New-York Tribune.

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MUNICIPAL TRADING.

THE SUBJECT IN BRITAIN

Royal Commission to Study the Question Probable—Latest News of London.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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London, Dec. 8, 1 a. m.—It is understood that Premier Balfour will appoint a royal commission to inquire into the subject of municipal trading. The government has long been desirous of grappling with this question, which admittedly raises an issue of the first importance. The success of municipal trading in certain large municipalities is encouraging smaller bodies to embark upon undertakings for which they possibly are not qualified. Over a dozen municipalities have this year applied to Parliament for power to deal not only with the ordinary administration of an electrical system, but also with those developments and accessories which hitherto have been left in private hands. This condition of things has led to a strong demand for an impartial investigation into the probabilities of the future, and into the security that ought to be exacted on behalf of the rate payers. The radical members of the House of Commons believe that the government is anxious to limit the freedom which the municipalities now enjoy in respect to trading, and they have before now prevented the appointment of a Parliamentary committee of inquiry. The establishment of a royal commission will, however, lift the question out of the net of political controversy.

The storm recently aroused in both the diplomatic and the social world owing to the publication of Sir Horace Rumbold's "National Review" article has evidently not yet died away. Sir Horace Rumbold, who was British Ambassador in Vienna from 1896 to 1900, dealt, it will be remembered, somewhat freely with public men and affairs both at home and abroad. Lord Newton, who was himself in the diplomatic service several years ago, has intimated his intention of putting a question to the Foreign Secretary on the matter in the House of Lords to-day, and Lord Lansdowne's reply is awaited with interest.

The joint naval demonstration of England and Germany against Venezuela has now begun in earnest; consequently, no credence need be attached to reports about a secret Venezuelan mission to Europe. Nothing is known of it in Berlin, and Germany would, besides, be just as little inclined as England is to pay any serious attention to such overtures.

The speech delivered by the German Emperor to a deputation of workingmen in Breslau largely occupies the attention of the Berlin public and press. It seems to be taken as the Kaiser's wish that an imperial labor party shall be constituted which will be true to the traditions of the monarchy and at the same time represent the interests of labor. It is the opinion of those who best know the German workingman that the formation of such a party is an impossibility.

Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., has been elected an honorary member of the Royal United Service Institution for life, in acknowledgment of his valuable contributions to the literature of the British navy.

Lord Charles Beresford has, it is said, written a special report on the build and working of the German Atlantic liners, with particular reference to their engine power, speed and adaptability as cruisers. Lord Charles holds the opinion that these vessels furnish lessons which the British lines might do well to learn.

I. N. F.

A $75,000,000 CONCERN.

The New Union Steel Company Will Issue $25,000,000 in Bonds.

ARRANGEMENTS PRACTICALLY MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsburg, Dec. 7.—The new Union Steel Company is to be financed as a $75,000,000 concern. There is to be a bond issue of $25,000,000 in addition to the authorized stock issue of $50,000,000. About $18,000,000 of the bonds and about $33,000,000 of the stock will be issued at once. Of the bonds issued a sufficient sum will be placed in a sinking fund to redeem the existing bond issues of the Sharon Steel Company concerns, amounting to $3,591,000. These are 5 per cent bonds, due in 1940. Of the amount $1,841,000 are outstanding against the Sharon Steel Company, $500,000 against the Sharon Sheet Steel Company, and $1,250,000 against the Sharon Coke Company.

The bonds and stock of the Union Steel Company not issued at once will be available for the acquisition of other properties. There are said to be now no definite plans in this particular. The proposed two hundred mile railroad from Elk Creek Harbor to the works at Sharon and Donora and to the Connellsville coke fields, for which construction contracts are to be let early next year, is not considered in the reserve securities. The railroad will be financed independently with stock and bonds probably aggregating $25,000,000. The Union Steel Company bonds will be 5 per cent, due in forty years and redeemable after ten years.

Leading representatives of the Union Steel Company have already declared that the concern has practically been financed, and arrangements, it is understood, are substantially completed for the floating of the big bond issue. Audits of properties are now being made, and to the time required for this is ascribed the delay till the first of the year to finish the deal.

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA

Passengers and Crew of the Tartar Prince Rescued.

Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Dec. 7.—The steamer Tartar Prince, Captain McFarlane, New-York, November 10, and St. Vincent November 23, for Port Natal, was totally burned at sea on November 25. The crew and passengers were saved by the steamer Argyll, the Tyne for Algoa Bay. The crew were afterward transferred to the liner Goth, Table Bay for Southampton, while the passengers proceeded to their destination on the Argyll.

The Tartar Prince was a steel screw steamship of 3,372 tons gross. She was equipped with electricity, and had six watertight compartments. Her principal dimensions were: Length, 343 feet; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 26 feet. She belonged to the Prince Line, of Newcastle, England, and was built in 1895. She was until recently in the Prince Line service between New-York and Mediterranean ports.

THE QUICK WAY

To Chicago is via the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour flyer. Financial reports, stenographer and a ladies' maid.—Advt.

PROMINENT MEN WHO WILL FIGURE IN THE CIVIC FEDERATION'S CONVENTION.

JOHN G. MILBURN. GROVER CLEVELAND. (Copyright, 1892, by Sarony.) E. E. CLARK. OSCAR STRAUS. (Photograph by Aimée Dupont.) RALPH M. EASLEY.

MASCAGNI HAS GUARD.

POLICE SURROUND HIM.

Composer Feared Violence—Detectives on Herald Square Stage—Musicians Strike and Give Fob.

Guarded by the police, Pietro Mascagni, the Italian musical composer, came to the city yesterday, and gave a concert at the Herald Square Theatre. Yesterday, the composer's birthday, added new experiences to his already varied career in this country, which has included two arrests and various lawsuits. Among the incidents that marked the company's short visit in New-York were a march down Fifth-ave., surrounded by fifty policemen and detectives in plain clothes to protect the Italian artists from bodily harm, a performance under the protection of the police, a strike of the musicians for back pay, and a second strike for pay for the night's concert; and, as a slight alleviation to the wounded spirit of the maestro, a presentation to Mascagni of a gold watch fob from his company in honor of his birthday.

Just why Mascagni and his company needed such thorough police protection does not appear. Mascagni's representatives say that owing to the trouble in Boston, in which he was twice arrested on civil suits, there was cause for fear that the company would suffer violence here. Anyway, Mascagni demanded protection, and Mayor Low, Police Commissioner Partridge and Captain Walsh, of the Tenderloin Precinct, gave him protection sufficient to satisfy all concerned. In Boston Mascagni had appealed to the Italian Prime Minister, and had, according to the cable report, received from that official the promise of personal interference. But in this city there was attention enough given Mascagni to meet every one's demands.

Mascagni's manager sent the following telegram to Mayor Low and Police Commissioner Partridge.

Mascagni and his opera company of one hundred people arrive at Grand Central Station 4:25. I fear personal violence for them from men who have resorted to intimidation, false arrests, and perjury. Please provide ample police protection for escort.
RICHARD HEARD.

The job of giving this ample protection was turned over to Captain Walsh. He procured five men from each of the five neighboring precincts, and took twenty-five men from his own, to meet the 4:25 train from New-Haven. When the company arrived from Norwich, where they had been playing the night before, and Mascagni and Manager Heard stepped out from the car, they were taken in charge by the police. The composer and his manager, with a detective to guard them, rode off in a cab. The rest of the company walked through Forty-second-st. and down Fifth-ave. with the detectives and patrolmen close alongside. Finally the whole company brought up at the Herald Square Theatre, where twenty-five policemen and detectives in plain clothes remained in the house and behind the scenes.

Soon after 6 o'clock ten policemen in uniform took their place in front of the theatre to guard it against assault, where they excited the wonder of the passers by and also served to help fill the house with curious persons who were interested to see what was to happen.

Meantime, behind the scenes, the company was presenting their leader, Pietro Mascagni, with a gold watch fob in recognition of the affection in which they held him. Then, it is said, they struck for $200 back pay. At any rate, the concert, which was to begin at 8 o'clock, started in at 8:50 with about half the orchestra in evening dress. The management deny that there was any money difficulty, but behind the scenes it was said that the trouble was settled by payment of the money demanded and that then there was another strike for $500 due for the night's performance, and that it was finally agreed that the orchestra should give the first half of the performance and receive $500 during the intermission.

The intermission was long. The manager and the leader of the orchestra held a long consultation in the box office of the theatre, at the close of which a big roll of bills was taken behind the scenes, and then the show went on. It is said that after the orchestra had had their claims settled two of the principals demanded their share of the money, and had to be satisfied before they would go on the stage. At any rate Signor Belatti did not sing the barytone solo in the first half, but his place was taken by an unknown member of the orchestra. In the second half, however, he sang his number.

The conference in the box office appeared to be somewhat complicated by the presence of J. P. Thorp, from a restaurant at No. 1,328 Broadway, who demanded that his bill for feeding thirty-nine men, artists and plain clothes men, be paid. After he had threatened to appeal to Captain Walsh and had refused an offer of $10 80 to settle a bill of $16 10, he was finally paid and went away satisfied.

It was not until nearly 11:40 that Captain Walsh marshalled the members of the company and started them for the Christopher-st. ferry, which was reached without mishap. Before the start Mr. Heard explained matters in French to the company, until some semblance of harmony was restored.

The baggage was not taken from the theatre until nearly twenty minutes after midnight, but no one appeared to interfere with its transportation. It reached the ferry safely just before 1 a. m. to-day.

DEAF EAR TO MASCAGNI.

(Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.)
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Rome, Dec. 7.—A fresh inundation of telegrams from Signor Mascagni about his American misfortunes now leaves the public here indifferent, having understood the exaggerations of the maestro. The Italian Consul at Boston sent a report demonstrating that the assistance given to Mascagni provided him with the lawyer of the consulate, whom he afterward suspected. Mascagni's lawyer here did all that was possible to induce the Italian Government to intervene, but unsuccessfully, the answer being that it was impossible to mix in the internal affairs of other countries except in case of a violation of American law, which up to the present had not been proved.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

The Golden State Limited reaches California in QUICK TIME; ON TIME; passengers have A GOOD TIME going. Rock Island, 461 Bway.—Advt.

THOMAS NAST DEAD.

A YELLOW FEVER VICTIM.

Ill Only Three Days at Guayaquil, Where He Was the American Consul General.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, Dec. 7.—Consul General Nast died to-day at noon, after three days' illness, from yellow fever. He was buried at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral was attended by the Governor, the consular corps, the American colony and by many friends. The coffin was wrapped in the Stars and Stripes. The British Consul recited a prayer in the cemetery.

The death of Mr. Nast is deeply lamented by the natives, who held him in high esteem.

Thomas Nast was nominated consul general at Guayaquil on May 1, 1902, and left New-York for his post on July 1. He arrived at Guayaquil the latter end of the same month.

Thomas Nast was born in Landau, Bavaria, in 1840. His parents brought him to the United States in 1846. He attended the public schools, and as a boy his artistic temperament and talent developed rapidly. Upon leaving school, while still a mere boy, he secured employment in the office of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." After a few months of study under Theodor Kaufmann he began to furnish sketches for that paper. Before he was twenty years old "The New-York Illustrated News" sent him to England to make pictures of the Heenan-Sayers "international" prize fight, and thence he drifted to Italy, where he joined Garibaldi, with whom he travelled for two years. In 1861 he returned to America, and became the political cartoonist of "Harper's Weekly," with which publication he remained for many years. His Civil War pictures gave Mr. Nast a national reputation. After the war he did woman's service in the campaign against Tweed and the corrupt political gang which held New-York in its clutches. He invented the tiger, which stands for Tammany Hall, the elephant of the Republican party and the donkey which has been used as emblematic of the Democrats.

In recent years Mr. Nast had held aloof from political controversy. He had illustrated several books, and delivered many lectures, illustrating them with caricatures drawn rapidly on the platform in the presence of his hearers. His home was at Morristown, N. J.

Mr. Nast succeeded as Consul General at Guayaquil Perry M. De Leon, of Georgia, who had been in trouble in connection with his efforts to effect the release of some Americans who became involved in trouble with the local authorities at Guayaquil.

Mr. Nast signalized his appearance in the State Department, it was reported, by drawing a funny picture of himself, gripsack under his arm, making a wild dash for his post in South America. It was said that Mr. Nast's application for office was accompanied by a grotesque portrait.

COLONEL LYNCH HAS APHASIA.

Ex-Commander of 69th Forgets Identity in Street.

UNABLE TO COMPLETE A SENTENCE.

White haired and erect, Colonel Thomas Lynch, formerly commander of the 69th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., saluted along East One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st., on his way home, yesterday afternoon. Suddenly he began to quiver, and grasped the railing in front of No. 174. Presently the quivering ceased, and a puzzled expression came over the old colonel's face.

"Please tell me where I live," he said to a pedestrian. "I have forgotten."

The stranger, who knew Colonel Lynch by sight, replied:

"Why, I think you live across the street, at No. 175."

"That's true; that's true," the colonel said slowly, with a shade of annoyance in his face, "I do. But do you know I have forgotten my name?"

The stranger could not enlighten him, so the colonel wandered into a nearby cigar store and reiterated his request for his own address, which he had forgotten, he said.

The proprietor of the store, seeing there was something wrong with the old man, called in Policeman Peck, of the Morrisania station, who escorted the colonel to the station. By the time they reached there the colonel could scarcely finish a sentence.

"I want"—— he said, and was unable to proceed.

"A glass of whisky?" was suggested.

"Oh, no—no," replied the colonel quickly.

"A glass of water?"

"Yes, that's what I want," he said, and he drank the water eagerly, perspiring.

"I can't account for it. I"—— Then he halted again, unable to finish.

Dr. Radin was called from Lebanon Hospital with an ambulance, and when the colonel was escorted to the vehicle he had to be told several times to where he was being taken. His ailment is a peculiar form of aphasia.

Policeman Peck was sent to the old colonel's two rooms in which he lived alone, at No. 775 East One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st., and found the doors of the rooms unlocked. The policeman had hardly entered when Michael Ryan, of No. 743 East One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-st., an old regimental comrade of the colonel, arrived. He was surprised to find a policeman in charge of the apartments.

He said Colonel Lynch had spent Saturday night with him, and seemed in sound mental condition.

"He has a son, named Eugene, living in Scranton, Pennsylvania," added Ryan.

The colonel, he said, had had a mild stroke of paralysis a few months ago that had dilated the pupil of one eye.

According to Ryan, Colonel Lynch was well to do, having retired from business.

Every year, Bronchitis, under the mistaken name of Consumption, sweeps thousands of people to a premature grave. Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant nearly always cures this form of disease.—Advt.

ROBS O. H. P. BELMONT.

P. WHITNEY ALSO VICTIM

Prisoner Has Trunk Full of Spoils—Cornelius Vanderbilt's Name Forged.

Victor Bloom, nineteen years old, who is said to room at No. 434 Fourth-ave., was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday by Detectives McMullen and Heaney, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, on a charge of robbing the families of Oliver H. P. Belmont, No. 677 Fifth-ave., and Payne Whitney, No. 11 East Sixty-first-st., the son of William C. Whitney. At the request of the detectives Bloom was remanded until to-morrow.

Bloom was second butler for Oliver H. P. Belmont from August 7 to October 1. In that time the detectives allege that Mr. Belmont lost considerable clothing, and some silverware, including an antique cream pitcher, was missed. Bloom was not suspected. He spent most of the time he was employed with the Belmonts at Newport with the family.

When he left the Belmonts Bloom secured employment with Mr. Whitney and remained until last Thursday night, when he suddenly departed. That day Bloom had been charged with the theft of a silver watch. After he had left the Whitney home the loss of the watch was reported to Captain Lantry, of the East Fifty-first-st. station. McMullen and Heaney were assigned to the case, and as Bloom had left a trunk full of belongings in the Whitney home they waited there for him to return or send for the trunk. The servant did not return, but sent an expressman for the trunk, which the detectives followed to the Anderson storage warehouse, at No. 516 Third-ave. The detectives ordered the storage people to hold the trunk and keep them informed. Saturday the storage people got word to deliver the trunk on Monday to No. 434 Fourth-ave. The detectives were informed, and watched the house. At 10 a. m. yesterday Bloom started to enter the house, and was arrested.

In Bloom's possession were the watch missed from Mr. Whitney's home and a pearl pin which the detectives assert was taken from Mr. Belmont's house. The detectives took Bloom's trunk.

The complaint at the station against Bloom was made by William A. Hayes, Mr. Belmont's secretary, who will be in court to-morrow to press the case.

The butler is a native of Sweden, where his father is a customs officer. Young Bloom came to this country to escape serving in the army, a year and a half ago. He said that he was too proud to ask his father for help when he ran out of funds, and sought work. He got employment, through an intelligence office, in the family of Mrs. Charles Blair Macdonald, No. 7 West Forty-seventh-st. He remained there only a short time.

Detectives McMullen and Heany said last night that they had obtained a statement from Bloom that his trunk contained a large quantity of jewelry, silverware and wearing apparel which he had taken from the homes of Mrs. MacDonald, Payne Whitney and O. H. P. Belmont. The detectives said that the warehouse was not open Sundays, and for that reason they could not get at the trunk yesterday, but expected to do so to-day.

The detectives say that the butler at Payne Whitney's found a check among Bloom's effects, made out in Bloom's name, for $2,800, and signed "Cornelius Vanderbilt." It was drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank. The detectives say that Bloom has admitted that the check is a forgery.

The detectives assert that Bloom intended to go to Washington, but waited until he could get his trunk from the warehouse.

TO RESTORE GENERAL SMITH.

His Friends Active in Seeking His Reinstatement.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 7.—Efforts on the part of the friends of Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith to restore to duty the general whose acts in the Philippines caused his enforced retirement, are gradually crystallizing into an attempt to have President Roosevelt appoint General Smith to the next vacancy on the list of brigadier generals. More ardent champions even go so far as to urge that he be selected for the first vacancy in the list of major generals, with the understanding that he shall retire immediately after having received a vindication. Pressure of the strongest sort is being exerted upon the President. Ohio is ardent in its efforts in behalf of the retired general. Senators Hanna and Foraker are earnestly at work in the matter. General Smith's friends say there is a strong sentiment throughout the Grand Army in favor of restoring him to duty. His friends also plead that in the regular army there is an opinion that General Smith has been punished at least as hard as he deserved, and that action looking toward his reinstatement is only just and proper.

The talk of Senator Hanna introducing a bill creating a new brigadier generalship for General Smith has apparently no foundation. It is pretty well understood that Congress is not likely to go on record as taking such a vigorous method of expressing disapproval of the Chief Executive. Moreover, such a bill would precipitate a renewal of discussion upon the whole Philippine question. The next vacancy in the list of major generals will not occur for some time, perhaps until General Miles's retirement next August. The appointment to the next vacancy in the ranks of the brigadiers would only need the sanction of the Senate, and General Smith's supporters regard that solution as an early probability.

You save a day, practically, by taking the New-York Central's "20th Century Limited," between New-York and Chicago.—Advt.

THINK FRANCHISE SAFE.

R.R. COMMITTEE NOW WON

Six Members Counted On as Sure by Friends of Tunnel Project—No Hasty Action.

Many signs were visible yesterday that seemed to foretell a victory in the Board of Aldermen for the supporters of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. One of them indicated almost beyond doubt that the first success will be achieved this afternoon, when the railroad committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet in one of the rooms of the board in the City Hall to take action on the franchise question. It is expected that at this meeting at least six members of the committee, whose membership is nine, will vote to recommend to the board the granting of the franchise.

It was said on Saturday that John Diemer, Republican, had joined the ranks of the supporters of the grant, but there appeared to be considerable doubt yesterday as to the views of Mr. Diemer on the franchise. A number of persons who are prominent politically said last night to a Tribune reporter that they thought Mr. Deimer would be one of the signers of the majority report, to be drawn to-day for presentation to the Board of Aldermen to-morrow. According to these persons, this is how the members of the railroad committee will probably vote at to-day's meeting: For the grant—Goodman, Owens, Peck, Lundy, Diemer, Downing and Klett. Against the grant—McCall and Wafer.

For years the methods of procedure in the Board of Aldermen in regard to reports have been to have a report tabled for a week at least, and the call for a vote on the report made usually the week following. Unless there is a striking demonstration in favor of immediate action on the report at to-morrow's meeting, the report is to be placed on the table and kept there until the next meeting.

Just what the opposition forces will do at the meeting to-morroow is beyond the reach of conjecture. Forty votes are necessary to win, as the full vote is seventy. Many who favor the granting of oothe franchise last night asserted that they could muster about forty-five votes. They also thought that the Tammany Hall members who had been against the franchise knew that they were beaten, and were already wabbling, so that it could not be said later that Tammany Hall did not favor the grant. It is thought that the majority of these wabbling Tammanyites may vote for the franchise when the final roll is called. Thus the Tammany Hall vote would be split and the odium of opposition removed from Tammany Hall, they hope.

Joseph Cassidy, President of the Borough of Queens, has come out vigorously in favor of the granting of the franchise, and it is thought that all the representatives from Queens in the Board of Aldermen will act in accordance with the views of Cassidy on this subject.

C. V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, was seen at his home last night by a Tribune reporter. In speaking about the tunnel project, he said: "I feel confident that the franchise will be granted at an early date now, for I think the majority of the members of the Board of Aldermen are now in favor of it. I am of the opinion that the majority of the railroad committee will at the meeting to-day be in favor of the grant. When the Board of aldermen meet to take action on the matter. I am sure the supporters of the grant will be able to prove to those who do not see things in the same light as those who are in favor of the grant that labor will receive benefits from the building of the tunnel, and that the franchise is not to be a perpetual one, no more than is the leasing of properties a permanent lease. When a specified number of years have elapsed the franchise can be leased to the person or corporation willing to pay the highest price for it. I have heard the reports that Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and Senator Platt have won some of the forces of the opposition over to the granting of the tunnel franchise. These reports may be true, especially in regard to Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, but from what I have heard there seems to be small ground for such assertions."

It is generally believed that the Republican organization in Brooklyn has exerted its influence with Aldermen John Diemer and Robert F. Downing to get them to vote in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. This could not be verified, however, as Lieutenant Governor Woodruff could not be seen yesterday. Alderman Downing denied the story when seen at his home, No. 201 Dean-st.

"It is not true that any pressure has been brought to bear on me by Lieutenant Governor Woodruff or Mr. Dady," said Mr. Downing. "I have told no one how I am going to vote, and the story that I have received instructions is bosh."

On general principles, Alderman Downing says, he is against the franchise, as he believes the tunnel will hurt his district and Brooklyn in general, by taking people out on Long Island. Again, he is opposed to granting exclusive municipal rights to great corporations. He also believes that the franchise, if passed at all, should contain an eight hour clause.

Alderman Diemer was not at his home, No. 36 Hopkins-st., yesterday afternoon. He has, however, several times refused to commit himself on the question of the Pennsylvania franchise, and he has refused to deny the rumor that he was opposed to it.

Alderman Downing on Saturday visited President Fornes to learn his views on certain questions relating to the franchise, and it is understood that before Alderman Downing left Manhattan for his home in Brooklyn he had been convinced that some of the principal arguments raised by the opposition were trivial. It is asserted that Michael J. Dady, who is said to be an old friend of the alderman, induced him to come over to Manhattan on Saturday to see President Fornes and to debate with him on the subject, in the hope that the alderman would become a supporter of the franchise.

NEW-YORK—20 HOURS—CHICAGO.

The connecting link is the Pennsylvania Special. Every convenience of office, home and club.—Advt.

MOURNING FOR T. B. REED

BODY SENT TO OLD HOME

President Roosevelt Offers Condolences—Gridiron Club Pays Tribute.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The body of Thomas Brackett Reed, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, who died last night, was taken this afternoon to Portland, Me., his former home, where the burial will be made on Tuesday afternoon. The coffin was placed on board a special train, leaving Washington at 4:50 o'clock and running as the second section of the Federal Express, scheduled to arrive in Portland to-morrow. Accompanying the body were Mrs. Reed, the widow; Miss Catherine Reed, the ex-Speaker's daughter; Amos L. Allen, Mr. Reed's successor in the House of Representatives; Asher C. Hinds, Mr. Reed's parliamentary clerk while Speaker, and Augustus G. Paine, of New-York, a lifelong friend. At Mrs. Reed's request there were no ceremonies of any kind here, and at Portland they will be of a simple character.

During the entire day there was a stream of sympathetic callers at the Arlington Hotel, where the body of Mr. Reed lay, awaiting removal to the railroad station. They included President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives and the diplomatic corps. Many persons in private life also called. Neither Mrs. Reed nor her daughter saw any of the visitors, who simply left cards. It was not generally known that the body would be taken from the city today, and President Roosevelt had invited Mrs. Reed and her daughter to be his guests at the White House pending its removal, which invitation, under the circumstances, they were compelled to decline.

The body was in a coffin with heavy oxidized extension handles, and on the top was a solid silver plate on which had been engraved the following simple inscription:

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.
Oct. 18, 1839—Dec. 7, 1902.

On the coffin rested two floral offerings, one of them from the widow and the other, inclosed in a long pasteboard box, from Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Reed's was a large wreath of violets, American Beauty roses and orchids, sprinkled with lilies of the valley, while in the box which came from the White House were white and pink roses, with maidenhair ferns loosely held together.

Soon after the body was taken from the hotel Mrs. Reed and her daughter, Mr. Paine, Mr. Allen and Mr. Hinds were driven to the special train in waiting. Among those at the railroad station when the train departed were Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Justice McKenna, of the Supreme Court; General Draper, of Massachusetts, and Representatives Hitt and Littlefield. The special train carrying the funeral party was made up of the composite car Brutus, the sleeper Harvard and a day coach. Mr. Littlefield expects to go to Portland to attend the funeral, and Representative Burleigh, who is there already, also is expected to be present. The arrangements for the services in Portland have been left in the hands of Joseph W. Symonds and John C. Small, an old neighbor of Mr. Reed. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at the First Parish Unitarian Church, of which the Rev. John Carroll Perkins is pastor. Burial will be at Evergreen Cemetery.

As the dinner of the Gridiron Club was about to close last night, the announcement was made that Mr. Reed was at death's door. He had been an honored guest of the club at its dinners in all the years of its existence, and every member was his personal friend. President Wynne called upon Major J. M. Carson, one of the oldest correspondents here, to say a few words.

Major Carson told how Mr. Reed had often enlivened the club dinners with his brilliant wit and caustic comment. The entire assemblage arose when it was proposed that a silent toast be drunk to Mr. Reed's memory. At this moment Representative Joseph G. Cannon paid a handsome tribute to the ex-Speaker.

It was then past midnight, and as Mr. Reed was passing away Herndon Morsell was singing a song the statesman loved and had often heard, "The Song That Reached My Heart," its touching melody being a refrain from "Home, Sweet Home." The situation was strangely dramatic. Before the gavel fell Mr. Reed's death became known, and gloom succeeded the mirth and festivity of the banquet hall.

REED ANECDOTES.

If House Had Not Supported His Quorum Ruling He Would Have Resigned.

Thomas Brackett Reed had an impressive personality. His facial expression, quaintness of speech, remarkable memory and grim terseness in argument were sources of much power with him.

Mr. Reed was ever testing the mettle of his opponents, and generally knew the weak points in their armor. He was a fine listener. His social nature led him to make a large acquaintance in Washington, and his laconic sayings became proverbial. His political opponents had a lively admiration for him.

HIS REPLY TO SPRINGER.

One of his sharp replies in debate was made to Congressman Springer, of Illinois. Mr. Springer was persistent in discussion. While discussing some proposition before the House he observed Mr. Reed standing in an aisle listening to him in apparent astonishment. When the Illinois Representative had resumed his seat the man from Maine threw open the lid of his desk at his side. He drew therefrom an old volume of "The Congressional Record" and read a complete reply to Mr. Springer's argument. He threw down the book, saying:

"I quote from a speech made by the honorable gentleman from Illinois in the XLIVth Congress."

It was a home thrust. The House roared, and Mr. Springer for a moment was thoroughly disconcerted. He secured the floor, however, and with ingenuity began to frame a reply. "The present was an age of progress, he declared. Men had advanced artistically and politically. What would have been othodox in politics fifty years ago might not be so now. Aside from this, men were likely to change their opinions. More than one American statesman had found himself mistaken in the course of time and changed his views.

"I honor them for it," Mr. Springer said. "An honest man always expresses his honest conviction. It is this that makes him the noblest work of God. As for me, in the language of an eminent American statesman, I would rather be right than be President."

"Ya-as," drawled Mr. Reed, with a quaint twinkle in his eye. "Well, you'll never be either."

The reply brought down the House and destroyed the effect of Springer's speech.

HIS CELEBRATED RULING.

When Speaker Reed asserted his right to count a quorum the minority in the House of Representatives were indescribably indignant. They defied the Speaker at every opportunity, declaring he had outraged their rights and had reduced them to a condition of servitude. Several of the members denounced the ruling with the greatest fury, and for weeks the House was at times almost a Bedlam. The word "outrage" was bandied night and day. They were particularly incensed at the special orders reported from the Committee on Rules, composed of the Speaker, the late President McKinley and Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, Republi-

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