# LATE NEWS BY WIRE

## Japanese on the Main Land of China.

## MOVING ON THE PORT OF WEI-HAI-WEI

## Advices Received by Secretary Gresham Today.

### THE SCENE OF ACTION

LONDON, January 21.—A Tien Tsin dispatch to the Times says that a Japanese force has landed at Yung Chin bay, south of the Shan Tung promonotory. The forces were brought in thirty-five transports, each towing a couple of junks, besides fifteen warships. At daylight three of the warships engaged the shore defenses, silencing them after a dozen rounds. There was no further opposition, and the Japanese landed, it is estimated, 25,000 troops. The landing was effected during a heavy snow storm. Yung Ching is thirty-five miles from Wei-Hai-Wei.

**Secretary Gresham's Advices.**

Secretary Gresham today received two cablegrams from United States Minister Denby at Pekin, confirming the reports of the landing of the Japanese troops near Wei-Hai-Wei. The first states that Teng Chan Fu had been bombarded by three Japanese ships, and that the American missionaries had left on the Yorktown.

The second, under date of January 21, states that it is reported that Teng Chan Fu, fifty miles north of Chefoo, had been bombarded by the Japanese, who had subsequently effected a landing on the Shon Tung promontory.

This places the Japanese in a position between Pekin on the west and the great fortress of Wei-Hai-Wei on the east, and it is believed that a movement will be made by land and sea upon the latter place, just as at Port Arthur.

**First Attack on the Mainland.**

Except for a few shots fired at Chinese warships in the harbor of Wei Hai Wei early in the war, this is the first time in this war that an attack has been made upon any place on the mainland of China, says the New York Sun. The Sun goes on to say:

Teng-Chow is a flourishing city of 250,000 inhabitants on the extreme northern part of the promontory that juts out into the Yellow sea and forms the eastern part of the province of Shan Tung.

It is on the same coast with Chifu and Wei Hai Wei and is west of them. The foreign warships that have gone from Chifu to witness the bombardment had to travel only about fifty miles to reach the city that the Japanese warships are now assailing.

The city is situated on the strait of Pechili, at the point where it begins to merge into the Gulf of Pechili. It is a little west of south of Port Arthur, and only about seventy miles from it, so that the Japanese vessels issuing from the captured fort to the north had only a few hour's sailing before they reached the point of attack.

Teng-Chow occupies an almost level site, the sea front for miles is almost as straight as a line could be drawn, and the town can be seen from the sea as far as the curvature of the earth permits.

The water front, where most of the commerce of the city is situated, is comparatively narrow, but the city behind it spreads out over the plain like a fan. This is unfortunate, for the great residence districts are the easiest mark to hit, and any projectile that flies over the narrow sea front is sure to land in the wide-spreading and densely populated area behind it.

Teng-Chow is not one of the ports opened to the world by treaty, but, through arrangements made by various powers, foreign trade has been permitted there to some extent. This trade, however, has been growing less from year to year, for Teng-Chow, with its shallowing waters, has been less and less able to compete with Chifu and its very fair harbor. So most of the foreign merchants doing business at Teng-Chow have gradually removed all of their interests to neighboring Chifu.

The Chinese warships at Wei-hai-wei are within a few hours' sailing of the scene of action, and it remains to be seen whether they will sally out and do something to divert the attention of the Japanese fleet from the hapless city, which is probably unable to offer any defense worthy of the name.

This is the first time in many years that the Japanese have seriously attacked any point on this coast. Generations ago the people here were in mortal terror of Japanese pirates. The name by which the Chinese very commonly know the city of Chifu is "Yentai" or "Smoke." The city is so called from the fire that used to be kindled on a neighboring mountain to warn the people along the coast of the approach of their piratical enemies.

### GIVES IT UP.

**M. Bourgeois Renounces His Effort to Form a Ministry.**

PARIS, January 21.—M. Bourgeois has renounced the task of attempting to form a new ministry.

### TRIAL COMMENCED

**Of Special Watchman Who Shot a Boy Near the Market.**

Chas. C. Herbert, a one-armed man, was placed on trial this afternoon on a charge of assault with intent to kill David Edmunds, alias Jones, a colored boy. The testimony tended to show that Herbert, a watchman at the Center Market, saw the boy running down B street on the 14th of last November. A crowd was at the boy's heels, and Herbert started in pursuit, under the impression that the boy was an escaping thief.

Pulling his revolver, Herbert closed in on the boy, with the result that the boy fell shot through the neck. The defendant swore that his pistol was accidentally discharged, while the boy swore that the prisoner fired while several feet distant.

### HARRY HAYWARD'S TRIAL.

**It is Believed Securing a Jury Will Take a Week.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., January 21.—The trial of Harry Hayward for the murder of Catharine Ging was formally begun in the district court today. Ten minutes after the court room doors were opened the seats were full and the doors were closed to the public. Six rows in front were reserved for women, and were all occupied. Harry Hayward was brought in and went to his seat as blithely as if he were entering a theater. He chewed gum vigorously and played with his spaniel while waiting for proceedings to begin. Judge Seagrave Smith, the presiding judge, soon entered the bench, the sheriff declared the court in session and the trial began.

The county attorney first moved that the case of Blixt be reset for February 5, and this was agreed to by Blixt's attorney, and the first venireman was called for examination. He was a Dane named Nels Miller, and evinced considerable ignorance of the story of the murder.

The defense accepted him, but the prosecution was suspicious and examined him at great length.

It is believed that the work of securing a jury will consume at least a week. A special venire has been prepared in addition to the regular panel.

**Kentucky Troops Under Arms.**

The Cincinnati Enquirer's Lexington special sent last night says: The militia are under arms tonight to march to Mount Sterling, in the adjoining county, on a moment's notice. Sam Blair was recently acquitted there for murdering Capt. A. R. Boman.

After his release Blair was lynched by fifteen masked men. Meetings have been held to prosecute the lynchers. The grand jury meets tomorrow and witnesses have been threatened if they testify against the lynchers. Trouble seems so imminent that Governor Brown, on the advice of local officials, has the troops under arms.

# THE POLICE POOR RELIEF

## No Public Money to Give to the Poor and Needy.

**What is Contributed by Private Charity is Distributed—Some of the Applications Received.**

Since Friday evening last the police department, excepting the Georgetown precinct, has been compelled to turn a deaf ear to the multitude of appeals for aid which have been made to the several precinct stations. Late Saturday evening three patrol wagon loads of miscellaneous contributions were supplied by the relief committee, a diminutive fraction of what was necessary to keep the wolf from the door of many a family yesterday. Maj. Moore was forced to suspend the issuing of orders for fuel and provisions on the regular police depots owing to the exhaustion of the financial contributions made to the department during the past two weeks. The only revenue the police have to call upon during the year, aside from personal contributions, is the centennial interest fund, amounting to about $1,500, the last of which was consumed the 1st of January, when accounts for six months were closed, showing that this expenditure had been made to the relief of over three thousand persons. Some idea of the number of calls being made upon the police at this time may be inferred from last winter's statement, which shows emergency aid to have been extended through this channel to 44,000 men, women and children.

The lieutenants of police yesterday called upon headquarters for food or money, in the hope of being able to care for some of the hundreds of appeals that have been made since Saturday, but until the relief committee or some source replenishes the coffers of the police auxiliary no aid will be dispensed.

Chief Clerk Sylvester made his report for the preceding day, yesterday, giving the names, addresses and character of relief rendered from the relief committee contributions. This was done in conformity with a rule passed by that body, requiring a daily report from all organizations receiving aid from the central committee, with the end in view of detecting imposters. Major Moore, however, has no fear of the police being imposed upon, for they see for themselves the condition of applicants in their homes, and the authority of the police agency is another safeguard against imposition.

The police, with their multitudinous duties, have little time for charity work beyond investigating cases and furnishing temporary relief. They expect the real charity work of finding employment and bettering the condition of those without means of support to be done by the charity organizations.

Among the sad cases which have recently come to the knowledge of the authorities is that of a photographer's family, residing near Mt. Pleasant. They had subsisted and kept warm on $1.25 for two weeks, until relieved by the police.

The widow of a deceased policeman, with five little children, whose entire assets after her husband's death were invested in a horse and coupe of the "night liner" order, and whose driver defaulted with all her earnings, has been kept from want by the department.

Another party on Capitol Hill, once well off and influential, has been placed in the care of charitable hands by headquarters.

An aged and refined husband and wife, the former for many years in government employ, are entirely dependent on the charity of the department.

Two or three families who are just out of smallpox quarantine are being cared for by the police.

The greatest pressure from persons of the better class is for means to keep under shelter.

An interesting case is explained by the following letter received by Mr Sylvester: "I sent down to see Lieut. Guessford if they would aid me some, for I am very much in need; I have been very sick, and therefore could not pay my rent, and my things were set out in the street, and they stayed out there from 4 o'clock in the evening until 4 in the morning, and a gentleman was kind enough to let me go into an old house of his for shelter until I could get some place to go, and now I am trying to raise means with which to get a house, and I hope you will investigate my case. I would like to get out of where I am before some weather comes. I am a widow with six children, and this is the first time in my life that I have asked for public aid, so I hope you will aid me as I am in great distress. Respectfully yours,

"LUCY FLETCHER, 1685 Erie street."

Officer Bremerman investigated the case at once and reported: "I found her in a very destitute condition. She is a widow with six children, having been put out of a house on W street by —. The old frame she now occupies is in a very bad condition; all the window glass is broken out, except two windows. A gentleman in the neighborhood allowed her to occupy it until she could do better. I understand she has never applied for aid before. It would be impossible, I think, for her to remain in this house should the weather get very severe."

**Fuel, but No Food.**

The department extended this poor colored woman such aid as it could one of the clerks from headquarters being sent to assist her toward obtaining a warm place for herself and children.

Another sample request received this morning: "I am in need and obliged to ask for help. I have managed to get along so far for the winter without asking help, but on account of my husband being without work for so long I will have to do it. I have some fuel that I got the last work that he done, and it will last me some time by being saving with it, but I am entirely without food, for I have just payed out the last cent for house rent, which must be done if I have no bread; my two youngest children, seven and ten years, are obliged to stay from school on account of shoes. I write to you because I think that you will help me."

### ZION METHODIST CHURCH.

**Meeting of the Committee to Arrange for the Centennial Anniversary.**

The centennial committee of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Bishop Alexander Walters of New York, president, will convene on Thursday of this week at the Metropolitan Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, D street southwest. The entire board of bishops, together with about fifty of the most prominent ministers and laymen, will assemble to arrange for the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Zion Methodism. The first church organized within the Zion connection was the "Big Zion" Church of New York city in 1796, and the church in which the exercises in connection with the centennial celebration will be observed.

### ASK A PERMIT.

**Eckington Road Prepared for an Underground System.**

Mr. W. Kesley Schoepf, vice president and general manager of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, accompanied by Senator Stewart, president of the Electro-Magnetic Traction Company, and Senator Hunton, vice president of the same company, today called on the Commissioners and asked for a permit to put in on the Eckington's North Capitol street and G street lines the system owned and controlled by the Electro-Magnetic Traction Company.

The Eckington Company has experimented with the system in question on North Capitol street, north of New York avenue, with satisfactory results, and the management is so well pleased that it has decided to enter into more extensive experiments with the same. The system is an underground one without a conduit, but consists of a switch box operated by means of a magnet.

The Commissioners stated that they would consider the matter and perhaps reach a conclusion some time today. In conversation with a Star reporter Mr. Schoepf remarked that the contract for putting in the new system, which includes four miles of single track, will probably be closed tomorrow, or if not then within a few days at the latest.

**Hay Dealers' Convention.**

The following delegates will leave here tonight for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend a convention of hay dealers and shippers: Robert B. Tenney, W. S. Hoge, B. E. Hendrickson, H. P. Pillsbury, Howard Wilkins, T. A. Long, Geo. A. Myers.

# MR. GRAY'S DEFENSE

## He Upholds the President's Hawaiian Policy.

## SHARPLY QUESTIONED BY REPUBLICANS

## He Criticises Admiral Walker for His Report.

### MATTERS IN THE HOUSE

Minister Thurston of Hawaii occupied a front seat in the diplomatic gallery of the Senate when the session opened today. The other galleries were well filled in anticipation of a renewal of the sharp controversy over Hawaii which had begun Saturday. Mr. Frye, who had precipitated the conflict, was early in his seat, with a threatening bunch of papers before him. Senators gathered in groups during the routine proceedings and discussed the action of the President in sending a war ship to Hawaii and his statement published this morning.

Mr. Hill secured the passage of a resolution asking the Secretary of War to submit an estimate for certain improvements in New York harbor.

**Mr. Lodge's Hawaiian Resolution.**

Mr. Lodge speedily brought forward the Hawaiian question by presenting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Senate cordially approves the dispatch of a ship of war to the Sandwich Islands on Saturday last and is of opinion that an American man-of-war should be for the present kept at Honolulu.

"Resolved, That prompt measures should be taken to construct or promote the construction of a submarine cable from San Francisco to Honolulu and that no part of the rights and privileges secured to the United States and the Hawaiian government should be abandoned or waived in order to enable any other government to secure a foothold or lease upon any part of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, immediate steps should be taken to secure possession of the Sandwich Islands by their annexation to the United States."

Mr. Lodge asked immediate consideration for the resolution.

"Let it go over," interposed Mr. Blackburn. The presiding officer construed this as an objection, and, under the rules, the resolution went over until tomorrow.

There was more or less discussion over a resolution of Mr. Call (Fla.) about documents which he wanted sent out by the Senate force. It went to the committee on rules after an hour had been given to its discussion.

**Gray Defends the Administration.**

The Hawaiian subject was again brought to the front by Mr. Frye, who called up his resolution, presented Saturday, expressing the profound regret of the Senate at the latest effort to restore Queen Liliuokalani. Mr. Gray addressed the Senate against the resolution. He urged that the United States Senate was not a missionary meeting, to express sentimental feeling on the aspirations of well-intentioned people. The President of the United States had consistently sought to maintain the time-honored policy of this government. The Senator from Massachusetts (Lodge) had stated that Admiral Walker's prophecies had been fulfilled, and that the many warnings of trouble in Hawaii had been realized. Mr. Gray declared very sharply that such realization had not occurred. He regarded the reports of the last revolution printed Saturday as "long-winded." He regarded the event as far less important than the Brooklyn street car strike. Mr. Gray commented on the unwarranted course of Admiral Walker in reporting at length on political phases at Hawaii.

"It is a serious thing for a Senator to make a statement implying that the President of the United States is a sort of Nero fiddling while Rome burns," declared Mr. Gray.

**Mr. Frye's Question.**

Mr. Frye asked if the United States minister at Hawaii had not requested the presence of a warship at Honolulu.

Mr. Gray said he had no information on this point, but he read from Minister Willis' official dispatch to Secretary Gresham, received Saturday, stating that President Dole has expressed satisfaction that no foreign warship was present during the recent revolution.

Mr. Frye interposed the statement that President Dole's remark was evidently designed to express his satisfaction at being able to maintain the present government without any foreign forces being in the islands.

Mr. Gray proceeded to urge that Admiral Walker, "who was certainly a swift witness for this oligarchy," had himself reported that the present government could sustain itself without outside help.

**Mr. Frye's Plain Statement.**

"Let there be no misunderstanding," interposed Mr. Frye, with energy. "There is no claim being made here that the United States should send warships to maintain the existing government. To combat that is to combat something that is not urged. We have no right to send American vessels to Hawaiian waters to keep President Dole in power. But we have American citizens there, and it is our plain duty to afford them any protection they may need at a time of serious disturbance."

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Gray criticised the statements of Mr. Lodge that the presence of the Japanese cruiser Esmeralda in Hawaii should create apprehension. These criticisers of the administration had been compelled to give up fear of Great Britain and turn to Japan. They have found that Great Britain has no concern in the subject. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) had evidently lost a great opportunity to twist the tail of the British lion, and was now compelled to turn to Japan. During Mr. Gray's references to Admiral Walker Mr. Lodge rose to ask as to the justification for these inferences against a distinguished naval officer of being a "swift witness," etc.

**Mr. Gray on Admiral Walker.**

"That is no inference," said Mr. Gray. "That is a direct, positive statement. While I fully recognize the ability of Admiral Walker as a gallant officer, I also recognize that he shares the predilections of his profession for conquest, for coaling stations in the Pacific as stepping stones to territory for a greater navy and greater reason for maintaining a vast naval armament. That is part of the admiral's profession."

Senator Chandler rose to ask as to the movements of the cruisers Philadelphia and Charleston. He remarked that Mr. Gray was generally regarded as fully qualified to speak for the administration.

This evidently nettled Mr. Gray, who suggested that if the Senator would call at the Executive Mansion some fine morning he would undoubtedly receive such information as he desired. He (Gray) made no claims to the executive information. The Senator from New Hampshire, having once been Secretary of the Navy, perhaps shared in this spirit for conquest and aggrandizement.

**Some Uncomfortable Questions.**

Mr. Chandler smilingly continued to question Mr. Gray as to the inferences to be drawn from his remarks that the withdrawal of American warships was in order to give the queen's adherents an opportunity to restore her to the throne.

Mr. Gray indignantly denied that his remarks could be given any such construction. He proceeded to urge that the present Hawaiian government was not in reality a government. It was a tentative de facto organization.

This brought Mr. Hawley (Conn.) to his feet with the smiling remark that it might account for President Cleveland's action last August in dealing with a delegation of royalists who came to Washington.

"It is a misrepresentation of the President of the United States to say that he dealt with the royalists," responded Mr. Gray, with much force. "The President had not conferred with the royalist delegation. He had refused to receive them officially. He had communicated with them only unofficially."

Mr. Gray closed with an appeal for less noise and agitation over conditions which were magnified as to their seriousness.

Mr. Frye did not answer on the general merits of the subject. He said he desired action. He had hoped on Saturday to cable the young Hawaiian republic that the American people—who made and unmade Presidents, who made and unmade Secretaries of State—were profoundly in sympathy with its struggles. He had hoped this message would go by the vessel leaving San Francisco today. He asked an immediate vote.

Mr. Mills (Texas) objected to such speedy action.

"Then I give notice," said Mr. Frye, "that the resolution will be advanced by every possible means from this time forward."

"That is what we want," said Mr. Mills. "We want the resolution fully debated."

**Nicaragua Canal.**

Mr. Morgan rose to insist that the Nicaragua canal bill had the right of way, the morning hour having expired.

Mr. Frye added to his previous notice that he would call up the Hawaiian resolution tomorrow. "And," he continued, in response to Mr. Chandler's suggestion that the resolution might lose its place, "we will then be strong enough to take it up."

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) called up a privileged conference report on the deficiency bill, and Mr. Hill addressed the Senate against the action of the conference in striking out his amendment restricting the interrogatories to be asked by officers collecting the income tax.

**THE HOUSE.**

In the House today, on motion of Mr. Outhwaite (Ohio), Mr. J. D. Richardson (Tenn.) was elected Speaker pro tem. during the absence of Speaker Crisp, who is at Asheville, N. C., for his health.

Mr. Richardson was applauded when he took the chair. Resolutions were passed to notify the Senate and the President of his election.

On motion of Mr. McRae (Ark.), a resolution was adopted to direct the Secretary of the Interior to furnish an estimate of the cost of surveying the lands of the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians in the Indian territory.

**Public Buildings.**

It was expected that Mr. Boutelle (Me.) would press his Hawaiian resolution today, but he was not present, and Mr. Catchings (Miss.), from the committee on rules, presented a special order for the consideration of the Chicago public building bill for two hours, at the end of which time the previous question should be considered ordered on that bill to its passage and also on the six other public building bills (Newport, Ky.; Brockton, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; South Omaha, Pottsville, Pa., and Cumberland, Md.), which were favorably reported from the committee of the whole on August 8 last.

Mr. Catchings explained that when the committee on public buildings had a day last summer the six bills mentioned were favorably reported from the committee of the whole, but the point of no quorum had been made against the Chicago bill and further proceedings on that occasion had been stopped. The order would simply operate to bring these bills to a vote.

Mr. Turner (Ga.) vainly attempted to have a provision for a vote on the Brunswick, Ga., public building bill included in the order, and Mr. Catchings then demanded the previous question on the adoption of the order. On a rising vote it was ordered, 154—19, but Mr. Curtis (Kan.) made the point of no quorum. Later, when he attempted to withdraw the point it was renewed by Mr. English (N. J.)

The previous question was ordered—176—4—and the special order was adopted without division. The House then went into committee of the whole, and by the terms of the order took up the Chicago bill. It authorized the erection of a public building at Chicago to cost $4,000,000, but the appropriating clause had been, at the session on August 8, stricken from the bill.

Mr. Bankhead (Ala.), chairman of the committee on public buildings, took the floor and explained the necessity for the building, the visit of the subcommittee to Chicago to select a site and the decision of the committee in favor of the present post office site.

Mr. Sayers (Tex.), chairman of the committee on appropriations, opposed the passage of the bill, which, he declared, could not be passed in the public interest. If the bill were passed it would force an appropriation of $3,000,000 at this session—a sum the treasury could not afford to lose.

Mr. Bankhead being appealed to by Mr. Sayers, expressed the opinion that the building was safe—at least as safe as many others. Mr. Sayers denounced the postmaster at Chicago for being in Washington lobbying in favor of this bill instead of remaining in Chicago attending to his own business. If such bills as this were passed, Mr. Sayers warned his colleagues that this would be classed with the billion dollar Congress.

Mr. McGann (Ill.) declared that this building had been condemned by a commission that examined it in 1875, by a commission of engineers later, and by every supervising architect who had given an official utterance on the subject.

The bill was ardently supported by Messrs. Hopkins, McGann, Goldzier, Durborow and Aldrich of Illinois. Mr. Springer also advocated its passage.

It was amended so as to provide for the objections raised, though still providing for speedy work, and to cost $4,000,000.

At 2.30 p. m., on motion of Bankhead, in accordance with the terms of the special order, the committee rose, and reported the bill favorably, along with the other six bills.

**The Bill Will Pass.**

At the end of the first roll call on the Chicago public building the vote stood: Ayes, 161; nays, 44, which insures its passage in the House.

### MATTER OF WAGES.

**The Old Schedule in Effect on the Metropolitan Road.**

At the conference held between President Phillips of the Metropolitan Railway Company and the drivers and conductors, at the time of the late strike, the terms of agreement were that the men should receive $1.75 per day for twelve hours' work, the cars to make ten trips. This new schedule has not gone into effect, and the men are working on the same basis as before the strike—that is, the regulars are receiving $2 per day of thirteen hours and the swingmen 20 cents per trip, the latter running six or seven trips per day.

The men allege that a computation will show that under the compromise arrangement suggested by President Phillips and accepted by the employes the total wage expenses of the road would be increased $48 per day above the wage expenses of the company before the strike. The men are anxious to have the new schedule go into effect, and the matter has been talked over in the meetings of the Railway Protective Association. The regulars are, perhaps, well enough satisfied, but the swingmen, who by the compromise were placed upon a wage equality with the regulars, are dissatisfied and threaten to make some trouble. A reporter for The Star saw President Phillips this afternoon. He said that if the reporter would ask his questions in writing he would consider them and answer in writing. He would not discuss the matter otherwise. He had made no computation and did not know whether the compromise wages would or would not cost the company more than the present rate of wages. He would want to talk the matter over with the superintendent. The reporter saw the superintendent, and he did not know which arrangement would cost the company the more. He had heard the statements of the men. He did not know whether they were or were not correct. Neither the president nor the superintendent knew when the new schedule would go into effect. They did not know that it would go into effect at all.

### COL. REMEY'S DEATH.

**He Served as Judge Advocate General of the Navy.**

Word was received at the Navy Department this morning that Colonel William B. Remey, U. S. marine corps, retired, died at a sanitarium at Somerville, Mass., yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Colonel Remey was well known in this city, having served as judge advocate general of the navy for about twelve years prior to his retirement in June, 1892. He was appointed from Iowa a second lieutenant in the marine corps September 5, 1861, and was promoted first lieutenant February 17, 1864, captain June 2, 1872, and colonel June 12, 1884. He served seven years and four months at sea and twenty-three years and five months on shore and other duty, and was retired on his own application on the thirty years' service clause. He has been in bad health ever since his retirement and his death was not unexpected. He was a brother of Captain George C. Remey, commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard.

# TODAY'S PROCESSION

## Long Line of Prisoners Passing Before the Judges.

## THE GUILTY AND INNOCENT

## Ten Little Boys All in One Batch.

### THEY PLAYED CRAP

Loud-smelling smoke from second-hand cigars filled the cells and corridor of the Police Court this morning, and although the odor was disagreeable it acted as a disinfectant, and had the effect of making it possible for the officer to remain on duty. There were not many tramps in the cells, but there were many colored "crap shooters" there. In the female cell there were six occupants, and one of them, a colored girl, made more noise and gave the officer more trouble than the fifty occupants of the three cells filled with men and boys.

When Judge Kimball's court opened for business there was a long procession of prisoners in the dock, and the first one called was a young man named James Banks, against whom there was a charge of violating the police regulations, in being intoxicated and occupying the sidewalk. It was 1 o'clock yesterday morning when he was arrested for obstructing the pavement.

"Guilty," replied the young man when arraigned.

"I want to hear the facts in this case," the judge said.

"Well, judge," said Policeman Carlsson, "it was 1 o'clock in the morning when I arrested him. He was paralyzed drunk and stretched across the sidewalk."

"Was he boisterous or profane?"

"No, sir."

A friend of the prisoner appeared to say a good word for him.

"He has been working at night," said the friend, "and he drank something strong. Where he worked it was very warm, and when he got outside I suppose the cold affected him."

"I should think a man with this experience," said the judge, "would let liquor alone. This certainly ought to be a lesson to you."

"It is a good lesson to me," said Banks.

"Then," said the judge, "if you think this experience will teach you a lesson I will take your personal bonds."

"Thank you," said Banks, and then he went home with his friend.

**Of Assorted Size.**

Ten colored boys, of all sizes, next appeared. The information charged that they were in an unlawful assembly in rear of the Evening News office, and four of them said guilty.

Policeman Hinkel had what crap shooters call "de bones," and he also had a pack of cards.

He told of the trouble he has in keeping the newsboys straight and of the number of crap games he has interrupted. Saturday he went to the newsboys' room at the place mentioned and interrupted the games, but he was unable to tell just which ones were in the game.

Reporter Dill got on the witness stand, and told the court of the number of times he had thrown water down the elevator shaft on the boys.

"And," remarked the court, "that's a good thing to do."

Four of the boys admitted that they were playing cards for fun, but not a boy in the party was willing to admit that he was in a game of crap.

"We wasn't playin' crap, nohow," said one of the boys.

"Where did the policeman get the bones?" the judge asked him.

"He had 'em in his pocket," was the boy's response.

Another boy gave similar testimony.

Judge Kimball said he was sorry the proof was not conclusive.

To the boys he said they had better mend their ways and keep out of crap games. This game, he told them, leads to all sorts of crime, and more than one murder has resulted from the game. The judge told them he hoped this warning would be sufficient, and discharged six of them. The boys who admitted they were in the game of cards gave their personal bonds.

**Was a Preacher.**

A tall colored man, with Testament and hymn book in hand, calling himself "Rev." London Shears, next appeared, and said "not guilty," when arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Policeman Flynn, who made the arrest, told the story of the arrest, but he failed to say one word to indicate that the man was preaching the gospel. The arrest was made about 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Green's court.

"He was in the court yesterday morning shouting and making a loud noise," said the policeman.

"What was he saying?" the court asked.

"I don't know," answered the policeman, "I couldn't understand him."

"Was he preaching?"

"Yes, sir," the policeman answered, "and he also passed the hat.

London told the judge that he was licensed to preach more than twenty years ago. He told the judge that he was preaching yesterday, and for that the policeman arrested him.

"What do you do with the money you collect?" the judge asked him.

"I collect it for the benefit of the sick and poor."

"Are you the poorest one in the lot?"

"Yes, sir. I'm poor."

"I thought so."

"How do you earn your living?"

"I get a pension, and the church members help me."

London was released on his personal bonds.

### A PRINTING OFFICE SITE.

**Proposition for a Building to Be Erected on Reservation 17.**

Mr. Baker of New Hampshire has introduced a bill in the House for the construction of a government printing office on public reservation No. 17, between 1st and 2d streets, New Jersey avenue and H street southeast, at a cost not to exceed $1,250,000.

### ADMITTED TO BAIL.

**Supreme Court Decision as to Debs and His Associates.**

The Supreme Court of the United States today ordered that Eugene V. Debs and his associates in jail in Illinois be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each. The hearing to show cause is to be had on the 25th of March.

**Death of Mrs. Heurich.**

Mrs. Mathilde Heurich, wife of Mr. Christian Heurich, died last evening at her home, No. 1307 20th street northwest. She leaves no children. Mrs. Heurich was thirty-three years of age and had been confined to her chamber for a long period. She never fully recovered from the runaway accident in which she was injured about two years ago.

Mrs. Heurich was a Miss Datz, and was born in Germany. Her family still resides on the other side of the sea, but her mother and one of her three brothers were with her when she died. She was a very charitable woman. The funeral arrangements have not been perfected.

**Mutual Protection Company.**

At the meeting of the members of the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company of the District, held today, the following trustees were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Messrs. William Ballantyne, William J. Sibley, N. W. Burchell, Wm. S. Thompson, S. H. Kauffmann, James L. Norris, James E. Fitch, C. B. Jewell and James G. Hill.

**No Federal Interference.**

It is said at the War Department this afternoon that there is no likelihood whatever of federal intervention in the labor troubles in Brooklyn, except in the extremely remote and unlooked-for event that the civil and military authorities of the state of New York admit their inability to cope with the situation, and appeal to the President for aid.

# MALICIOUS MOTIVES

## Judge Ricks Speaks of the Charges Against Him.

**He is in the City and Will Appear Before the House Committee Tomorrow.**

Judge A. J. Ricks of Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by his counsel, has arrived in Washington to appear before the committee of the House of Representatives and answer the charges preferred against him by the Central Labor Union of Cleveland. In answer to questions Judge Ricks today said:

"The substance of the charge made is that I have retained fees claimed by me by virtue of my former clerkship, which I should have paid over to the United States. There is absolutely no truth in this charge. The whole accusation embraces three items aggregating some $766, and in my reports as clerk for the year 1888 and the first half of 1889.

I charged myself with this very amount as part of my compensation as clerk, the charge being made upon account of records in what are known as the "Birdsell cases." The actual making of records in all clerks' offices is always many months behind the disposal of cases, and in this way it happened that the records in these cases in which I had so charged myself with $766 before actually receiving the same were not completed until after my appointment as judge. When the fees in the cases were paid to me they amounted to $1,702.15; for this amount I forwarded to the proper department of the government a full statement and account.

"In this account I retained only that which had already been charged to me and the actual expense of making the records, which expense was allowed me by law.

"Having thus fully accounted and responded to every duty I owed the government in this respect, I cannot but regard the prosecution of this charge as not only unwarranted, but as actuated by malicious motives on the part of men who have taken offense at rulings made by me as a judge of the United States courts.

"I am here at the suggestion of the committee, and am glad of the opportunity to meet them face to face. I have nothing to conceal in this matter, and the facts entitle me to complete exoneration, which I am confident will be given me by any body of men investigating the subject and familiar with the facts."

In concluding their brief, which will be submitted tomorrow to the committee, Judge Ricks' counsel say:

"Gentlemen of the committee, there is no argument in criticising the course from which these accusations come. But it is a fact well known in this circuit that the fearless handling of riotous conduct to the destruction of interstate commerce incited against the judge of this district the implacable hostility of a certain class of citizens. His attitude, however, and his utterances upon the bench have met the approval of reviewing courts and learned legal authors. It is the first time in the history of the judiciary of the United States that the fearless discharge of a duty by a judge has been made the occasion for an inquisition into his business methods prior to his appointment as judge. We submit that not only should the committee acquit Judge Ricks of the charges presented in the memorial, but should take pleasure in saying that there is nothing in the evidence to which they should give any consideration."

### NOT MUCH CHANCE.

**The Republicans in the Senate and the Hawaiian Question.**

The republicans in the Senate did not get a chance today to say much on the Hawaiian question. In the first instance Mr. Call's resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to have certain documents of his assorted and distributed by employes of the Senate was made the occasion of a considerable delay, and it was 1:15 before the Frye resolution relating to Hawaii was reached. Mr. Gray then took the floor in defense of the administration and occupied all the remaining time until 2 o'clock, and the morning hour expired, and regular order intervened.

Mr. Mills and one other democrat objected when unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Frye to proceed with the consideration of the resolution, and the Maine Senator was compelled to reluctantly forego the matter until tomorrow morning, when he will, as he announces, again present it before the Senate. In this manner the supporters of the administration have the satisfaction of seeing the question grow cold before consideration, and it may be in their power to stave off a vote on it until there is no longer any pertinancy in the declaration of the resolution.

The question did not come up in the House at all today, the first thing there being a report of the committee on rules setting aside the day for the consideration of public building bills. This resolution being adopted, the entire day was taken up with the public building question, the bill for the Chicago public building occupying most of the time.

### Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Columbia Railroad 6s, $1,000 at 110; $1,000 at 110. Masonic Hall 5s, $300 at 105. Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, 1 at 190.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 113 bid, 113¾ asked. U. S. 4s, coupon, 113 bid, 113¾ asked. U. S. 5s, 116½ bid.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 107 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 115 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 120 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 115 bid. 3½s, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 1st, 133 bid, 140 asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 133 bid, 140 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 95 bid, 99 asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 77 bid, 85 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 101 bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 109½ bid, 110½ asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 113 bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 130 bid. U. S. Electric Light conv. 5s, 125 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 99 bid, 103 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, F. and A., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, A. and O., 100 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 106 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 101 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 100 bid, 102 asked.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 300 bid, 310 asked. Bank of the Republic, 250 bid, 275 asked. Metropolitan, 280 bid, 297 asked. Central, 265 bid, 297 asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 185 bid, 200 asked. Second, 135 bid, 145 asked. Citizens', 130 bid. Columbia, 132 bid, 142 asked. Capital, 114 bid. West End, 109½ bid, 112 asked. Traders', 103 bid, 112 asked. Lincoln, 98 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 120 bid. Washington Loan and Trust, *118 bid, 123 asked. American Security and Trust, 184 bid, 185½ asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 100 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Washington and Georgetown, 290 bid, 300 asked. Metropolitan, 66½ bid, 80 asked. Columbia, 55 bid, 60 asked. Belt, 35 asked. Eckington, 30 bid. Georgetown and Tennallytown, 30 asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, *47¾ bid, 49 asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid, 60 asked. U. S. Electric Light, 127¾ bid, 128½ asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 38 bid, 45 asked. Franklin, 45 bid, 52½ asked. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Corcoran, 57 bid. Potomac, 68 bid. Arlington, 152½ bid, 159 asked. German-American, 160 bid. National Union, 13 bid, 17 asked. Columbia, 12½ bid, 15½ asked. Riggs, 7¼ bid, 7¾ asked. People's, 5½ bid, 5¾ asked. Lincoln, 7⅛ bid, 8 asked. Commercial, 4½ bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 108 bid, 116 asked. Columbia Title, 7⅛ bid, 8¼ asked. Washington Title, 8¼ asked. District Title, 14¼ asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 50 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, *50 bid, 54 asked. American Graphophone, 3¾ bid, 5 asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, .23 bid.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Washington Market, 15 bid. Great Falls Ice, 130 bid, 140 asked. Mergenthaler Linotype, 135 bid, 150 asked.

*Ex div.

**Grain and Cotton Markets.**

Cotton and grain markets reported by W. B. Hibbs, 1421 F st., representing Hubbard, Price & Co., New York.

| GRAIN. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—May | 57⅝-½ | 57½ | 55⅝ | 55⅞ |
| July | 58 | 58 | 56½ | 56⅝-½ |
| Corn—May | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 45½ | 45½ |
| July | 46 | 46 | 