom of coming downstairs after dinner and greeting his friends. And he leaves the city for Washington this afternoon on the Congressional Limited. No Raines Law Amendments. Senator John Raines did not appear at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the amendments he proposed to close "fake" clubs were under discussion. It was said that he had not even left Albany. When Senator Platt began his regular Sunday conference at 2 o'clock there were with him Edward Lauterbach, chairman; Frederick S. Gibbs, Cornelius Van Cott and George R. Bidwell, of the County Committee; Congressman Quigg and Philip B. Low, State Senators Page, Burns and Coggeshall, Assemblymen Aids, of the Committee on Executive and Finance, and Superintendent of Insurance Louis E. Fayer. With the exception of Assemblymen Aids they were all opposed to any amendments of the Raines law. That settled it. Another matter taken up was the introduction of a bill to form a metropolitan commission of police and elections. While it has not been decided how to legislate the Police Board out of office, that is

just what is now in the minds of the machine leaders. They think they should give Governor Black the power to appoint a Police Commission, which will govern the four metropolitan departments until the charter goes into effect on January 1, 1898. Under such a law all the machinery of the Mayorality election would be in the hands of the Platt organization.

Anti-Trust Laws. Senator Lexow will make his anti-trust report to the Legislature to-morrow. Platt has not quite decided how radical the Lexow anti-monopoly bill should be, and the report may not carry with it any recommendations further than to favor immediate legislation. A bill, if introduced, will be modeled after the Robbins bill of last year, which gave to the Attorney-General power to examine trust officials and their books and papers and to proceed against them through the courts. Mr. Lexow will sign it or that Platt is in favor of it.

In Senator Platt's opinion the Ellsworth Cartoon bill is likely to pass. It is not believed, however, that Governor Black will sign it or that Platt is in favor of it. Between the hours 8 and 10 o'clock last night Senator Platt devoted himself to several political delegations who came to back candidates. Up to date Mr. Platt has received about 1,500 applications for office. The report is generally credited that two-thirds of the local offices will go to the machine, and one-third to the Brookline and Independent organizations. It was reported last night that John E. Mitchell would be anti-machine candidate for Collector of the Port. Mr. Mitchell's appointment would be construed by Platt as a declaration of war.

M'KINLEY'S DIPLOMATS.

Report from Rome That Archbishop Ireland is Trying to Help Him Out in Selecting Them.

Rome, March 7.—It is reported in Vatican circles that Archbishop Ireland is using his influence with President McKinley to induce him to appoint Ambassadors to Italy and France who will be more favorable to Romanism than those who have hitherto held these posts.

Washington, March 7.—Nothing has come to the surface to indicate that Archbishop Ireland is using his influence in the direction of having Ambassadors feigning to Romanism appointed to France and Italy. There would be little to be gained thereby for the American party in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Ambassador at Rome, even if a Catholic, would have to be extremely guarded in his relations with the Vatican on account of the antagonism of the Quirinal. Church influence has played but a small part in American foreign policy. Archbishop Ireland has a number of matters nearer home in which he will prove interested when the situation opens up a little.

The Administration will be extremely guarded, and will seek to avoid giving offense to A. P. A. influences. A notable illustration of this was seen in the shifting of Judge McKim from the Interior Department, which he wanted and for which he was slated, to the Department of Justice. No prominent candidate for either the French or the Italian mission is known to be a Catholic.

LEXOW MAY REPORT TO-NIGHT.

Trust Investigators Ready for the Legislature.

Final Charter Hearing. Albany, March 7.—The Lexow Trust Investigating Committee has completed its report and Senator Lexow says it will be presented to the Legislature on Tuesday, at which he may determine to submit it to-morrow night.

The final hearing on the Greater New York charter will be held by the Cities Committees of the two Houses on Tuesday evening. Among those who will appear will be Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake and other woman suffragists, who want the charter amended so as to allow the appointment of women on the various municipal boards provided for.

M'KINLEY SITS IN GRANT'S OLD PEW.

A Great Crowd at the Church Door Cheers the New President.

BUILDING WAS PACKED.

Nation's Chief Magistrate Heard a Sermon from His Old Friend, Bishop Newman.

MRS. M'KINLEY KEPT AT HOME.

Washington, March 7.—For the first time as President of the United States William McKinley attended church this morning. Seated in General Grant's old pew by the side of his aged mother, with Mrs. John A. Logan and Private Secretary and Mrs. Porter in the rear, and General and Mrs. Grosvenor and Mrs. General Grant in the front pew, President McKinley listened to an eloquent sermon by his old friend, Bishop John P. Newman, of San Francisco, in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at Four and One-half and C streets, Northwest. Mrs. McKinley was too ill to attend.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Sr., and General and Mrs. Botsford, of Ohio, the President left the White House for the church, which he has decided to attend. Upon reaching the latter which is within a stone's throw of the one which the Cleveleans attended, Mr. McKinley found a crowd of several thousand people waiting to get a glimpse of the new President, and it required the efforts of several policemen before a passage-way could be made. When this was done President McKinley alighted from his carriage, and this was the signal for an outburst of applause and cheers from the crowd.

Over the way was an immense crowd awaiting an entrance to hear Dr. Talmage in the First Presbyterian Church, and when they heard the cheering they made a mad rush to get a look at the President, and many were knocked down and trampled upon.

The President assisted his aged mother from the carriage, and followed by General and Mrs. Botsford, made his way into the church. At the door the party were met by T. H. Anderson, former Minister to Bolivia, and were escorted to the old pew of General Grant, the fourth from the front on the west central aisle. General and Mrs. Botsford entered first. Colonel William McKinley Osborne also sat in the President's pew.

Crowd Anxious to See.

The church was packed to its uttermost capacity, and there was standing up on pews and craning of necks as the President took his seat. The pastor, Dr. Hugh Johnson, arose and announced the opening hymn. "There is a witness in God's mercy." Putting on his glasses President McKinley took up a book and, turning to the number, he shared it with his mother and they sang throughout as earnestly as any there.

After the singing of the hymn the pastor Johnson offered a fervent prayer, and with our mentioning President McKinley by name he prayed that the God of Lincoln and of Grant might be the God of their successor. Both the President and his mother knelt during prayer. Bishop Newman preached on "The Improvement of Society." His text was St. Matthew 13, 12: "I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance."

He dwelt on the inadequacy of laws to suppress vice and reform evils. When the plate was passed, President McKinley dropped in a neatly folded \$20 bill. The party left before the benediction was pronounced, while "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was being sung.

As the distinguished party went from the church to their carriage, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd outside, which gained recognition from President McKinley in several bows. The President took a long walk this afternoon, accompanied by Private Secretary Porter.

Vice-President Hobart and his wife attended services to-day at the Church of the Covenant, the Rev. Dr. Hamlin preaching the sermon. Secretary of War Alger, his wife and daughter, were at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Radcliffe delivering the discourse. Secretary Long and his daughter attended All Souls' Church, Rev. Dr. Leavitt preaching the sermon. Secretary McKenna was at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, where Rev. Father Lee preached.

A MAN OF HONOR DIES.

Said He Would Kill Himself When He Couldn't Pay His Way, and He Did.

Frederick Donnersbergh was a man of honor. "Oh, I've got enough money to run me for a while," he said to his landlady not long ago, when she suggested that while he was out of work he need not be so particular about his room rent. "I'll pay you what I can, and when I can't I'll kill myself."

Donnersbergh's "week" at No. 323 East Nineteenth street expired yesterday. And Donnersbergh expired with it. He had paid the rent on Saturday. When his landlady, Mrs. Di Lorenzo, found him with his head hanging over the bathtub and the blood trickling from a bullet wound in the roof of his mouth, she fancied that his white features were twisted into a ghastly smile of satisfaction that he had not overstayd his "week."

"Oh," she said afterward, as she wiped her eyes with a corner of her apron, "he was a model roomer, poor man, and I'm sure he might have stayed on and welcome. He didn't have a cent left, for I've just looked through his things."

Donnersbergh was forty, a carpenter, a bachelor and a consumptive. When he became too ill to work his landlady advised him to go to a hospital, but he shook his head, for he preferred to live alone and to die when the time seemed to him propitious.

The propitious moment arrived when the rent was due and there was no money to meet it. For Donnersbergh, the carpenter, was a man of honor.

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure. CUTICURA REMEDIES afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, distressing, unending itching, burning, bleeding, cracked, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sent throughout the world, Potter, Deane and Chem. Corp., Sole Dispensers, Boston. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," free. SKIN, SCALP and Hair Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Wanted—An Idea who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Dept. F. 1, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1,500 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.