THE WASHINGTON CRITIC.

22D YEAR---NO. 6,707. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1890. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WORLD IN BRIEF.

Local.

Lieutenant John B. Finley, of the Signal Corps, has won the prize offered by the American *Meteorological Journal*.

Frederick L. Burnett's remains arrived from Philadelphia last evening and were sent to Terre Haute, Ind., for burial.

William H. Baker and W. A. Abrams gave a fine display of wrestling in a match at McCauley's hall last night, which was won by the former.

Adjutant-General Barham of Columbia S. C., was nearly suffocated in a room at the Metropolitan Hotel by gas escaping from a leaking pipe.

The American Industrial and Shipping League opened its fourth annual convention at Willard Hall, and discussed the improvement of the merchant marine.

The National Association of Postoffice Clerks finished its work last night and adjourned. During the day a call was made on the Postoffice Department officials.

The Amelia Rives-Chandler prize for the best essay on child labor has been divided between Mr. William F. Willougbby and Miss. M. C. de Graffenried, both of this city.

Meredith, the man who was left in charge of the almshouse ambulance in front of the Health Office yesterday, and who drove away was found afterward. He had mistaken the orders given him.

Wythe Denby, Naval Academy clerk in the Navy Department, died at his home on Capitol Hill, aged 58. He was a clerk in the Navy Department for thirty years. He was brother to the American Minister to China.

Domestic.

The bill to abolish compulsory coastwise pilotage was defeated in the Virginia Senate.

A great snow storm and the melting snows in the mountains have caused a great flood in Oregon.

John McGettigan, a Philadelphia letter-carrier, got drunk and threw his mail into a stove. He was arrested.

During a gale in Elmira, N. Y., Kate Sullivan, a domestic, was crushed to death by an outbuilding falling on her.

B. F. Thomas, a laborer, committed suicide by throwing himself before a train on the "L" road in New York.

The consolidation of four Southern railroad systems under the Richmond Terminal is the latest "big thing" talked of.

The Virginia Legislature is to be asked to appropriate $10,000 for the use of the destitute farmers of Greenville county.

A deal is being perfected in Pittsburg whereby the control of the edge-tool trade of the United States will be monopolized and parceled out to different concerns.

Mrs. R. T. Weeks of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is charged with being implicated in an attempt to poison Mrs. James M. Sutherland, wife of an attorney-at-law in that city.

A newsboy was blown from a Grand Trunk Railway train yesterday. An engine was sent back for his mangled remains, but he was found coolly walking along the track with only a scratch on his face.

A number of Philadelphia Republicans in Judge Kelley's old district want William M. Ayres to be a candidate for Congress on the platform of free raw materials.

Alice M. Lagrove, *nee* Singer, the divorced wife of Frank Bangs, the actor, died on Monday in New York.

Negroes in Birmingham, Ala, have sent to Congress a memorial favoring the emigration of the blacks to Africa.

The Republicans in caucus decided to accept the committee's report on rules, with some slight changes. Pension legislation is made privileged, and Speaker Reed's recent rulings are sustained.

A thousand bushels of corn belonging to a Kansas farmer were attached for debt. He proved that he was using corn for fuel, and a Wichita justice held that, as under the law a year's fuel was exempt, the attachment on the corn could not hold.

Icemen along the Hudson are discouraged because the river will not freeze. Many have given up all hope of securing a harvest.

Governor Campbell of Ohio has offered the position of Commissioner of Railroads to Dr. Norton of Tiffin.

Foreign.

Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, who has been absent from England for some time, started on his return to-day from Malta.

A meeting of representatives of agricultural societies has been held at Lemburg, Austria, to provide means to relieve the sufferers from the famine in Russia, Poland and Galicia.

The Duke of Montpensier left a fortune of $20,000,000.

M. Laguerre, a Boulangist deputy and an advocate, was tried at Paris upon the charge of assaulting M. Beaurepaire, another advocate, and was sentenced by the court as an advocate to be deprived for six months of the right to practice in the courts.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the committee on supplementary credits has called upon M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, and M. Tirard, Minister of the Interior, to explain the deficit in the budget and state what resources there are with which to meet it.

Lord Hartington has started for Egypt.

Signor Crispi telegraphed to Mr. Blaine the expression of sincere condolence of the King of Italy with the calamity to Secretary Tracy.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has been elected a member of the Russian Geographical Society.

M. Zankoff, the pro-Russian Bulgarian leader, has issued a manifesto to the Bulgarian people, calling upon them to rid themselves of Ferdinand and his vile adherents.

An inquest was held in London over the body of Lyman Jones, the New York banker who died in a cab recently, and the verdict was that death came from syncope, caused by shock from being thrown from a carriage drawn by a runaway horse.

He Beat His Wife.

George Greenlee was before Judge Miller this morning charged with disorderly conduct, but the evidence produced showed that he had struck his wife in the mouth. He said that it was unintentional on his part, but Officer Easley testified that his wife cried out and attracted his attention. She refused, however, to appear against her husband in court, as she was in a delicate condition.

"I am trying to get at the humanity of the thing," said Mr. Carrington, his counsel.

"You mean the inhumanity of the brute," replied Prosecuting Attorney Dumont.

As there was no prosecuting witness Judge Miller suspended sentence in the case.

Lounged Around Bank Corridors.

William J. Patch is a weak-faced young man who likes to lounge in bank corridors and watch the customers when they get their money. He was at one time a clerk in a bank. A number of times he has been arrested as a suspicious person, but always got off through the influence of his parents, who promised to take care of him. To-day he was put under real estate bonds.

"If you come here again, "said the Court "you will have to take the consequences and go to the asylum."

New Naval Cadets.

The following cadets have been appointed to the West Point Military Academy: Atwood D. Lydenham, Third district, Nebraska; F. F. Sims, Second district, Texas; Thomas G. Carson, Twentieth district, Illinois.

The Importation of Champagne

Into the United States during the last ten years was 2,454,504 cases, comprising 36 different brands, of which over one-fourth was "G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry," whose imports exceeded that of any other brand by over 200,000 cases. A significant fact.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES

Of Mrs. Secretary Tracy, Miss Tracy and Josephine Morel.

CHIEF PARRIS' ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE.

Fire Laddies Worked Heroically to Save the Precious Lives.

Exploding of a Lamp Probably Caused the Disaster—This is the Theory of the Fire Department Officials—Condition of the Secretary.

The Coroner's jury to investigate the death of Mrs. Secretary Tracy, Miss Mary Tracy and Josephine Morel met this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the K Street Station. The missing juror reported and a full jury were on hand. On account of the illness of Coroner Patterson his assistant, Dr. Schaeffer, presided.

TESTIMONY OF CHIEF PARRIS.

Chief Parris of the Fire Department was the first witness called. He said that he was in bed at the time the alarm was sounded, and his boy awakened him. He hurriedly dressed and jumped into his buggy which was at the door. He thought that he was about four minutes in getting to the fire. When he arrived No. 1 was already there and had a stream on. He went with them, going up the stairway ahead.

SECRETARY TRACY'S ROOM.

"I entered the house through the basement and went up by the back stairway. I went through the bath-room to Secretary Tracy's room and there I found him. My man and myself helped him to the window so that he could get air. The men carried him down the ladder and then I went back again and found Miss Tracy in the next room. I wrapped some bed-clothing around her and carried her down the back stairway to the street below."

WORKED LIKE BEAVERS.

In answer to a question of Dr. Schaeffer, the Chief said that he had no fault at all to find with his men; they worked like beavers. In all his experience he had never seen a fire spread so rapidly. His idea was that, had the door of the drawing-room not been opened, the fire might have been confined to that room alone. The doors were not burned to any extent.

"The conclusion that I have come to," said the Chief, "is that the fire originated from the explosion of the lamp which had been left burning in the room."

Howard W. Wright, a foreman, was next examined. He thought the alarm was received at the engine-house about 7 o'clock. He immediately took the Chief's wagon and drove to his house. When they arrived at the house he was told that there were people upstairs, and the chief immediately went up.

He followed at his heels, and together they helped the Secretary to the window of the bath-room. The story of Mr. Wright did not differ in any essential particular from that of his chief.

POLICE OFFICERS' TESTIMONY.

Officer Cattell testified that when he attempted to enter the burning building he was driven back by smoke.

He succeeded in entering and heard a scream. He stumbled over the body of Secretary Tracy, and, with the assistance of Chief Parris, removed him to the window.

Officer Elliot described the finding of Miss Tracy's body and other testimony followed.

Fire Marshal's Report.

Fire Marshal Drew has submitted to the District Commissioners his report on the Tracy fire. His opinion is that it was caused by the lamp upon the table. The lamp may have been turned down very low, and while burning formed a crust over the wick, thus confining the heat, which, acting upon the brass fixtures, heated them, and was conveyed to the oil, generating a gas that exploded. He states this merely as theory.

No Censure Intended.

In the Senate last Tuesday Mr. Hawley introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the condition of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia and report by bill or otherwise. As the resolution was offered upon the day following the fire at Secretary Tracy's house, it was thought there might possibly be a motive of censure in the resolution.

MR. HAWLEY'S REASONS.

Mr. Hawley said to a CRITIC man today: "The resolution was not intended to give the idea of a disposition to censure the Fire Department at all. We simply want to know their needs, whether more men are required, whether they have sufficient apparatus, and in fact learn if anything is needful to maintain or increase the efficiency of the department."

Secretary Tracy's Condition.

Secretary Tracy has almost entirely recovered from the physical effects of the injuries he received at the recent fatal fire at his residence, and to-day moved freely about from one apartment to another in the White House. It will, however, probably be several days before he feels equal to the task of re-entering upon his official duties.

DELAY OF JUSTICE.

Dilatory Practices in the Criminal Court of the District.

"In connection with the trial of the Maher case in the Criminal Court," said a well known lawyer to a CRITIC man, "the question naturally comes up as to whether there was not a purpose in occupying the two days' valuable time of the court. Young Maher when arraigned plead guilty to the charge of stealing the wrench from the U. S. Navy Yard, and it was known that there was no evidence against him for the theft of the other two wrenches that happened to be found in his room. What was the use of taking up the time of the court for two days to prove that the young man stole a wrench that he frankly admitted that he took?

"General Carrington, who undertook the defense of Maher, overheard him say that he took the wrench to repair his bicycle and he intended to return it, and volunteered to assist the unfortunate fellow. But was this his only motive? The names of the shoplifters were down on the calendar for trial on Monday, but on account of this case it had to be put over until the term for the January jury had expired. This was what was desired by the counsel of the shoplifters, Kate Friday and Sarah Lewess, Mr. Campbell C. Carrington. He preferred to take his clients before a new jury rather than trust their chances to the old panel. The outcome of the two days' trial was that the shoplifters obtained the delay they desired, and Maher was let off with a sentence of thirty days in the District jail."

A DEFAULTING CASHIER.

Receiver Jewell of the W. & G. R. R. Skips Out.

Street railway and social circles were startled this morning by a rumor that J. C. Jewell, receiver of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad, was a defaulter.

This, upon investigation, proved to be well founded. President Hurt of the company, in speaking of the matter, said:

"Yes, it is true that the young man Jewell is a defaulter in the sum of $1,650. He was the receiver of our company, and belonged in the first room to the right as one enters the general office in Georgetown. By receiver one means the man who receives, counts and keeps a record of our moneys.

"His duties were not exactly those of a book-keeper and were not intricate. He made a report every day and until yesterday his accounts were always correct. A street railroad day ends at 12 o'clock midnight, and his report was due every forenoon but not at any exact hour. He has been in our employ for twenty years, and we placed implicit confidence in him.

"We attribute his downfall to several causes, but principally to whiskey and its attendant evils. His defalcation was discovered yesterday morning.

"He came to the office as usual, but shortly after 7 o'clock he left, and as the hours wore away and he failed to return we became uneasy and made an investigation of his books and accounts and discovered that he had absconded with $1,650 of the company's funds.

"We do not know exactly where he is, but a report has reached me that he is already arrested, but whether it is true or not I cannot at this time be sure. I am not at liberty to say where he is reported to be in custody, but I may tell you it is not far from the scene of his downfall.

"I cannot describe the man accurately, although he has been in our employ so long, because I am not very good at that sort of thing.

"I remember him as a medium-sized man, neither light nor dark, but between the two, with small side whiskers, gray eyes and short hair. He wore a dark suit, I think, all of he same material, with coat made in the cutaway fashion.

"I do not know that he belonged to any church or Sunday-school, and I am not sure that he did not. He comes of and old and highly-respected family who live on E street northwest, and the false steps of an erring son and brother has proven a terrible blow to his family."

A brother of the defaulter said to THE CRITIC representative that the blow had prostrated his mother with grief and almost plunged his family into despair.

"He was a good, big-hearted man, and we are sure that he must by this time suffer most keenly with remorse. I am sure he must be willing and anxious to make every reparation in his power.

"We do not know where he is, but we do not believe he is far away from the city, and we hope and believe that speedy reperation can and will be made."

Jewell was about 35 years old and was not known to have had any bad habits nor evil associates until after his trouble.

Members of his family now think he was led astray by evil associations.

DRUM POINT RAILROAD.

Bill in Congress to Allow it to Enter the City.

The Subcommittee on Street and Steam Railways of the House District Committee, Messrs. Atkinson, Post, Heard and Compton, this morning heard a delegation in favor of the extension of the Drum Point Railroad to this city. The delegation was composed of Augustus Albert of Baltimore, president of the road; M. C. Mengis and Judge Jeremiah S. Wilson of this city the sub-committee ordered the bill to be amended, so as to allow the road to enter the city, and as amended to be reintroduced by Representative Barnes Compton.

The company is authorized to issue to-day to the extent of $100,000 a mile for each mile or fraction thereof and secure the same by mortgage on all its property, etc.

Admiral Quackenbush's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Rear Admiral S. P. Quackenbush took place from his residence, 1614 Twenty-first street, this afternoon. The services were private. The remains were taken to Oak Hill Cemetery and placed in the receiving vault. They will probably be taken from there to Albany, N. Y., the birthplace of the deceased.

National Guard Association.

When the National Guard Association assembled at Willard's this morning the report of the committee on legislation was read. It recommended several minor amendments to the Henderson bill. After these had been discussed at some length the report was adopted and the meeting adjourned *sine die*. The members of the association then proceeded to the White House in a body and paid their respects to the President.

Banker Pell Examined.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The examination of George H. Pell, the bank wrecker, was to have been commenced this morning before Commissioner Shields. Pell's counsel, ex-Judge Donohue, and U. S. District Attorney Mitchell for the prosecution, were on hand and agreed to an adjournment of the hearing for one week.

You can order THE CRITIC by postal card. It will be sent to your address every evening for 35 cents.

MORE SHIPS CALLED FOR

Meeting of the American Industrial and Shipping League.

PATRIOTIC BUILDERS AND OWNERS.

Passage of the Farquhar Bill Earnestly Recommended.

Demand for an Increase of the United States Navy—Lake Navigation Discussed—Delegates From All Sections—Alaska's Request.

The members of the fourth annual Convention of the American Industrial and Shipping League, which assembled in Willard Hall yesterday afternoon, were welcomed in the name of the City of Washington by Mr. Horatio King. General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama presided. Secretary Charles Hill read a paper written by Mrs. Marion A. McBride on "The Interests of Women in American Shipping," and addresses favoring the granting of steamship subsidies by the Government, and other legislation with a view to the extension of American shipping, were delivered by Mr. Frederick Fralley, president of the Philadelphia Board of Trade; Mr. C. Foster Higgins, Thomas Dudley and Congressman Buchanan of New Jersey, Waldo Smith of the New York Board of Trade, J. C. Dare of Chicago, and ex-Governor Fletcher of St. Louis.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The members of the League were dilatory about getting to work this morning, and although the meeting was called for 10 o'clock, it was nearly 11 before First Vice-President Ambrose Snow called the body to order. The first business taken up was receiving the report of the committee on resolutions. This recommended the passing of resolutions urging the passage of the Farquhar bill, which will place the American merchant marine on the same footing as that of other nations; the encouragement of lake navigation; the increase of the Navy; harbor and river improvements; the carrying of the mails in American steamships to be subsidized at a rate regardless of what vessels of other nations are willing to carry them for, and indorsing the Navy reserve bill. The report was adopted and copies of the resolution ordered to be sent to the President, the members of the Cabinet, the Speakers of both Houses, the chairmen of Congressional committees, and the Governors of the various States.

FAR ALASKA HEARD FROM.

The call of the roll by States was then proceeded with, the delegates from each being called on in turn to give his views on the objects which the convention was called to accomplish.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Alaska said he represented a seacoast of nearly 25,000 miles in extent and a land which had been utterly neglected by the American people. Formerly that country had a large ship-building industry, but with the advent of the stars and stripes it had entirely disappeared.

The United States Government until recently has kept Alaska down to a monthly mail, and a great part of it, with its great mining and fishing interests, were without any mail facilities whatever. Alaska, therefore, had an interest in the League and wanted to make her voice heard in favor of a revival of American shipping. He believed the day would come when Alaska would vie with Maine in shipbuilding. Its inhabitants were born sailors, and for a century past had been conducting the carrying trade with Asia in skin covered boats, which were models both of beauty and safety.

THE PACIFIC COAST INTERESTED.

Mr. Irving M. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, said that his State was fully alive to the importance of this association, and was doing all they could to induce their members and Senators to sustain the objects for which the meeting was called. California was also deeply impressed with the necessity for putting the shipping industry on par with the other industries of the country by means of subsidy. With proper aid from our statesmen American shipping could occupy a prouder position than England ever did. He had circumnavigated the globe and had seen the American flag on only one ship—the one that carried him from San Francisco to China. He concluded with an eloquent plan for subsidies to American shipping.

The assistant secretary then read a number of resolutions which had been passed by the Board of Trade and other commercial associations of the Pacific Coast in favor of Government subsidies to American steamships.

Captain Slocum of California, who, it will be remembered, had on exhibition in Washington about a year ago the boat which he and his wife built when shipwrecked on the coast of Brazil, and in which they made their way home, spoke at some length of the disabilities under which both American owners and masters labored. He agreed with Dr. Jackson that Alaska had a great ship-building future before it, because it had plenty of timber, excellent harbors, and last, but by no means least, the finest fisheries in the world, for fishermen always made the best sailors.

At this stage the president announced that President Harrison would receive the members of the convention at 1 o'clock.

PATRIOTIC SHIPBUILDERS.

H. T. Gause briefly stated that Delaware was thoroughly in accord with the objects of the convention, as its shipbuilding industry was greater in proportion to its population than that of any other State. He denied that the shipbuilders of our country were actuated by selfish motives in seeking legislative aid, and said they were moved solely by patriotism.

Ex-Governor Ballock of Georgia said he was unfortunately at issue with the Representatives of his State in Congress on the question of protection to American shipping, which he was heartily in favor of, and he believed a majority of the people of Georgia were in accord with the object of the League.

Ex-Governor Stephenson of Idaho, after referring to the immense natural resources of his Territory, said its inhabitants, when admitted as a State, would be heart and soul with the League.

Geo. F. Bissell of Chicago said his city received the largest invoices and had the largest registered tonnage of any fresh-water port in the world, and it was, therefore, able to appreciate the importance to the nation of a large and growing mercantile marine. Our railways, our agriculturists, and all of our other industries were practically subsidized, and we should no more hesitate about using the revenue to increase our shipping than we would to develop our interior resources.

Governor Swope of Idaho was heartily in accord with the objects of the League, and said the delegates from his Territory would do what they could to advance them.

Captain I. C. Goss of Maine followed with a strong speech in favor of protection to American shipping.

Captain Miller of New Orleans said the cry that the scheme for protecting American shipping was for the benefit of a few was very old, and he was tired of it, for the proposition was for the benefit of all hands, fore and aft. He had sailed for many years on the good ship National League, and he, for one, would use every effort to carry out its charter. Were it not for the competition American vessels had to contend with, he would be ashamed to ask Congress for aid, but, while France, Italy, England and other nations were granting bounties and subsidies to their mercantile marine, it was necessary that ours should be placed on the same footing.

At 1 o'clock the meeting took a recess, after which the members proceeded in a body to the White House, where they were received by the President. They were then photographed in a group on the Treasury steps by Brady.

At 2:30 o'clock the League reassembled, and the discussion by States was continued.

Growth of the Shipping League.

Mr George L. Norton of the *Marine Journal*, a leading member of the Shipping League, said last night at Willard's: "I am very much encouraged at the progress the League has made. We started in this hotel with ten members and now we number over fifty thousand."

Split in the League's Emblem.

"Judging from the way the American flag is split there," said Mr. John Halton to a party of gentlemen standing in front of Willard's last night, "the American League is in the same condition as the House of Representatives." Mr. Halton was referring to the large flag that is suspended across the Avenue from Willard's to the building on the opposite side of the street by a rope. The stars were torn through, the number on one side corresponding with the Republican majority in the House.

TENNALLYTOWN'S NEW RAILWAY.

In Ten Days the Electric Cars Will Run From Georgetown.

The people living on the Tennallytown Road who now plod patiently through the mud on their way to and from the city may hope within ten days to exchange this hard lot for the easier one of sitting in velvet-cushioned cars, borne rapidly over the track by electricity, giving them a safe, speedy and a comfortable passage. The Georgetown and Tennallytown Railroad will then be ready for business. The double tracks are laid from Water street to St. Alban's Church, the wires are strung overhead, the power-house is completed, the machinery is in position, the two big 400-horse power Corliss engines put up and waiting for steam to be made in them to start the machinery, which will make the electricity that will draw the cars that carry the people who live on the road to Tennallytown.

The only thing needful is the arrival of the cars. There are six of these to come in the first order, more to arrive later. They were built by Stephenson, are models of excellence, and in character of workmanship are said to be as fine as any cars ever made in this country. It is intended to run cars every five minutes, and, as business increases, the running time will be lessened.

SOMETHING TO RECONCILE.

Colonel Whitfield's Order and His Statement to a "Critic" Reporter.

One of the complaints against the administration of the mail-bag repair shop is that the women are obliged to repair forty bags a day from the time they enter. This has been denied by the management, who assert that the women are given thirty days in which to make up their average. As Colonel Whitfield, the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, declared in a recent interview with a CRITIC reporter: "It is easy to find women who can maintain an average of forty bags a day, the average required, especially when *we give them thirty days* in which to become familiar with the work."

Following is a copy of the order issued October 14, 1889, by Colonel Whitfield:

Whereas some objections have been made to the present system of conducting the work in the Washington, D. C., mail-bag repair shop, and as it is desired to make a basis equally equitable to the Government and its employes, therefore it is hereby ordered

That all orders heretofore made stipulating the salaries of female laborers in the aforesaid shop be, and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby ordered:

1. That from and after October 15, 1889, that all female employes (except the forewomen and those employed in stringing bags) shall be paid at the rate of $30 per month.

2. That the two forewomen shall be paid at the rate of $35 per month (the $5 extra being added for their services in instructing the employes.)

3. That a minimum days' work in repairing bags shall be fixed at forty (40) bags.

4. *That any person employed in repairing bags where average work during the month (counting only the days at work) shall not equal forty (40) bags per day shall not be considered qualified for the place.*

5. That all females repairing bags have equal liberty to repair as many as they choose over and above the day's work fixed as above, and for all bags repaired and accepted by the Inspector, in addition to the forty (40) named, there shall be paid three (3) cents each to employes accomplishing the same.

6. This order is not to be considered as affecting the salaries of those employes engaged in stringing bags, such persons to receive, as heretofore, salaries at the rate of $45 per month.

(Signed.) S. A. WHITFIELD,
Second Asst. P.-M. General.

The above orders are in force at present with the exception of the salaries of bag-stringers, which in the past two weeks has been changed to $30 per month with the amendment that for each bag in excess of the required amount they shall receive three-quarters of a cent for each bag.

Funeral of a Suicide.

Charles Brosky, the jeweler who committed suicide on Monday evening, was buried yesterday afternoon in the Hebrew Asylum.

Forger in the City.

Frank Hoffa, the jeweler of 409 Seventh street, reports that a stranger passed on him a forged check for $125 on Saturday evening.

Assistant Secretary Tichenor Ill.

Assistant Secretary Tichenor of the Treasury Department is quite sick, and has been confined to his bed for two days.

SPEAKER REED ON TOP.

New Code of Rules Reported to the House To-Day.

PERFECT HARMONY IN THE CAUCUS.

Power to Determine a Quorum Given the Presiding Officer.

Those Present but Not Voting Will Be Counted—Dilatory Motions to Be Disregarded—Democrats Said to Be Secretly Pleased.

Speaker Reed is victorious at every point. The new code of rules, which was finally agreed on yesterday, was confided to the able hands of the Hon. Joe Cannon of Illinois, who reported them to the House immediately after the adoption of the journal to-day. The new code embraces the ideas of the Speaker in every rule, and it is not too much to say that in every material and essential point he had not only the co-operation of the other Republican members of the Committee on Rules, Messrs McKinley and Cannon, but the hearty indorsement of every Republican member of the House. The report that there were serious disagreements on matters of importance is erroneous.

HARMONY IN THE CAUCUS.

Major McKinley said to THE CRITIC that in all his fourteen years in Congress he had never seen a Republican caucus so thoroughly united, so harmonious and so enthusiastic in regard to a measure as was the caucus yesterday. The Major is highly pleased with the outcome of the struggle.

The caucus yesterday was a unit in reference to the rules which give the Speaker power to determine a quorum by counting those as present who are actually present but not voting, and which empower the Speaker to ignore dilatory motions. The only discussions which amounted to anything were over the minor changes, such, for instance, as giving pension bills the right of way. This latter change puts the Invalid Pensions Committee on the same priviliged level as the Ways and Means and Appropriation Committees, which hitherto have been the only committees permitted, under the rules, to report bills at any time.

FILIBUSTERING WILL BE ENDED.

The feeling among the Republicans is one of serene satisfaction. They made the fight and they won. The new code ends filibustering, the most vicious practice which ever obtained in a legislative body. The House will be, under the new code, a business body, with the majority responsible for its sins of omission as well as of commission.

There are many Democrats who are secretly pleased with the changes. They will follow their leaders and oppose the adoption of the new code, but they really want to see it become the controlling force under which the House is to act. If they came in power in the next Congress, as they profess they will, they will continue the new code and be thankful it was was ready-made to their hands.

The new code will be sent to the Government Printing Office to-day, and be returned in printed form to-morrow. Each member will thus be supplied with a copy, and be afforded an opportunity to analyze it at his leisure.

DISCUSSION ON MONDAY.

On Monday the code will be called up for discussion and adoption or rejection. That it will be adopted is a forgone conclusion. Mr. Carlisle, who is a member of the Committee on Rules and the spokesman of his party in the matter has been assured that he and his associates will be allowed all the time they want in which to discuss the rules. Mr. Carlisle announces that his side will not attempt to delay the action of the House on the new code, but will simply criticise and discuss it in a fair spirit and as its importance warrants.

DISTRICT BUSINESS.

In the House to-day Mr. Greenhalge introduced a bill "to prevent cruelty in the District of Columbia." It prohibits, among other things, the employing children under 15 years of age in manufacturing, mechanical or merchantile establishments.

In the Senate.

In the Senate to-day bills for the erection of a public building at Lewiston, Me., and for the construction of a bridge at Burlington, Iowa, were passed, and the Oklahoma bill was taken up and further considered.

Mr. Jones of Kansas.

C. J. Jones of Garden City, Kan., the buffalo man, is a gentleman of about five feet ten inches height, gray eyes, light hair, moustache and chin whiskers. He is quick in movement and fluent in speech. In dress he looks what he is—a prosperous farmer pioneer. He has the only herd of buffalo now under human control, and is engaged in breeding them to raise full-blooded buffalos and crossing them with domestic cattle until he has some five different strains. The robes he has on exhibition in the Senate District Committee room are beautiful samples of what can be done in the way of softening and rendering glossy the fleece of the buffalo by judicious crossing. Senator Plumb has introduced a bill to grant Mr. Jones a lease of twenty years to a large tract of public land in No Man's Land for the purpose of propagating these animals.

USED LIKE A FOOTBALL.

New York's Legislature Fails to Agree on a World's Fair Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The World's Fair bill was received in the Assembly from the Senate as amended. A motion was made and carried to non concur in the Senate amendments and a conference committee was appointed.

The Senate reconvened at 1 o'clock and the action of the Assembly in the World's Fair bill was announced. A conference committee was appointed and a recess taken until 8 o'clock tonight.

MRS. SPRINGMAN'S DREAM.

It Seemed to Foreshadow the Death of Her Son Will.

Everybody around Washington knows Deputy United States Marshal Jim Springman. He has been identified with the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia for a number of years, and there will be a universal feeling of sympathy for him in the loss of his 18-year-old son. The announcement of death came to him while he was attending to his official duties at the cage of the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon. In connection with the death of this boy comes a very strange, but nevertheless true story.

"When I woke up this morning," said Mr. Springman to a CRITIC representative on Monday, "my wife, who is not naturally superstitious or a believer in dreams, said she had a dream last night that she had picked up a headless body, which she recognized as her son, upon the railway track, which passes the house. She seemed very much worried over the dream and no laughing or ridicule would overcome his feeling.

"Before I left the house," said Mr. Springman, "my son, who had been complaining for some time, was taken with a violent fever which developed into delirium at noon, and I am very much worried over the outcome. Will is my oldest boy, and I am wrapped up in him. I do hope that Providence will deal with him kindly."

These were the last expressions of Mr. Springman to THE CRITIC reporter before the announcement came that his son was dead. Within forty-eight hours from the time that Mrs. Springman told the dream to her husband her oldest boy was dead. He was a favorite in the family, naturally intelligent and one whom both father and mother will feel the loss of very much.

HALSTEAD ON THE STAND.

He Tells the Story of the Ballot Box Forger.

Murat Halstead, editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, was the principal witness before the Ballot-Box Investigating Committee to-day. After Senator Sherman had testified that he had never signed any ballot-box contract, and pronounced his signature to the ballot-box paper a forgery, Bellamy Storer, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in Ohio in the last campaign, was called and gave unimportant testimony.

HALSTEAD'S STORY.

Mr. Halstead was then placed on the stand. He told the story of his connection with the forged paper in a dry, humorous manner, and brought out several laughs from his hearers. After identifying the ballot-box paper Mr. Halstead said he had first seen it on September 14, on the cars at Springfield, Ohio. He met Governor Foraker on the train, and the Governor showed him the paper which he had obtained from Wood.

The witness asked Governor Foraker how he obtained the paper, and the latter replied that R. G. Wood had given it to him. They had some conversation previous to this about Wood, and the latter's offer to get the paper.

To Mr. Halstead's question as to where Wood had got the paper, Governor Foraker replied: "It came right out of John McLean's safe."

"How was this?" asked the witness, and he was told that Wood was a party to the ballot-box transaction and had a right to the paper. The Governor told the witness that the paper shocked him and that it was much more than he wanted. While Governor Foraker went forward in the train the witness studied the paper.

He thought that there were reasons why a person should attach some credit to the paper. In the first place its execution, surmising that it is not genuine, was beyond the capacity of a man like Wood; and, secondly, the signatures were either genuine or the work of an artist. It was the work of a lawyer and an artist.

A QUESTIONABLE TRANSACTION.

The witness said he told Governor Foraker that, in his judgment, it certainly connected Campbell with a questionable transaction, and should not be concealed. He also said that he was exasperated at the idea that McKinley, Butterworth and the others were connected with the matter; that he thought he would explode it under them, and that under what delusion others might have signed this papers Mr. Campbell certainly knew all about it, for he had introduced the bill.

Besides, he was the only signer of the paper before the people for a public office, and his name, at least, should be published in connection with the transaction.

The only reason, Mr. Halstead said, why he thought at the time the paper should not be published in full, was because the name of S. S. Cox appeared on it, and on the day Governor Foraker gave him the paper Mr. Cox's funeral had taken place.

Again, it would not do to use the names of McKinley and Butterworth during the campaign. Governor Foraker had finally given witness the paper, agreeing to let him have exclusive use of it as the only person capable of handling it.

THEORY OF THE FORGERY.

Mr. Halstead explained to the committee his theory of the forgery and Wood's motive in getting up the paper. The motive, he believed, was Wood's extreme anxiety to get hold of the smoke inspectorship. He was certain that the paper was never intended to hurt any one.

It was utterly preposterous to think that Governor Foraker had any knowledge that there was any forgery. He was certain that Wood had put Senator Sherman's name to the paper to keep Governor Foraker from using it during the campaign.

The witness explained how he came to make the paper public so soon in the campaign. He had intended to spring it about three weeks before the campaign closed, and afterwards to settle with Messrs. Sherman, McKinley and Butterworth if they could not explain their connection with the paper.

A speech made by Governor Campbell at Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati, in which he brought out the Topp letter, was the direct cause of the early publication. The Topp letter was a sore subject with the Republicans, and, besides, Mr. Campbell had indulged in some personalities concerning himself.

The witness published an editorial card, warning Mr. Campbell that he was concerned in a questionable transaction, and then, said Mr. Halstead, "I wasn't able to hold it back, and the paper got out earlier than I intended."

The witness said he was rather staggered at Senator Sherman's denial of any knowledge of the paper. A recess was here taken.

No Fund Being Raised For Randall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Mr. George W. Childs was seen this morning and in answer to an inquiry, stated that the rumor that friends of S. J. Randall, headed by himself, were raising a fund of $50,000 for Mrs. Randall, was untrue; that there was nothing whatever in it.

Money for School Boys.

Thirty school boys above the age of 12 can learn how to make some money without interfering with their school work by calling at THE CRITIC office at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

SWEPT BY THE FLOODS.

Oregon Rivers Threaten the Business Portion of Portland.

MERCHANTS FORCED TO SUSPEND.

Ten Million Logs Carried Away in the Past Two Days.

Wheatland Nearly Wiped Out of Existence—Much Stock Drowned and a Large Amount of Grain Destroyed.

PORTLAND, ORE., Feb. 6.—The Willamette and Columbia rivers are now raging torrents. The water was several feet deep on First street, close to the river-front, yesterday afternoon, all traffic was stopped and thousands of dollars' damage done. Old residents are unanimous in the declaration that nothing like the present flood has ever been seen here, and, should the water continue to rise for a few hours, even at its present slow rate of progress, the loss to property would be enormous. Many of the buildings in the flooded portion of the city are frail, nearly all being of wood, and a number are even now showing signs of collapse. The entire population of that section has moved to higher quarters.

STUCK TO THEIR HOMES.

Many of these people stuck to their homes until to do so any longer would have been to risk their lives. One two-story wooden house on First street was tenanted by two families. The people on the lower floor were speedily driven upstairs, where they remained until after noon. Then the house, a frail wooden structure, began to shake ominously, and William Strawn, the man occupying the upper floor, determined to save his wife and three children. By this time the water was fully three feet deep on the ground floor, and boatmen were rowing about, offering to carry water-bound residents to places of safety. Strawn hailed one of these men, who pulled over to the doorway and waited for the people to embark.

In all, ten persons were imprisoned in the house, and the boatman decided on making two trips, his craft being too small to accommodate all at once. The Lewis family was first lowered into the boat and carried away, and then Strawn helped his three children on board the boat. They were followed by the mother, and then Strawn proceeded to get on board. He is a large man, and the first attempt he made to get in the boat tipped it over. All floundered in the water for a minute or two, and in the excitement a 2-year-old baby was almost drowned.

INSTANCES OF SILLINESS.

Another family further down the street insisted on loading a bureau into the boat which had been hired. The result in this case was also an upset, the piece of furniture floating away before its owners could get hold of it. Telegraph wires in all directions are badly damaged, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that press and commercial messages are put through to the East.

Nothing like an accurate estimate of the damage done could be given last night, the financial sufferers not being aware of the extent of their loss. The destruction of railroad property is probably the most serious feature of the flood, but as traffic over the roads is almost entirely suspended the companies will be unable to find out the extent for many hours.

It is known, however, that the Oregon Railroad is a heavy sufferer, a number of bridges having either been washed away or so injured as to necessitate much repair, and even rebuilding. Depots along the line have also been demolished, and it is believed that whole sections of track have been torn up.

COOPED UP IN THEIR HOUSES.

Hundreds of families are cooped up in their houses unable to leave. It is feared that the water will undermine some of these residences, and that loss of life will ensue. No trains can run out of the city, their tracks being either covered with water or snow. Hundreds of people are leaving their houses in boats for high ground. It is feared that the railway bridge over the Willamette will be carried away by the flood.

Meagre news of great suffering in the mining regions has been received. A special from Gold Run gives a gloomy view of that camp and others in the foothills of the Sierras. The rainstorm has ceased here, but the snow lies heavy, any many of the small mining posts are out of provisions. One man who was left to guard the India Hill Mining Company was so reduced by starvation when his companions returned that he had to be carried out on a litter. Gold Run was threatened with starvation, but when food was nearly gone a railroad succeeded in getting a train load of supplies through.

All the merchants along the water front, and for two streets back from the river, have been compelled to suspend business and move their stocks to higher grounds.

Ten million logs have been swept away on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers in the last two days. Large quantities of sawed lumber and a number of saw-mills on the rivers have also been carried away.

Wheatland is almost swept away, much stock drowned and a large amount of grain destroyed.

Captain Austin Better.

Captain Austin of the police force is reported much improved and will be on duty in a few days. Lieutenant Teeple continues unwell.

Ghost (at a seance)—Do you recognize me?

Mrs. Toper (confidentially)—Yes; you are my late husband, John Toper.

Ghost (surprised)—How did you know me?

Mrs. Toper (firmly)—I smell your breath, John.—*Lowell Mail.*

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and order THE CRITIC delivered to you for 35 cents a month.

Scrawley—I have called to offer you some of my choice humorous articles and paragraphs.

Editor—Young man, this is a religious paper, and we accept no such frivolous matter.

Scrawley—Oh, excuse me; I saw some squibs in your last issue, copied without credit, and——

Editor—As I said before, we are conducting a religious paper and we—ahem—select such things from our esteemed contemporaries.—*America.*

$500 REWARD OFFERED by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for an incurable case.

Local Weather Forecasts.

For the District of Columbia, and Maryland, fair weather northerly winds; warmer Friday night.