

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

MR. PAYSON BLOCKS WORK IN THE HOUSE.

EVERYONE CRYING FOR SUSPENSION.

But a Lot of Old Bills Are Sent to the Clerk's Desk, with a Demand that They Be Read.

To-day was "suspension day" in the House, the day upon which it is in order to move to suspend the rules and pass bills by a two-thirds vote, after thirty minutes debate.

A number of members with prominent names were on hand to take advantage of the order and secure the passage of their bills. Mr. Blanchard had a petition, signed by 180 members, asking the Speaker to recognize him for the consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

The Pacific Railway Funding bill, the International Copyright bill, the Sheridan Pension bill and other measures were represented.

All these measures had their opponents however, determined to consume the day if possible by other business and prevent the consideration of the above-named bills by filibustering if necessary.

The first gun was fired by Mr. Payson, upon the call of States, introduced an old printed bill, and demanded its reading, following this by offering another and still lengthier one, from a pile of them which he had on his desk.

The readings of these proceedings until about 10 o'clock, when the conference report on the amendment to the Interstate Commerce bill, and the reading of the bills was temporarily suspended to allow the consideration of the report.

The conference report was agreed to and a further conference asked on the amendments, upon which the conference did not agree.

The Vote on the Treaty.

A motion will be made in the Senate probably this afternoon to have the vote by which the British Extradition treaty was rejected Friday made public.

Many Senators desire to put themselves on record with the public, and in the afternoon the vote will be given out for publication.

The Land Forfeiture Bills.

Congressman Holman, in conversation with a representative of the United Press, said that he had hopes that some basis of compromise could be reached between the House and Senate conferees on the General Land Forfeiture bill.

On separate bills, General Land Forfeiture bill, the one from Maryland, and twice a judge in the District court. He served in what is known as the old Circuit Court prior to the reorganization that occurred during the war.

After this he went to Congress for the second time from Maryland, serving for two terms. He was again appointed to the bench by President Cleveland and took the oath of office on May 4, 1885.

He has a wonderful capacity for work and has shown endurance, and quick and clear perception. He is highly esteemed by the members of the bar and by his associates on the bench. He is in full mental vigor, and would have continued for a long time in active life had he been able to withstand the sharp attacks on his physical constitution.

Owing to Justice Merrick's critical condition it has been decided to postpone the hearing of the bill until after the local Bar Association to the judges on next Wednesday.

The Officers Provided For.

There was a new record to-day an agreement between William McAdams, Thomas H. G. Payne, "Cinderella" Mrs. Gruber, Martha Gurley, Francis Magruder and Elizabeth Magruder, supreme officers of the United States Benevolent Association.

The following official statement has been given out by the Executive Mansion: "The President will return to the State of New York to reside on the expiration of his term of office, and will on March 5 resume the practice of his profession in New York city, having associated himself as counsel with Messrs. Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVagh.

It is believed that he will have his home, and therefore his legal residence, in New York city, and will be accompanied by a son-in-law, Mr. J. H. G. Payne, who will dispose of Oak View, possibly to his successor in the White House, Mr. Harrison.

The President's Future Business.

The following official statement has been given out by the Executive Mansion: "The President will return to the State of New York to reside on the expiration of his term of office, and will on March 5 resume the practice of his profession in New York city, having associated himself as counsel with Messrs. Bangs, Stetson, Tracy & MacVagh.

It is believed that he will have his home, and therefore his legal residence, in New York city, and will be accompanied by a son-in-law, Mr. J. H. G. Payne, who will dispose of Oak View, possibly to his successor in the White House, Mr. Harrison.

The Eastern Branch Bridge.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$5,000 for the survey for a bridge across the Eastern Branch. This bill meets the approval of the committee on the subject and is before the District Committee on Saturday.

The Anti-Trust Bill Considered.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Allison reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow. After further routine business the Senate considered the Anti-Trust bill.

A Message on Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Commission will shortly submit its annual report to the President, and the latter will transmit it to Congress in a special message, in which he will review the progress of civil service reform as far as it has been done and touch upon the subject in his annual message.

LATE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The Juniata arrived at quarantine in New York Harbor this morning from St. Thomas. The Juniata has just returned from the River and Harbor bill, and will proceed to the Brooklyn yard this afternoon or to-morrow.

Peter B. McGarvey has been appointed storekeeper at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Henry Louis Bond, jr., has been appointed gauger at Harrodsburg, Ky.

The First National Bank of Fort Madison, Iowa, capital \$100,000, Joseph B. Morrison president and W. H. Miller cashier, has been established.

A dividend of one-half of one per cent, has been declared in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., making in all 431 per cent, on all claims proved, amounting to \$894,735.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a second dividend, 25 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., making in all 431 per cent, on all claims proved, amounting to \$172,956. The bank failed two years ago.

The following official changes have been made in the Department of the Interior:

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

General Land Office--Promotions: J. Vinson Wiggins of Texas, \$1,000 to \$1,300; Mrs. Kate A. Cheeks of Kentucky, and Mrs. Nellie J. Van Natta of New York, \$800 to \$1,000; Mrs. M. Eppie Gilmer of Alabama, and Mrs. Kate L. Osborne of the District of Columbia, transference to \$900 to \$1,000.

ALL ARE KEPT GUESSING

PREDICTIONS AS TO THE NEXT CABINET.

JOHN C. NEW'S TRIP TO NEW YORK.

Speculation as to the Purpose of His Mission--General Harrison's Embarrassment Over the Treasury Portfolio.

Special dispatches from Indianapolis to several papers, reciting the latest Cabinet gossip, are summarized as follows:

General Harrison looks better than he has looked for some time. He was out walking this forenoon, in good spirits, and in the evening he was seen at the New York office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Allison.

It is well-known that the Government does not propose to bring in a bill on the subject next year at the latest, but it is thought that the opposition leaders will concentrate their attention in the coming session chiefly upon this branch of the Irish question.

There is a rumor current to the effect that no motion of an Irish local government bill in the Queen's speech, Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues will raise a debate on the subject by an amendment to the address in reply to the royal speech.

It is also given of the introduction of a resolution on the subject by one of the opposition leaders. Mr. Parnell is prepared with a measure of a character more complete than any which has yet been introduced in the Irish benches, which he will bring forward as soon as the time opportunity. It is understood that Mr. Parnell has the assurance of the full support of the Liberal party to the bill.

Commander Cameron will be the leading figure at a great anti-slavery meeting to be held in Exeter Hall this month under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society. The speaker will be General Harrison, who will be authorized to carry on what will really be a war against the organized band of Arab slave-traders in the interior.

THE PAN ELECTRIC PAPERS.

The Plaintiff Anxious as to their Case--The Defendant's Position--The Pan Electric Company's Position.

J. Harris Rogers, the plaintiff in the Pan Electric case, has served on the defendants a copy of a petition which he proposes to present to the court for the purpose being an extension of time for taking testimony in order to procure the testimony of Casey Young.

In the petition the plaintiff states that he has made every endeavor to find the missing books of the three companies mentioned in the original bill of complaint, but without success. He declares under oath that they have no knowledge as to the whereabouts of the books and papers. In consequence of this, Mr. Rogers states that he is hindered in taking testimony on account of the well-established rule that oral testimony is incompetent where documentary evidence exists.

Some of the books belong to the Pan-Electric Telegraph & Telephone Company, not parties to this case, and therefore the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations. He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

He sets forth, however, that the defendants had practical control of both these companies, and that the settlement of a politician are not bound by the court's order to produce the books of these two corporations.

A BLUE OUTLOOK.

The Prospects for the Strikers in New York Very Dark.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—To-day is the seventh of the strike on the surface roads, and the outlook is very blue for the strikers. Many of them expressed their fears at the meeting last night that the strike was a failure, and acknowledged themselves wholly discouraged.

The Second Avenue, Eighth and Ninth Avenue lines propose new routes to-day, and it is possible, and trouble is looked for.

WILL MAKE IT HOT FOR "SCABS." Although the Belt Line Road posted an announcement early this morning that all men applying for work would be hired until the places of the old men had been filled, up to 10 o'clock very few applicants had been received.

Notwithstanding the company announces that it will run cars to-day, the strikers say they will make it hot for any "scab" driver or conductor that attempts to go over the road with a car.

A large force of police is stationed at various points along the road in anticipation of trouble.

Peace and quiet prevailed about the streets of the roads on the east side of the city this morning.

At the Second Avenue stables a force of police had assembled early, in accordance with a request of President Hart of the company, who had informed the authorities that he would commence running cars at as early an hour as possible.

Shortly before 9 o'clock car No. 7, in charge of new men, protected by a dozen policemen, and preceded by a police patrol wagon, started on its way down town. It was followed by several other cars, at intervals of a few minutes, and would have run along the route of the road were it not for the strikers, no demonstrations of a hostile nature were made, aside from some jeering and groans.

For the first time since Tuesday last cars were run on the Eighth Avenue road this morning. All of them were manned by old hands who had returned to work. No opposition was met with. At 10 o'clock the officials of the company stated that they had received applications enough to fill all vacancies, and that many of the applicants were from hands of the other striking roads.

On the Sixth Avenue Railroad matters were running smoothly. The full complement of cars was running. Every applicant before being employed on the road is said to be compelled to sign an iron-clad anti-union agreement. On the Broadway line work was being done, but only a few minutes. No one is thought, will be sent over the Ninth Avenue Road to-day.

BROOKLYN CARS RUNNING.

They are Protected by the Police--Applications for Work.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Cars were set in motion again this morning on the Fifth Avenue line, and ran on about six minutes headway, each car being guarded by the police.

Some policemen were distributed along the line from Greenwood Cemetery to the Fulton Ferry. Deacon Richardson assumed control of the business this morning.

He claimed that he had all the men he needed, and would commence the operation of the other lines without the aid of the Knights of Labor.

The strikers who were arrested on Saturday afternoon for attacking a car driven by Mr. Richardson, were before Judge Walsh this morning.

They showed evidence of their clubbing received, as all their heads were bandaged. The whole five furnished bail for the non-union car driver arrested for carrying a revolver.

Ex-Supervisor James Waters, aged 27 years, an active member of the Knights of Labor, cut his throat with a penknife this morning. The wound is a very serious character and may prove fatal.

He was formerly a conductor on Mr. Richardson's road; was elected supervisor in November, 1887, on the Labor party ticket, and served as such until July 1, 1888. Recently he has been in the real estate business.

Some time and attempted to take his life while laboring under a paroxysm of insanity. He was taken to the hospital by Edward J. Ryan, a passenger, was stabbed in the side by an unknown man while leaving the platform of a car at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Adams street.

SERIOUS FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the upper part of one of the great storage warehouses of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, situated at Ninth and Pestalozzie streets, and in a few moments later a tremendous explosion took place and the north wall of the warehouse, 90 feet long and 100 feet high, was thrown down with a great crash on the iron framework of the depot building adjoining, crushing the building and covering its contents with debris.

Immediately afterward the inside framework of the warehouse and nearly 200,000 bushels of barley and malt which it contained were enveloped in flames, and for two or three hours the entire establishment was in great jeopardy. The fire was brought under control, however, about noon.

The loss is estimated at \$200,000, which has been necessary since, and last night a part of the fire department was hard at work to keep it under control. The remaining walls of the warehouse are in danger of falling, but every effort is being made to prevent further damage. The loss so far is estimated at \$200,000, which is covered by insurance on the whole property.

Viewing Rudolph's Body.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Four thousand strangers viewed the chapel yesterday where the remains of Crown Prince Rudolph lie in state. After the body had been removed to the Imperial Crypt, the remains will be placed in a vault until a sarcophagus is built.

Satisfied With Our Consul-General.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Vienna dispatch to the Times says that the Austro-Hungarian Government is much gratified at the prospect with which Mr. Jansen, the American Consul-General in Vienna, voted in the case of Conall Bill.

Swank With all on Board.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—The Spanish steamer Rema has sunk with all her passengers of one of the Philippine Islands.

THE COMMITTEE BORED.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMISSIONERS TAME.

NO STARTLING EXPOSURES RESULT.

Mr. Webb Goes Upon the Stand Again But Nothing Against him is Developed--Vawning Inquirers.

After waiting an hour for Chairman Taubee of the school-site investigating committee this morning, Mr. Baker suggested that the committee adjourn. There were no witnesses summoned and a suggestion was also made that the committee adjourn finally unless Mr. Taubee had something more to bring out in evidence. While the discussion was in progress the chairman arrived.

He said he had not summoned any witnesses, but he desired to interrogate Commissioner Webb on some points brought out during his absence from the committee-room.

Mr. Webb resumed the stand for the third time. Mr. Webb directed his attention to the purchase of the school site at R street and New Hampshire avenue. He wanted to know from whom he received the first suggestion to purchase this site. The witness said he thought the offer came from General Cox.

Mr. Taubee was proceeding on the supposition that the title companies' abstract did not cover Ben. Craze, and his examination of the witness was based on this supposition. The abstract showed a mistake. The object of the examination was to show that there was a middle man and show a knowledge of his existence in the mind of some District officials.

Mr. Taubee asked Mr. Webb if he could not have dealt in this matter directly with Mr. Willard. He said he had done so, but he had been using Mr. Cox as a medium, and then he did not know that the property belonged to Mr. Willard until after Mr. Cox had rendered some assistance.

THE COMMITTEE ARE BORED.

Long before this stage of the investigation every member of the committee, with the exception of Mr. Taubee, lost interest in the investigation. Mr. Rowell was slitting in the extreme corner of the room looking bored. He finally got up and said: "I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this examination concerning these abstracts. I don't see that it proves anything."

"I want to find out if the persons named in them have any real interest in the property," said Mr. Taubee. "I don't see it, but it can go on," said Mr. Rowell.

Mr. Taubee asked Mr. Webb if Mr. Cox was not his agent. Mr. Webb's said that strictly speaking he was acting in the capacity of an agent, but he could decide anything.

"As I understand it," said Mr. Baker, "you consulted him as you would any other real estate agent?" "Mr. Webb said that was the case."

"In military language," said General Lee, "he acted as a scout for you."

The committee adjourn at 12:30 o'clock. Mr. Taubee said he wanted to call two or three more witnesses. He said he would only require about ten minutes for each witness.

General Lee wanted him to give a guarantee to this effect, but he objected.

Mr. Taubee said they were about through with the investigation, but he suggested that they adjourn without date.

Mr. Rowell thought the Commissioners were entitled to as early a decision as possible, and he induced the committee to agree to meet in executive session at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and discuss any further proceedings as necessary.

Death of the "Giddy Gusher."

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Mary H. Fiske, the brilliant and versatile writer and wife of Stephen Fiske, the well-known literary critic, died this morning. She was connected with the New York Mirror and wrote under the nom de plume of "Giddy Gusher." Chicago Herald, Tribune and News and Post and Herald of Washington. Mrs. Fiske has been ill for some time at her home, No. 72 West Ninety-third street.

A Fight on the Swifts' Meat.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Some time ago Swift Brothers, the Chicago packers, opened an agency here and the local dealers, for fear of their opening retail shops, bought their meats of them in preference to that raised here, and the farmers, finding no market for their goods, sold them on Saturday night and decided to boycott Lima until the butchers used local meat.

Poisoned Himself by Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Kaiser, wife of Otto Kaiser, who shot and killed Annie Klaus on Saturday night, and cut his wife's throat and then his own early Sunday morning, is reported to be much improved. The physicians at the Episcopal Hospital say that the woman will probably recover.