WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland Explains His Arbitrary Order---Republicans' Inaction.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1893.—This week has been far from satisfactory to the administration. First came the disatisfaction among democratic congressmen at the arbitrary order of Mr. Cleveland compelling them to submit their business with the president to Private secretary Thurber, who decides whether they may or not see the President. This dissatisfaction became so marked that an official explanation was given out from the white house, to the effect that the original order was issued because Mr. Cleveland had decided to accept the recommendations of members of his cabinet as to all appointments coming under their several departments and that it was therefore unnecessary for congressmen to see him concerning appointments. The next move of the administration was an attempt to stop the growing tendency towards a settlement by compromise of the silver deadlock in the senate, made through Secretary Carlisle, who announced to the democratic senators that no compromise would be countenanced by the administration, and that unless the Voorhees repeal bill was passed it would be kept before the senate to the exclusion of the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws, the tariff and all other political legislation, the idea being that the southern senators opposed to the Voorhees bill would thus be coerced into supporting that measure. It seems to have had a contrary effect, as for the first time democratic senators have since openly advocated compromise on the floor of the senate and sharply criticised the administration senators for refusing to agree to it.

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While nearly all of the republican senators believe that compromise is the only way out of the silver dead-lock, they are taking no part in bringing it about, feeling that the proposition for compromise would come from the democrats as long as that party is in a majority in the senate and responsible for legislation. The republicans also know that any proposition they might make for a compromise would be misconstrued. In fact the treatment of the republican senators who favor the repeal of the purchasing clause of the silver law has hardly been fair; while counting upon their votes to aid in passing the bill when it comes to a vote, if it ever does, and upon their assistance in any method that might be adopted to force it to a vote, Senator Voorhees has at no time taken them into his plans, or asked their advice. A natural consequence of this is that a number of republican senators who are from principle in favor of repeal will do nothing to help Senator Voorhees force a vote. As the case stands now the silver men are defiant and Senator Voorhees has publicly confessed his inability to get a vote.

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The second week of the debate in the house on the bill for the repeal of the federal election laws has been, if possible, even more uninteresting than the first, the republicans allowing the democrats to do most of the talking, contenting themselves with interjecting a question now and then just to show the falsity of the democratic arguments.

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The big sugar trust now has a lobby in Washington, for the purpose of seeing that the democratic members of the house ways and means committee do not weaken under the great pressure that is now being brought to bear upon them and leave sugar untaxed. The sugar trust can well afford to spend a million or two of dollars, if necessary, to get a tax put upon foreign sugar, as experts figure that such a tax would enable the sugar trust to pocket anywhere from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 the day the tax went into effect. The whisky trust also has lobyists at work trying to get the revenue tax on whisky increased. This trust has an enormous quantity of whisky in bond and any increase in the tax would be just making it a present of so much money.

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Representative Davis, of Kansas, showed the house committee on banking and currency how little he knew about sound financial methods by an argument in favor of this bill to issue $200,000,000 in fractional currency. His statement that the farmers were unable to pay their debts because of the scarcity o money was repudiated by every member of the committee, republican and democrat alike, so far as their districts were concerned, and he was several times cornered badly by questions from members of the committee. Mr. Davis is one of those who believe that all the government has to do is to keep on issuing money, without regard to its future redemption, in order to make everybody prosperous and happy.

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The house committee on invalid pensions wants to know about those pension suspensions as well as about some other methods of the present management of the pension bureau, and at its first meeting, held this week, it anthorized the reporting of a resolution to the house calling for detailed information from the commissioner of pensions, and later got it adopted by the house.

Fresh oysters at A. Keller's confectionery store.

AXES UNDER THEIR COATS.

San Francisco Police Carry Them to Smash the Doors of Fan-Tan Dens.

The policemen's sledge hammers and axes have recently been busy in Chinatown among the fan-tan gambling-houses, and the Chinese gamblers are in a state of demoralization, says the San Francisco Examiner. Nothing remains of twenty gambling dens but a vast wreck of doors and furniture. Inside the Mongolians sit most of the time in gloomy silence, contemplating the wreckage about them and occasionally heaping all imaginable anathemas upon the head of Chief Crowley and his men. This onslaught of the officers has caused consternation throughout the Chinese quarters and what may come of it is considered a grave question. The Chinese hint darkly at revenge, but on whom or how it can be wreaked is not mentioned. Sergt. Gillin and his squad have made kindling wood of gambling tables and apparatus and have chopped down dozens of massive iron-bolted oak and Australian iron-wood doors. At present they carry axes under their coats, always ready for an emergency in case they should find fan-tan doors closed against them. But there is not a game in operation, according to reports. A tour of inspection through the gambling alleys and houses of Chinatown will yield surprises, and the strange sights and cunning devices met at every turn are interesting. Side doors and trap doors, passages and halls interminable make the strongest impression, but the policeman's work of destruction is too striking a reality to be missed. The doors, although constructed of double planking studded with bolts, have been hewn in parts or torn from their fastenings by crowbars. All that remains of the interior furnishings are piles of broken lumber on the floor. Before gaining an entrance into many places the police had to cut through three of these barricades. There was never before such a condition of affairs in the Chinese quarters are now. The Chinese who conduct these games live and sleep in back rooms that open on passages leading to the gambling rooms. As the policemen will cut down any door locked against them in the approaches, all gambling places must be left open at night as well as by day, and the result is clocks and other portable articles have been stolen. The Chinese, however, are now keeping watchmen on the doors all night long, not as lookouts, but to protect the property.

MAKING A NAME.

Something About Titles of Honor Among the Europeans.

In the old world distinguished men are often honored, or supposably honored, by being given titles of nobility; but it sometimes happens that the recipient of the honor does not value it highly. Recently the famous Italian musical composer, Giuseppe Verdi, whose name in English would be plain Joseph Green, read in the papers that he had been "created" marquis of Busseto. The composer literally leaped for his pen, and wrote the following note to the minister of public instruction:

"I read in the Perseveranza that I have been appointed a marquis. I beg you to do everything in your power to prevent this appointment from taking effect. I may be remembered hereafter; but I shall be remembered much more if I am not made a marquis."

Verdi is said to have expressed the opinion that, after having spent sixty years in making the name of "Green" illustrious, it would be rather hard luck to lose it for the unknown designation of the marquis of Busseto.

Not long ago Prince Bismarck, who might easily have passed for the most famous man in Europe, was dismissed from power by the young Emperor William. At the same time he was created duke of Lauenburg.

He did not, like Verdi, refuse the honor, but accepted it with the sarcastic remark that the title given him by the emperor would be "a handy thing for him to have when he wanted to travel incognito."

One great European statesman, Mr. Gladstone, might have been an earl or a marquis long ago if he had not preferred to remain a "Mr." His fame, the world acknowledges, would be less if he had exchanged his name, as his great rival Disraeli did, for a title of nobility.

Really to have a great name, one must have made it himself. To inherit such a name is a good thing, but to make it is much better.

SAYINGS OF GARFIELD.

A POUND of pluck is worth a ton of luck.

BE fit for more than the one thing you are now doing.

I WOULD rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong.

THINGS don't turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up.

LUCK is an ignis fatuus. You may follow it to ruin, but not to success.

IF the power to do hard work is not a talent, it is the best possible substitute for it.

IF there is one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man—a man who dares to look the devil in the face, and tell him he is a devil.

What Makes Us Thirsty.

Thirst is simply a sensation by which a lack of fluids in the system is made known, and in a state of health it is a generally faithful indication of the wants of the body. Natural thirst is first indicated by a peculiar dryness of the mouth and fauces, caused by a failure of the pharyngeal membrane to secrete a due amount of liquids, but if fluids were to be introduced directly into the stomach through a tube, and not by way of the fauces—as has been done in some unusual cases—the immediate absorption thereof instantly allays the sense of thirst, from which it has been supposed that the sensation of thirst is in the nerves of the stomach and that the throat-sensation is a kind of reflex action.

SWIFT AS AN ANTELOPE.

That Is About as Rapid as Anything on Legs Can Be.

The antelope first, last and all the time depends upon his legs for safety, and it is fair to say they are the fleetest, as they are the most graceful, of quadrupeds. There is no fun in store for the greenhorn who attempts to hunt this animal without understanding its ways and habits, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Anybody can hunt and kill a bison—that is, if there were any left to kill; it is not difficult to bag a bear and many other large game animals; but the antelope demands the most skillful of huntsmen to compete with its keen sense of sight and smell, and also its extreme fleetness of foot. The power of scent is wonderfully acute in them, for it seems they can unfalteringly smell a man six hundred yards and beyond with the most astonishing exactness. Their tenacity of life is beyond all conception.

I have frequently seen an antelope with one leg shot away and hanging by the tendons alone, outrun and escape from the fleetest plains ponies. Their race is not a long one (seldom beyond six or seven miles), and it is possible that an American horse of good mettle might run them down, but as a rule nothing on the prairies can catch them, and the greyhound is about the only four-footed beast in existence that can be depended upon to keep pace with and possibly outrun them. No animal in the world possesses a keener sight, except the gi-

A New Rain Compeller.

Scientists say that the effect of a low temperature on a cloud of vapor will be shown in the precipitation of rain. Acting on this knowledge, a European living in the tropical regions of India has invented a novel rain producer. His apparatus consists of a rocket, capable of rising to a height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether. In its descent a parachute-like attachment opens out, causing the apparatus to descend slowly. At the same time the ether is thrown out in a fine spray. The absorption of heat by the ether is said to lower the temperature of the surrounding air sufficiently to condense the vapor, and hence cause rain. This being true, a large number of rockets would probably be required to cause a prolonged shower.