

NOW FOR NEW FINANCIAL LAWS.

McKinley Will Push the Currency Question to the Front.

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Will Propose the Appointment of a Monetary Commission.

IMMEDIATE ACTION WANTED.

As Soon as Tariff is Out of the Way the Question of Revising Statutes on Finance Will Be Taken Up.

Washington, July 7.—After a discussion lasting over an hour, the Cabinet to-day decided that the President should send to Congress a message recommending legislation providing for a commission to adjust the currency questions of the country. It was resolved that this message should be sent to Congress to-morrow, providing that the tariff bill is by that time passed by the Senate.

It is the expectation of the President that the subject will receive the attention of Congress during the present extra session. The message was framed by the President himself, and, like his other special messages to Congress, states the necessity of the occasion tersely. It was prepared by him after a consultation with one or two advisers, and submitted to the Cabinet as a whole only to-day, when it was read in complete form. It recites the fact that the tariff bill has now passed both the House and the Senate, and hopes that it will soon be concurred in by both houses. With that acted upon, a subject of equal importance, he says, demands immediate attention—that of reform in our currency. The message quotes from the President's inaugural address, in which he said:

"Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system, which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will put a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculate."

It also cites the work and recommendations of the Indianapolis Currency Convention, and says if the power is vested in the President, it is his purpose to appoint a commission, non-partisan, consisting of able prominent, well-informed citizens, who will command public confidence. The message closes with the hope that Congress will enact legislation at this session to authorize this commission to be made up of representatives of both parties so that the President may be prepared to report to Congress when it reassembles in the first term of the next regular session. The President, while believing that Congress will respond to his message, is not over-confident, and there was some difference of opinion expressed by the Cabinet as to the fate the recommendation would meet at this session.

WAR SHIPS FOR TANGIER.

The Sultan of Morocco Will Be Forced to Recognize the Rights of Americans.

Washington, July 7.—The San Francisco and Raleigh have been sent from Smyrna to Tangier, for the purpose of lending support to the representatives of the United States Consul-General Burke has made to the Sultan of Morocco, which representations so far have failed of effect. American citizens living in Morocco complain that they have been harassed in their business operations by the refusal of the authorities to permit them to employ and take under their protection the native help that they require. The Morocco authorities have discriminated against Americans, and allow Europeans the privilege that is denied our citizens. The ordering of the war ships to Tangier means that the State Department feels that the only way in which Morocco authorities can be brought to a sense of their duty is by a show of force.

JOBS FOR BROOKLYNITES.

McKinley Names Robert A. Sharkey and Andrew Jacobs for Important Positions.

News received from Washington yesterday that President McKinley had sent the names of Robert A. Sharkey and Andrew Jacobs, both of Brooklyn, to the Senate, the former to occupy the position of Naval Officer of the port of New York, and the latter to be Postmaster of Brooklyn. In consequence a throng of politicians and friends of the appointees called to offer their congratulations last night. Sharkey has been connected with the U. S. Bonded Warehouses at No. 65 Water street for many years. He is thirty-four years old, and was born in Brooklyn. He was a delegate to the National Convention in 1892, and was a member of the Electoral College which cast its votes for McKinley. Andrew Jacobs has been connected with Brooklyn politics for nearly thirty years. His wife is a member of the Board of Education.

Brooklyn politicians consider the nomination significant in view of the sudden healing of the differences between Platt and Jacob Worth.

DEPEW INSTRUCTS THE BRITONS.

Talks About American Politics to a London Paper.

THREE YEARS HARD TIMES.

If Republican Pledges are Not Kept Bryan Will Sweep the Country in 1900.

THUS REASONS THE DOCTOR.

Discontent with Existing Conditions, Brought on by Non-Paying Markets Has Given Opportunity to Caddists.

By Frank Marshall White.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) London, July 7.—The Daily Graphic will to-morrow publish an interview with Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, in which he says: "Bryanism is only another name for discontent with existing conditions. For three years the American farmer has had no paying market for his produce or live stock. Miner and manufacturer have had tentative and spasmodic, but not regular business, and labor has found no steady employment."

"This gave an opportunity for new men with new fads to say that they had a patent remedy, a sort of financial cure-all, which would start the wheels of industry and give good markets and full employment. Bryanism represented this alleged cure and hope. It was defeated by a campaign of education and the promise of prosperity with a new Administration and a protective tariff, and also a stability in our currency. "The disappearance of Bryanism in the year 1900 at the next Presidential election depends upon the fulfillment of these promises. If we get the promised legislation and then have good times Bryanism is dead. If we do not, then there will be such an increase of uneasiness and discontent as to sweep the country for Mr. Bryan or some experiment with financial and industrial theories."

BISHOP POTTER JESTED.

He Says His Talk About Hawaiian and Cuban Annexation Was Badinage.

By Frank Marshall White.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) London, July 7.—Bishop Potter's reference to the annexation of Cuba and Hawaii at the American Society's London celebration of the Fourth of July Monday evening was, he says, a playful one. The allusion was part of the badinage directed against Ambassador Hay and Special Ambassador Reid, and he introduced it with the remark that an expression of his opinion would probably shock his friends, the Ambassadors.

To a Journal representative the Bishop said to-day that he spoke in a spirit of fun to lighten the heaviness of the occasion, which he saw most of the speakers were taking very seriously. Work of Colonization. In referring to the genius of England for colonization, Bishop Potter said that it indicates qualities in the race which might, perhaps, find their better illustration on the western side of the Atlantic. "Of course," he said, "there are perils in the enlargement of territory. To acquire it is to be obliged to defend it, but England has found in its acquisition a sphere for powers which have made of it a great empire. It may not be rash to assume that what she has done a people certainly of equal gifts may not do as well or better."

He added that of course the question was one for statesmen and diplomats rather than for one who, like him, must necessarily see it as a layman.

Hastening the Hope of Hawaii.

Washington, July 7.—Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has called a meeting of the committee for Friday for the purpose of considering the Hawaiian annexation treaty. It was at one time thought that the treaty would not be considered with a view of reporting it this session, but it is now the intention of the friends of annexation to report the treaty.

INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Red Men in the Territory Will Resist an Attempt to Enforce Anti-Polygamy Laws.

Perry, Okla., July 7.—At Darlington, the agency of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, more than three thousand red men and women are now in secret council and people near them fear trouble. The Indians are from five tribes. Major M. E. Woodson, agent for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, has taken vigorous steps to break up the council, but has failed. This council has continued since July 1. On that date a law was passed by the Legislature prohibiting polygamy among the Indians, and an outbreak may occur over the enforcement of the new law. There are sixty Cheyenne Indian bucks who have from two to a dozen wives. The Indian squaws are anxious to know which ones will be expelled from their husbands' tents.

TO STUDY NORMAL BRAINS.

Chicagoans Engaged in Organizing an Autopsy Society.

PROF. STARR AT THE HEAD.

The University Educator Expects Good Results from the Organization.

TWO CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

Active Ones Will Study Their Associates' Brains and the Passive Are to Will Their Brains to the Other Members.

Chicago, July 7.—Professor Frederick Starr, of Chicago University, is hard at work making and carrying out plans in connection with the Autopsy Society. The professor predicts a large membership, having already received many proposals for membership from people in Illinois and other States.

The society will consist of two classes of members, active and passive, said Professor Starr to-day. The active members will meet regularly and examine and study the brains of the members as they are ready for use. The passive members will be those who live away from Chicago, but whose interest in the cause of science has led them to will their brains to the society. Within a few days the first of a series of regular meetings will be held, at which members will study all existing literature and information upon the subject of autopsy societies. The most important part of their work, however, will be to learn by actual experience how to open a skull properly, so as to take out the brain uninjured, and afterward properly preserve and study it.

Professor Starr thinks that the medical schools of Chicago can be persuaded to make provisions for the gaining of this information by the members of the society. He says the members of the autopsy society must be volunteers and not conscripts. Furthermore, no brains will be accepted until the society, by going through the course of preparation outlined, is competent to make good use of its bequests.

Professor Starr, the organizer of the autopsy society, is a leading instructor at the Chicago University. His object in organizing the society is purely scientific. He thinks the study of the human frame will be of great benefit to the members.

ASTOR A CHURCH PATRON.

John Jacob and His Mother Will Make the New Rhinebeck Edifice Glorious with Stained Windows.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 7.—To-day at noon the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church of the Messiah, was laid with appropriate cerevices. The venerable Thomas Burgess, D. D., Archdeacon of Dutchess County, presided at the services, many clergymen being present to assist him.

Following the address of the Rev. Ernest S. Saunders, B. D., the rector of the new church, Colonel John Jacob Astor, one of the wardens of the church, arose and handed Archdeacon Burgess a silver bladed trowel, on which was inscribed, "Presented by the architects for the laying of the corner stone of the Church of the Messiah, July 7, 1897, Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, N. Y. The stone was then swung into place, hundreds of people witnessing the ceremonies. The new church is to be built of blue-stone, trimmed with Indiana limestone. It will cost \$200,000 when completed. Colonel Astor and his mother, Mrs. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, will present it with hand-stained glass windows, which are now being made in Italy. Two of them will cost \$25,000, and the largest one, to be given by Colonel Astor, will cost even more. The subject of the illumination will be "Mary at the Tomb."

GAYNOR SAYS ITS SILLY.

Reports in Two Evening Newspapers Misreported the Supreme Court Justice.

Justice William J. Gaynor, of the Supreme Court, is incensed at a fabrication which appeared yesterday in the Evening Sun and the Evening Post. It was that the Judge had discharged two prisoners on the ground that the carrying of a revolver or disorderly conduct did not constitute a crime in this State. The facts are these: Lawyer Tighe appeared before Judge Gaynor yesterday and asked for the release of Frank Mosina and Joseph Seliver, who had been committed to Raymond Street Jail for thirty days. They had been charged with disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. The prisoners' attorney contended that the carrying of firearms was not a crime, and gave various other technical reasons why the men should be free.

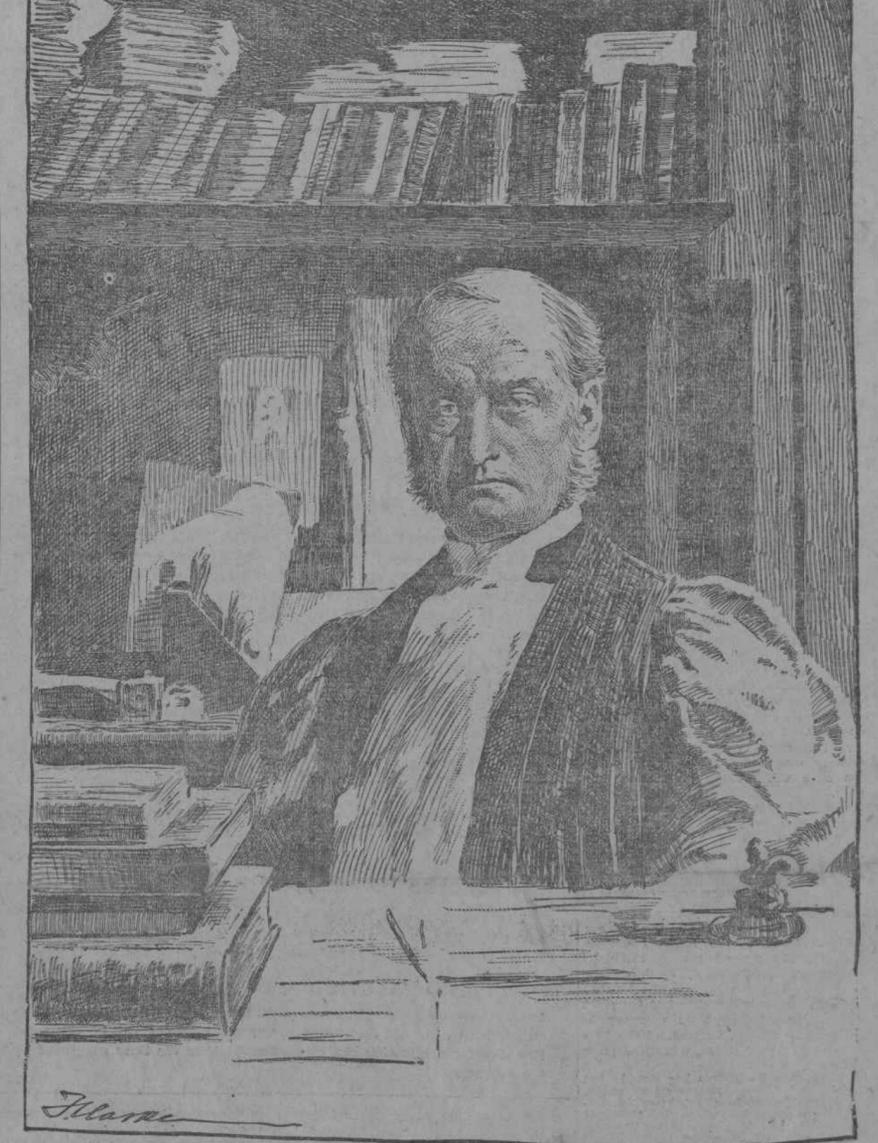
Judge Gaynor considered simply the legality of the method in which Justice Steers committed the men. He had sentenced them to twenty days for disorderly conduct, and ten days for carrying concealed weapons. This division of sentence, the Judge ruled, was technically illegal, and on this point released the men. "The story in the Post and Evening Sun," said the Judge, "is not only false, but is silly. I made no reference whatever to the question of carrying weapons or disorderly conduct. I simply discharged the men because of a technicality in their sentence. I considered nothing else."

To Blow Up the Alvens.

The Government contract for destroying the Atlas liner Alvens, sunk in collision with the steamer British Queen, on January 19, last, was yesterday awarded to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company at their bid of \$30,000. The company has ninety days in which to complete the work and forfeits \$25 for each day it takes over that time. The Alvens lies near the intersection of the South and Bayside channels, and her topmasts alone show above the water. The wreck will be cleared of obstructions and then destroyed piecemeal with gunpowder and small sticks of dynamite, the same method that is now being followed by the Germans in the destruction of the Atlas in Gravesend Bay.

BISHOP POTTER WILLING TO ACT.

He Tells the Journal He Will Cut Short His Visit Abroad and Return to America if the Miners Want Him to Arbitrate.



RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

By Frank Marshall White.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

London, July 7.—The first information Bishop Potter has had of the great coal miners' strike in America and that the men desired him to act as arbitrator was given him by the Journal's representative to-day. The Bishop did not hesitate an instant when I asked him if he would act.

"I will cut my visit here short and go back immediately," he said, "if these men really want me to act for them."

Bishop Potter refused to commit himself to any expression of opinion with regard to the merits of the controversy, on the ground that he was not sufficiently well informed as to the causes of the strike, but he said:

"I learn of this with unmixed grief and regret, and I shall be ready to make almost any sacrifice if I can do anything to harmonize those who are at issue."

VILLAGE SWEEP BY FIRE.

Poor People of De Kalb Junction, N. Y., Lose Heavily—Incendiary Started the Blaze.

Gouverneur, N. Y., July 7.—De Kalb Junction, twelve miles north of this village, was swept by fire early this morning. The loss is \$65,000, with \$25,000 insurance. The blaze was discovered in a barn owned by I. D. Smith, and situated just back of the hotel. The village had no fire company or adequate means of fire protection, and the flames spread with swiftness. The buildings were all wooden and burned like tinder. The whole centre of the business portion of the town was ablaze, and twenty buildings had been laid low. Most of the losers are poor people. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

RECEIVED BY SALISBURY.

The United States Monetary Commissioners Presented to the British Premier.

London, July 7.—The Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon received the United States Monetary Commissioners, Senator Wolcott, former Vice-President Stevenson and General Paine. They were presented to the Prime Minister by Ambassador De-

DUPONT IS A WONDER.

At a Preliminary Canter Yesterday the Clean-Cut Little Torpedo Boat Showed a 30.83 Gait.

Newport, R. I., July 7.—The torpedo boat Dupont will be a wonder if her performance today is any indication of what she can steadily do. With the builders on board and a gang of seventy-five workmen, which made her considerably overweighted, she was speeded over the Government course with her three boilers steamed. The stoke holes were all closed, and with the steam pressure at 225 pounds, and making 420 revolutions of her propeller, she developed the great speed of 30.83 knots, exceeding her contract speed by three knots. The Porter, on her official trial, with 380 revolutions, only developed a speed of 28.72 knots. The Dupont will haul out from here to-morrow to be palmed and will make her official speed trial on Monday, when it is expected that she will make 32 knots.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK.

"The Surviving Innocent Abroad" Completed and the Humorist Will Take a Rest. London, July 7.—Mark Twain has finished his new book, "The Surviving Innocent Abroad," and will start for the Continent to-morrow.

TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Third Attempt On the Lives of Patrons of a New Haven Electric Road. Tramps Suspected.

New Haven, Conn., July 7.—Another attempt was made at a late hour last night to wreck a train load of passengers on the Consolidated Road. This time it was on the third rail of the electric section. The usual plan of piling obstructions upon the track was again carried out, and but for the careful attention of the motorman would have been successful, and a whole car load of people would have been hurled from the track. As in the other cases, the perpetrator of this dastardly deed is unknown, but there is a suspicion that it is the work of tramps who are angry over the railroad people laying the track dangerous for that fraternity. The road's detectives have been put upon the case, but thus far have not discovered the identity of the would-be train wreckers.

INDIANA UNITES WITH OHIO FOR ARBITRATION.

Labor Commissioners Plan How to End the Strike.

RECRUITS FOR MINERS.

Number of Idle Picks Is Nearing the Quarter Million Mark.

MAY BE TROUBLE IN OHIO.

United States Marshal Secures a Force of Deputies and Is Ready for an Emergency.

COAL BEGINS TO GROW SCARCE.

B. & O. Road Confiscates a Quantity Destined for the United States Government, and Thereby Raises an Official Storm.

Strike Events of Yesterday.

First steps toward arbitration in Indiana. Ohio will arbitrate also. Strikers now out nearly number 250,000. President Hatchford reports recruits in West Virginia. Deputy United States marshals are prepared for trouble in Ohio. Operators have an informal discussion at Detroit. Coal is growing scarce at Pittsburgh.

Indianapolis, July 7.—Labor Commissioner Bishop, of Ohio, arrived here to-day to confer with the Indiana labor commission regarding arbitration of the coal miners' strike. Commissioner McCormack came back from Terra Haute to meet him.

Commissioner Bishop said that the Ohio Board at a meeting last night, before having heard from the Indiana Board, decided to try to arrange for a joint board of arbitration, and Secretary Bishop was instructed to visit the boards in the other mining States at once and report the disposition shown. The Ohio Board is composed of three persons, and Mr. Bishop is the representative of organized labor.

"We are heartily in favor of the proposition of the Indiana Board," said he, "for it is right along the line we had thought to pursue. Our Board is anxious to cooperate in any plans that may be agreed upon. The Ohio Arbitration law is four years old, and we know from actual experience what may be accomplished under it. We believe that if the States interested most in the settlement of the strike will enter into the movement for arbitration this strike can be settled in a few days."

The Commissioners spent the afternoon together in consultation, and it was decided to push the movement for arbitration.

Conference at Terra Haute.

Terra Haute, Ind., July 7.—The two members of the Indiana Labor Commission came here to-day to consult with the operators and miners. Commissioner McCormack was hurriedly called back to Indianapolis and Schmid held an informal conference with President Talley, of the Operators' Association, and several other operators. President Knight, of the miners, brought Mr. Talley to meet Commissioner Schmid.

The operators express different opinions as to the efficacy of arbitration. President Knight says he is willing to submit the controversy to a Joint Labor Commission, but he doubts if such a Board would be able to accomplish anything.

"There are several thousand operators in the competitive field," said he, "and if a few of them refused to abide by the decision of the majority the work of the Board would go for naught. Men like Dearmitt, of Pennsylvania, and Kelley, of the Grape Creek (Ill.) field, would never consent to arbitration."

The two Indiana Commissioners will be in Brazil to-morrow to consult with operators and miners of the black coal field, returning here in the evening, when the situation will be further discussed. President Knight has advised that all the men in the Vermillion County field are now out, and that nearly all in the Sullivan County field are also out, which makes the strike as general in this State as it was in 1894.

STRIKE ARMY GROWING.

Number of Men Out Rapidly Approaching the 250,000 Mark. Great Progress at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, July 7.—The miners' officials did not overreach the mark when they estimated that this national strike of miners would throw 250,000 members of the craft idle. The number out is rapidly approaching that figure, and the strike grows apace.

A private telegram received in this city from President M. D. Hatchford covers the situation accurately in all fields aside from Pittsburg. His estimates are compiled from reports made by the district presidents, and he says:

"Jackson County, O., miners suspended unanimously to-day. Twenty thousand out in Illinois. Suspension spreading rapidly. Eighty per cent of Indiana miners out, followed by others to-day, making it almost general, even at this early day. Ore-