

QUORUM PRESENT.

AND AS A RESULT THE HOUSE DOES NOTHING.

Democrats Still Unable to Muster the requisite strength—Mr. Boutelle as a Business Blocker—Speaker Crisp, Chairman Holman and General Wheeler Hold a Conference—Democrats Lack eight of Having a Quorum—Miscellaneous Washington News.

Business Blocked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The house failed to report from the committee on rules and order for a vote on the tariff bill January 6th, and Mr. Boutelle demanding a vote on his question of privilege. On the motion the Democrats lacked eight of a quorum and the deadlock of the past two days was continued.

At 12 o'clock the chances of securing a quorum of the house to take up the tariff bill were so small that Mr. Wheeler conferred with Speaker Crisp and Chairman Holman of the Democratic caucus committee, and it was agreed that if a Democratic quorum was not at once developed, there would be an adjournment and that the house caucus set for to-night would be begun at once and continued until some plan of Democratic action was reached.

Several absentees were, however, expected on the afternoon train, and instead of adjourning to hold the caucus this afternoon, it was decided to continue the fight for an hour or two at least.

MRS. COCKRELL VERY LOW.

The Wife of the Missouri Senator Critically Ill from Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mrs. F. M. Cockrell, wife of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, is critically ill from pneumonia, from which she is not expected to recover.

The disease was contracted on the morning of her daughter's debut, on Wednesday last week, but was not considered serious until last night, when the symptoms became alarming and have so continued ever since.

WORSE THAN TRAIN ROBBERS.

American Railway Managers Severely Denounced.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Financial News, a paper of acknowledged authority on financial matters as a rule, said today: "Both fact and fiction have made us familiar even on this side of the Atlantic with the American railroad robber who boards an express train, shoots the guard and rides the strong box. Unfortunately there is in America another scarcely less disreputable class of robber, whose plans are concentrated in the board room, and whose arena of operations is Wall street."

The paper continues in a similar strain for over a column, comparing the American railroad boss to the sharper, whose victims have had numerous warnings and ought not to be surprised into lament. "The methods of the boss," it says, "are not criminal. He swindles you by legal devices and doubtless in Wall street he would be considered an honorable man. But Wall street has a peculiar standard."

The writer goes into detail concerning the Reading, Erie and Atchison collapses and proceeds as follows: "Doubtless there are honest railway men in America and bonds that are almost gilt edged in their sound character, but the balances are heavily the other way. This time, however, the dirty business has been rather overdone and the British goose is not likely to lay any more golden eggs. If the people have any sense left they will give a wide berth to everything American, and especially to the manipulated treacherous securities of American railways."

ADVICES FROM HAWAII.

Williams Requests President Dole to Surrender.

HONOLULU, Jan. 6.—Advises from Honolulu to December 23 have been received here by the steamer Alameda, which has just arrived here from San Francisco. The officers of the vessel stated that the excitement in Honolulu over the political situation was growing in intensity. The provisional government was as firm as ever in its determination to maintain its position, and was completing its preparations to resist any effort that might be made to restore the monarchy. The members of the police force of the island had been notified they would be expected to take arms in defense of the government, and a number of them had been dismissed from the service for refusing to obey this order.

The officers further stated that the minister of the United States had written to the provisional government, requesting that they surrender office, as the United States government had decided in favor of the restoration of the queen. The minister, in his communication, informed the government that Lilluokalani had agreed to grant amnesty to all those who had taken part in the revolution, to ratify the obligations of the present government and to govern faithfully in accordance with the present constitution. The government was preparing a long reply to the minister.

The Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu in an article supporting the government, declared the United States president had taken the matter out of the hands of Cleveland's hands by calling for the papers in the Hawaiian correspondence and asserts the provisional government will not retire from power unless compelled to by force, and says that is not likely to be employed.

New Gold Diggings.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.—Another gold camp has come forth seeking public recognition. The new strike is on the second creek, near Buena Vista. The lucky prospectors are H. E. Woodward and Lewis Weinberg, who found gold in white quartz in their claim named Nellie Bly, reported to assay twelve ounces to the ton.

JUDGE LONG'S PENSION.

It Will Be Again Suspended at the End of Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Commissioner of Pensions Lochren has ordered the restoration of the former pension rating of Judge Charles Long of Michigan. This puts an end for the present to the proceedings which Judge Long has instituted in the district court to compel the commissioner to return his former rating of \$73 a month, which had been suspended pending medical examination.

Judge Long was originally pensioned at \$3 a month. This was gradually increased until 1880, when he was granted \$73 under the law pensioning those disabled so as to require the regular attendance of another person, Corporal Tanner holding that a person who could not attend to all his wants on account of his injuries, and who needed almost constant aid, came within the provisions of that law. Besides the loss of one arm Judge Long had a hip gunshot wound, which was still open and required attendance. Commissioner Lochren, however, held that this case was provided for in the subsequent act of July 14, 1890, concerning disabilities that require frequent attention. Under this act it was decided that he was not entitled to more than \$50 a month. His pension was accordingly suspended and he was ordered to appear for examination before a medical board. He failed to comply with this notice and brought suit for mandamus to compel the return for his former rating. The act of December 31 last prohibiting suspension of pensions without thirty days' notice was passed, however, while decision in this case was pending.

Commissioner Lochren characterizes the act which makes the restoration necessary as very inconsiderate, unjust and perjurious. He said, "Hereafter in every such case, thirty days' notice prior to suspension must be given. Under the old law suspension would take place pending investigation and very often large sums of money have been saved to the government in this way. Now we are utterly powerless and must remain with our hands tied."

The required notice will be given to Judge Long and at the end of thirty days the pension will undoubtedly be again suspended. The case differs from most of the others pending, because with these previous notice had almost invariably been given.

SURPRISED THE POLITICIANS.

Governor Flower Orders the Strict Enforcement of Civil Service Laws.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Great commotion was caused yesterday forenoon in many of the state departments upon the receipt of a communication from Governor Flower, in which he declared that all employees of the state must obey the civil service laws in relation to appointment. The letter also stated that all persons who were not properly qualified must vacate their positions.

HAD TWO PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Lease and Freeborn Both Attempt to Act as Osawatimie.

OSAWATOMIE, Kan., Jan. 6.—The state board of charities met at the insane asylum with a double header, Mrs. Lease and J. W. Freeborn both claiming the presidency. No business was transacted, as the board could not well act with two persons presiding.

Reserves of Western Banks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The national banks of Chicago held December 19 an average of 45.01 per cent against 45.46 per cent on October 3. The loans and discounts were \$79,100,525, as against \$73,023,590 October 3, and the individual deposits \$68,434,113. The Kansas City, Mo., banks held a reserve of 34.49 per cent as against 33.13 per cent October 3; the St. Paul national bank, 38.50 per cent against 37.17 per cent October 3; the Minneapolis banks, 36.73 per cent against 39.07 October 3; and the St. Joseph, Mo., banks 30.43 against 37.81 October 3.

De Armond's Capital Removal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, who has long been the special thorn in Washington's municipal side, yesterday introduced his measure providing for the appointment of a commission of thirteen members to ascertain upon what terms the seat of government might be removed to the Mississippi valley. This bill is in violation of the impracticable, the house committee on rules, and will never be heard from. Its introduction aroused much merriment in the house.

New Orleans After the Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—The case of the Olympic club, which is now before the supreme court, has been fixed for trial Tuesday, January 9. On that day a final decision will be rendered, and in case the decision is favorable it is two to one that the Mitchell-Corbett fight will take place in this city. It is understood that communications have been exchanged with the pugilists on this subject, and high hopes are entertained.

A Mysterious Sickness.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Jan. 6.—For the past three or four days negro miners of Yale and vicinity have been suffering from a mysterious epidemic and several have died already. The disease lasts only a few hours and has a few symptoms of heart failure. Many white families are said to be moving out on account of the threatening danger, but it is not thought it will trouble the whites at all.

T. B. Haughwout in Trouble.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 6.—On charges filed by the prosecuting attorney, Judge Robinson has suspended T. B. Haughwout from practice in the courts. The case will come up for hearing January 22. Bribery, deceit and misappropriation of money are charged against Haughwout, who is a prominent Republican politician and was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention.

An Appeal to Chicago Workmen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The Central relief association has issued an appeal to the wage workers of Chicago, asking that all contribute one day's earnings or income to the relief of the city's destitute.

THERE IS DIVISION.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED ON THE INCOME TAX.

Congressman Cochran Will Lead Those Opposed to the Measure—He Will Appeal from the Committee to the House and Do His Utmost to Prevent the Adoption of the Bill in Its Present Form—Cigar Makers on the McKinley and Wilson Tariff Bills.

The Income Tax Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The plan of internal revenue taxation adopted by the ways and means committee has been received by Democratic congressmen generally with approval, and the Democratic members of the ways and means committee are sanguine that they will be able to send the entire Wilson bill to the senate substantially in its present shape. Eastern representatives are, without regard to party, against the income tax, but the West and South favor it and have a heavy majority.

Bourke Cochran appears to be the present head and center of the opposition to the income tax plan, but it yet remains to be seen how far he will permit his antipathy to carry him. He had been heard to speak slightly of the entire bill to the framing of which he contributed very little time or labor, and his repeated and protracted absences often occasioned comment. It is very probable that he will appeal from the committee to the house, and do his utmost to prevent the adoption of the bill in its present form. He would make up the prospective deficit by a tax on sugar, raw and refined.

Representative Jerry Simpson of Kansas said that the Populist section of congress would solidly support the income tax plan. He regarded it as opening the way to free trade, saying that a revenue tariff would be necessary only as long as revenues should not be raised from incomes or some other source. He asserted that the plan would be immensely popular with the masses.

Representative Tarsney of Missouri, one of the members of the ways and means committee who voted for the income tax, met the objection that the tremendous opposition would come from the class receiving the incomes from the laconic remark: "There are more men driving drays than receiving incomes."

The Alabama representatives are much exercised over the free coal and free iron ore clauses and like most of the Southern men believe in a tax on sugar. Mr. Oates unhesitatingly declares that he will fight the bill in its present shape. His colleague, Mr. Wheeler, says practically the same thing and is unceasing in his efforts to capture the proposed caucus.

Members of the committee do not fear the result of the meeting of the caucus, but Mr. Wheeler is very hopeful that it would unite the dissatisfied and thus enable them to win.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS PROTEST.

The present leaf tobacco duty as provided by the McKinley act increased, says a circular from cigar manufacturers being sent to all congressmen, the cost of manufacturing cigars to such an extent as to wipe out the margin of profit to the manufacturer. To raise the price of cigars proved impossible, as the nickel and dime cigars which are smoked by the masses could not be advanced to six and eleven cents respectively. This compelled the manufacturers to cut the wages of cigar makers and furnish an inferior quality to the public, this being, they claim, the only way in which they could make up for the increased rate of duty. Furthermore as the larger increased rate of duty required so much more capital which was out of reach of the bulk of manufacturers, it could not, they say, but pave the way for the concentration of their industry in the hands of a few and of creating a monopoly of it by driving all the smaller and middle class manufacturers out of business. Hence the outspoken advocacy of a very few of the largest manufacturers for the excessive rate. The Sumatra leaf has become a necessity for the entire cigar industry. Any rate of duty, therefore, that tends to diminish the consumption of Sumatra leaf must necessarily also reduce the revenue from it to the government. The reduction of the McKinley rate to \$1 per pound, as provided in the Wilson tariff bill, does not satisfy them, as it will neither yield the necessary relief to the manufacturers nor the expected revenue to the government, and a uniform rate of thirty-five per cent on unstemmed leaf tobacco is demanded. A duty of \$1 per pound on leaf tobacco is equivalent, they say, to a protection of about 900 per cent on the cost of producing the highest grade of cigar leaf in this country, which is about twelve cents per pound, and the domestic leaf had, in addition, a natural protection of several hundred per cent more in the fact that the average price of the foreign leaf suitable for wrappers is not less than \$1 per pound in the foreign markets, where it is bought for American consumption. The petition, with all others on the question of tariff, goes to the committee on finance, where presumably it will receive attention when the Wilson bill is taken up.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell has removed since his incumbency 1,900 fourth-class postmasters, and is now grinding them out at an average rate of something like forty-five per day. This is some 300 better than Clarkson was enabled to do for a like period, but when Vice President Stevenson wielded the ax he left a record for all time. It was something like 2,300 for the period in which Maxwell removed 1,900 and Clarkson 1,600.

Can Fight in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—Governor Waite said yesterday that he will not interfere with prize fighting in this state, but will leave such matters to the discretion of county officials. This statement was made in response to a query relative to the Cripple Creek fight.

Italy's Thrifty King.

MILAN, Jan. 5.—The Secolo declares that the private fortune of King Humbert of Italy, amounting to \$20,000,000, has been deposited with the London house of the Rothschilds. The Secolo also says that the greater portion of this sum has been saved out of the civil list at the rate of about \$2,000,000 per year.

MUST CONSULT POOR LO.

No Making a State of the Territory Without Consent of the Red Men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Those who object to the admission of Oklahoma to statehood unless the lands of the five civilized tribes are included within its boundaries do not appear to be strong enough to materially delay the passage of the bill and it is probable that when the facts are made known to them they will withdraw their opposition.

An ex-government official, whose duties were long connected with Indian affairs, said today: "The question whether congress can organize the territory occupied by the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory without the consent of those tribes seems to me to be definitely settled by the provisions of article 5 of the treaty proclaimed May 23, 1836, which was concluded at New Echota, Ga., December 29, 1835, by General William Carroll and John F. Schermerhorn, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head men and people of the Cherokee tribe of Indians. By the terms of this treaty the Cherokee nation ceded to the United States all lands owned, claimed or possessed by them east of the Mississippi river and released all claims for spoliation for \$5,000,000, and the cession of certain lands now occupied by them in what is known as the Indian territory. Article 5 provides as follows: 'The United States hereby covenant and agree that the lands ceded to the Cherokee nation in the foregoing article shall, in no future time, without their consent, be included in the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory, etc.' Therefore, unless congress shall see fit to ignore the provisions of this treaty, the consent of the Cherokee nation must be had in order to include their lands within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory. This provision has never been changed by any subsequent treaties with the Cherokees. Of course agreements may be made with the five civilized tribes, by which these provisions may be abrogated and their consent obtained to the creation of a territorial or state government, but as the matter stands their territory cannot be included within the jurisdiction of a territory or state without flagrant violation of the treaties named. I am free to admit, however, that the situation is peculiar and anomalous, that of an imperio in imperio, wholly repugnant to the theory of unity upon which our government is based."

NO QUORUM AS YET.

Mr. Boutelle Again Blocks the Tariff Debate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Although the lack of a quorum blocked the tariff debate yesterday and an order was passed recalling absentees, only nine members by actual count were on the floor when the house was called to order at noon to-day and the prospect for a Democratic quorum looked gloomy.

Some communications were laid before the house and the speaker announced the reappointment of Messrs. Wheeler of Alabama, Breckinridge of Kentucky and Hitt of Illinois, as members of the Smithsonian institute.

Although the Democratic members of the ways and means committee were willing to make an arrangement to devote to-morrow and Saturday to the Hawaiian matter, they decided, after the wasting of the day yesterday through the persistency of Mr. Boutelle, to shut the Hawaiian debate out entirely until the tariff bill should be disposed of and when Mr. Boutelle called up his privileged Hawaiian resolution this morning, Mr. McMillin, on behalf of the committee raised the question of consideration.

Mr. Boutelle was sarcastic and Mr. McMillin rather contemptuous in the exchange of shots before the vote was taken. By a rising vote of fifty-eight to 12, the house decided not to consider the resolutions. The ayes and nays were then demanded.

All efforts to secure a quorum were fruitless, the Republicans refusing to vote at critical moments, and the house adjourned at 1:40 p. m., without taking up the tariff bill.

M'MILLIN ON INCOME TAX.

He Talks of the Essential Features of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Representative McMillin, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the internal revenue feature of the tariff bill, outlined the salient feature of the income tax measure which he expects to complete in a day or two. He said:

"The corporation part of the measure will not require an inquiry on every individual to determine what amount of corporate stock he holds, but the assessment will be made against and paid by the corporation, and hence a man owning corporation stock will not be worried by corporation assessors."

"The corporation will pay the tax of each of its incorporators and will in turn charge it up against them. But to prevent taxing a man twice, if a corporation pays for an incorporator on the dividends he would derive, he in turn, is credited with that amount in assessing his general income for taxation. As to foreigners and foreign associations holding interest bearing securities in this country, they will be assessed the same as our own citizens. The collection of the tax will be in the hands of the internal revenue bureau. It will not necessitate the appointment of new tax collectors in the various states, but a few additional assessors and deputies will be required to work under the present revenue collectors."

Mr. McMillin says the bill will provide means for compelling disclosures as to income somewhat similar to the methods used by several of the states. He says the penalties for failing to report or for false reports have not yet been fixed.

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INCOME TAX SCHEME.

IT IS ADOPTED BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Uncle Sam Must Have Two Per Cent on a \$4,000 Income—The Tax on Whisky Raised from 90 Cents to \$1 a Gallon and the Bonded Period Extended from Three to Eight Years—The Tax on Playing Cards Reduced to Two Cents.

The Income Tax Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The advocates of the individual income tax proposition were triumphant at the meeting of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee yesterday afternoon. The issue was joined on two propositions, one to levy a tax of 2 per cent against individual incomes over \$4,000, and against the incomes of corporations (that is, the difference between the gross income and the operating expenses, or, in other words, the net income), and the proposition offered as a substitute by Mr. Cochran, to tax the incomes from corporations 1 per cent and inheritances 5 per cent, to place a tax of 10 cents on whisky, and to restore sugar to the dutiable list at half a cent per pound. The vote on Mr. Cochran's substitute proposition, which was taken first, resulted in its defeat, 7 to 4, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cochran, Stevens, Wilson and Montgomery.

Nays—Messrs. McMillin, Turner, Whiting, Bryan, Bynum, Tarsney and Breckinridge.

The original proposition was then submitted and carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

It was also decided in connection with the latter proposition to increase the whisky tax 10 cents per gallon; that is from 90 cents to \$1, to be levied against whisky in as well as out of bond. Upon the representation that this increase would work undue hardships to the owner of whisky in bond, it was decided to extend the bonded period from three to eight years. The tax on playing cards, at one time fixed at 6 cents per pack, was reduced to 2 cents, and the contemplated tax on perfumes and cosmetics was discarded. No increase was made in the tax on cigars, but the increase on cigarettes, \$1 per 1,000, was allowed to stand.

The committee estimated that the tax on the incomes from corporations and individuals (corporations being treated as individuals), will raise \$30,000,000 revenue—\$13,000,000 from corporation and \$18,000,000 from individuals. The increase in the whisky tax, it is estimated, will give an additional revenue of \$10,000,000 per annum. The proposed tax on inheritances, which was to be levied in case the proposition for an individual income tax failed, was not deemed necessary.

CONGRESS RESUMES.

Republicans Force the Hawaiian Issue in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—There was not a very brilliant setting for the opening of the tariff debate in the house this morning. When Speaker Crisp mounted the rostrum at high noon and dropped the gavel, there were many vacant seats in the public galleries. The press gallery overhanging the speaker's chair, however, was lined with newspaper correspondents, and on the floor there was considerable animation. Ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Dalzell and other Republican leaders were conferring earnestly, and on the Democratic side each member of the ways and means committee was surrounded by a group of his colleagues.

There was much uncertainty as to the tactics which the Republicans would pursue, the suspicion being that at the very outset they would lay every obstruction in the path of the tariff bill, and that the first step in this program would be to insist upon a Democratic quorum. To prevent such a move the Democratic whips were instructed to have every Democrat present when the vote was taken. The resignations of Colonel Fellows and Mr. Fitch of New York who have been elected respectively district attorney and controller of New York city, were read and the speaker then presented the credentials of Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania elected to succeed the late Mr. O'Neill.

The fight then began, Mr. Boutelle, on behalf of the Republicans, putting forward the Hawaiian matter to antagonize the tariff bill.

Mr. McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, sought to avoid this subject by trying to make an arrangement by which Friday and Saturday of this week should be set aside for the consideration of the resolution reported by the foreign affairs committee in lieu of the Hitt and Boutelle resolutions.

Mr. Hitt, head of the minority of the foreign affairs committee, was on his feet and as soon as Mr. McCreary had made his proposition he stated that, inasmuch as this proposition gave the Republicans substantially what they desired, a time fixed for debate on the Hawaiian matter, he would be glad to accept it.

The Democrats failed to muster a quorum on the agreement, and until it is procured the tariff bill is blocked.

OUR MINING RESOURCES.

Report of the Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The report on the mining resources of the country for 1892, prepared by Chief Day of the division of mining statistics of the geological survey, was made public to-day. It shows that the high water mark in mineral productions was reached in that year in this and every other year, the total value being \$684,778,768, \$20,000,000 greater than in any previous year and \$3,174,070 more than in the census year of 1890. Among the large gains were \$77,130 tons in pig iron, with an aggregate product of 9,157,000 tons, valued at \$31,161,039.

Gold showed a slight loss and the year's product, valued at \$3,000,000, was 1,596,375 ounces. Copper gained 57,465,666 pounds, making an aggregate of 353,275,742 pounds, with a value of \$37,977,142. The lead product during the year gained 10,854 tons, ag-

gregating 313,263 tons, with a value of \$17,060,960. There was a loss of 7,000 tons in zinc and the new metal, aluminum, almost doubled in quantity. The year's product of zinc aggregated 87,800 tons, valued at \$3,027,920 and of quicksilver 27,993 flasks, representing a value of \$1,343,089. Tin from the mines in California amounted to 160,000 pounds, valued at \$33,400. Nickel for the year aggregated 92,392 pounds, value \$50,703; aluminum 250,885 pounds, value \$172,834, and platinum 80 ounces, valued at \$550. The product of antimony was valued at \$50,466.

Bituminous coal increased 8,000,000 tons during the year, attaining a total of 113,237,845 tons, valued at \$125,193,139. Pennsylvania anthracite coal increased 1,613,458 tons amounting to 45,850,450 tons, valued at \$32,442,000. The value increased \$4,000,000, with a total value of \$93,000,000.

Petroleum is declining rapidly. In 1891 there were 44,000,000 barrels produced, but only 34,500,136, valued at \$28,034,196 in 1892. Natural gas is also falling off both in quantity and value. Its high water mark was reached in 1888, when the product was valued at \$23,629,875.

Quantities and values of other non-metallic products during the year are given as follows: Building stone, value \$48,706,625; lime 65,000,000 barrels, value \$10,000,000; cement 8,758,621 barrels, \$7,155,750; salt 11,698,860 barrels, \$5,654,915; phosphate rock 681,581 tons, \$3,296,227; limestone for iron flux, 5,172,114 tons, \$3,620,480; mineral waters 21,876,404 gallons, \$4,905,970; zinc white 27,500 tons, \$3,200,000; porters' clay 430,000 tons, \$1,000,000; mineral paints, 47,917 tons, \$144,343; borax 13,500,000 pounds, \$900,000; gypsum 346,374 tons, \$671,548; grindstone, value \$480,000; fibrous talc 41,925 tons, \$473,485; pyrites 114,717 tons, \$305,191; soapstone 23,908 tons, \$437,449; manganese ore 10,613 tons, \$129,375; pterolite stones, value \$290,000; bromine 379,489 pounds, \$64,502; corundum 1,771 tons, value \$181,300; barytes 32,168 tons, \$130,023; graphite, \$104,000; millstones, \$23,417; novaculite, value \$146,730; marls 155,000 tons, \$65,000; flint 30,000 tons, \$80,000; fluorapat 12,250 tons, \$60,000; chromic iron ore 1,500 tons, \$25,000; infusorial earth, value \$43,055; feldspar 15,000 tons, \$75,000; mica 75,000 pounds, \$100,000; osceolite, refined 60,000 pounds, \$8,000; cobalt oxide 7,869 pounds, \$15,738; asphalt ground as pigment 3,787 tons, \$25,523; sulphur 2,688 tons, \$80,640; asbestos 104 tons, \$6,416, and rutile 100 tons, \$300.

The total value of metallic minerals for the year was \$303,775,629; non-metallic \$371,003,109; and unspecified \$1,000,000.

The report reviews in detail the use of aluminum and states that the principal use for the new metal in the future will be in cooking utensils. The use of the principal minerals in the first six months of 1893 is also reviewed in the report, showing a great decline in production.

The total product of silver during the year was 58,000 ounces, with a coinage value of \$74,984,000. The amount is an increase of \$77,130 ounces for the year. The increased valuation of the product for the year was \$2,933,054.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Net Increase During the Month of December \$6,861,682.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The public debt statement issued yesterday shows the net increase of the debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of December to have been \$6,861,682. The interest-bearing debt increased \$90, the debt on which interest had ceased since maturity decreased \$25,850, and the debt bearing no interest increased \$2,053,371. The reduction in the cash balance during the month was \$4,824,061. The interest-bearing debt is \$585,033,310; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity is \$1,913,530, and the debt bearing no interest is \$376,653,077—a total debt of \$963,600,917.

The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury amount to \$694,317,424, an increase during the month of \$6,088,123. The gold reserve to-day is \$90,991,600 and the net cash balance \$90,435,455, a total available balance of \$90,375,555, a decrease during the month of \$4,824,061. The total cash in the treasury to-day is \$737,614,701.

The total amount of national bank notes outstanding December 31, 1892, was \$208,442,027, an increase in circulation since December 31, 1892, of \$31,147,915, and a decrease in circulation since November 30 of \$408,761. The circulation outstanding against bonds December 31 was \$185,097,705.

The receipts from customs at the port of New York during December amounted to \$5,645,908, paid in the following kinds of money: Gold coin, 28 per cent; silver coin, 16 per cent; gold certificates, 1.1 per cent; silver certificates, 5.1 per cent; United States notes, 11.6 per cent, and United States treasury notes, 3.1 per cent.

The following were the receipts at New York for December in each of the last five years: 1889, \$10,997,977; 1890, \$10,704,055; 1891, \$9,311,666; 1892, \$10,570,853, and 1893, \$5,645,908.

The receipts for each of the past five years at New York were in round numbers as follows: 1889, \$147,678,361; 1890, \$163,900,000; 1891, \$122,000,000; 1892, \$128,000,000, and 1893, \$115,000,000.

The total gold in the treasury, coin and bullion, December 30, was \$158,303,779. The gold certificates in the treasury, cash, are \$75,590; the gold certificates in circulation, \$77,412,179, and the net gold reserve, \$80,891,600. The following shows the net gold in the treasury on December 31, in the years named: 1889, \$190,633,052; 1890, \$148,972,935; 1891, \$130,740,630; 1892, \$121,566,602, and 1893, \$90,891,600.

An Appointment for Senator Peffer's Son.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Colonel Dick Bright, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, announced yesterday that he had appointed Elwood S. Peffer folder in the senate end of the capital. The appointee is one of the sons of Senator Peffer.

A Masterpiece Ruined.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 4.—"Le Roi S'Amuse" a masterpiece by the French painter, Jules Arsene Garnier, valued at \$100,000 and owned by the late S. A. Coale, was yesterday caught in an elevator shaft and irretrievably ruined while being removed from the Laeude building.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The financial news... The net increase during the month of December \$6,861,682. The public debt statement issued yesterday shows the net increase of the debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of December to have been \$6,861,682. The interest-bearing debt increased \$90, the debt on which interest had ceased since maturity decreased \$25,850, and the debt bearing no interest increased \$2,053,371. The reduction in the cash balance during the month was \$4,824,061. The interest-bearing debt is \$585,033,310; the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity is \$1,913,530, and the debt bearing no interest is \$376,653,077—a total debt of \$963,600,917. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury amount to \$694,317,424, an increase during the month of \$6,088,123. The gold reserve to-day is \$90,991,600 and the net cash balance \$90,435,455, a total available balance of \$90,375,555, a decrease during the month of \$4,824,061. The total cash in the treasury to-day is \$737,614,701. The total amount of national bank notes outstanding December 31, 1892, was \$208,442,027, an increase in circulation since December 31, 1892, of \$31,147,915, and a decrease in circulation since November 30 of \$408,761. The circulation outstanding against bonds December 31 was \$185,097,