LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Bank Building at Milan, Ohio, Blown Up by Burglars.

THE TOWN ALARMED BY THE NOISE

Organization of a Posse and the Capture of Two.

WELL LAID PLANS FAIL

TOLEDO, Ohio, February 4.—About 4 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion alarmed the people of the village of Milan, east of here. A hurried examination showed that the Lockwood Bank building had been blown up, the safe cracked and its contents, about $30,000, taken by five masked men, who, in blowing open the safe, had demolished the building and started an alarm all over the village. Among the many who started to investigate the explosion was L. L. Stoddard, cashier of the bank, and he was just in time to see the five men leave the bank building, jump into a carriage and drive away on a dead gallop.

He fired several shots at them, but without effect, and the men soon disappeared in the direction of Sandusky.

A posse of men was hurriedly organized and soon followed in pursuit. At the same time, notices were sent by wire in all directions, and the news spread around them so securely that escape was well nigh impossible.

At Sandusky two men were caught, while it is only a question of a few hours before the remaining three will find themselves in the toils.

The exact amount of money secured cannot yet be ascertained, but it is believed to be about $30,000. The bank is a wealthy concern, which fact was doubtless known by the men.

The only error in their well-laid plans was the heavy explosion which started the alarm. It is quite probable that they had not prepared it with sufficient caution, and by that one error their plans were upset and themselves put in danger of capture.

TWELVE YEARS IN PRISON.

Conviction and Sentence of Mrs. Blouse's Assailants.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., February 4.—Joseph Jones and James Coleman, charged with assaulting and robbing Hannah Blouse on January 10, were convicted today and the punishment of each was fixed at twelve years in the state penitentiary. These men, with David Thompson, knocked Mrs. Blouse down and choked her almost to death, and then robbed the cash drawer.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

George Slosson Charged With Breaking the Sunday Law.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The thirty-nine prisoners taken last night by the police in the raids on Maurice Daly's and George Slosson's Broadway billiard halls were today arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court for violation of the Sabbath law. All were discharged except Slosson and Daly's manager, Charles Hanacker, who were held for trial in special sessions. Their bonds were fixed at $300 each.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and One Mortally Injured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 4.—The boiler at Earl, Carpenter & Sons' ice house at Mashapang pond, Elmwood, exploded today, killing two men outright, injuring a third so that he died within an hour, and wounding ten others, some of them seriously. The names of the dead and injured are as follows:

Killed: Patrick Hehir, John Hehir, Martin Deery.

Injured: William Morton, office boy, back and right arm broken and internally injured; will die; Herbert Smith, injured about the head; Thomas Casey, internally; Charles Braton, slightly injured; Thomas Nelson, the engineer, blown through the building and scalded, but not seriously injured; Martin Ryan, injured about the head; Henry Butler, colored, 37 Salem street, injured about the head; Philip Lynch, right leg broken below the knee and injured about the head; Michael Tierney, scalded and injured about the head; George M. Darling, foreman, injured about the face.

ACTORS IN A WRECK.

A Train Carrying a Theater Company Thrown Down a Bank.

NEWTON, Ill., February 4.—A bad wreck of an extra freight train carrying a passenger coach occurred on the Indiana and Illinois Southern railroad two miles west of Oblong yesterday afternoon. The train was running, it is said, over double the schedule time when a rail broke, plunging five cars, including the passenger coach, down a fifteen-foot embankment. Ford's Theater Company, billed here for this week, composed of eleven people, and two other passengers, were in the coach. The following were injured: Clint G. Ford, manager, arm hurt; George M. Adams, leading man, arm and head badly cut, internally injured; Harry Faherney, comedian, head and arm cut; George W. Jackson, foot mashed; D. W. Seagrist, hand and leg gashed and badly bruised; T. H. Hand, serious head wounds. The three ladies escaped without injury. The coach and two of the cars are a mass of ruins. None of the passengers will die.

In Chase of Train Robbers.

TUCSON, Ariz., February 4.—No news has been received from the posse in pursuit of the daring bandits who held up the west-bound Overland last Wednesday near Wilcox. It is positively known, however, that they crossed the line into Mexico. When last heard from they were headed for the Tonto basin country. If they ever reach that section of the territory the chances for their capture are small.

The Southern Pacific Labor Dispute.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—The Southern Pacific locomotive engineers are excited over the statement given out by one of their number yesterday that it was their intention to enter upon a strike in case their demands were not acceded to by the railroad company. Just what proposition they will assume in case of a refusal by the company to adjust their differences is as well guarded a secret as was ever shared by so large a body of men. Both Chief Arthur and Chairman Myers of the engineers' committee denied that any strike was contemplated.

A Business Man's Suicide.

GENESEO, N. Y., February 4.—John Davidson, a prominent business man of this place, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the temple with a revolver. He was sixty-six years of age. For some time he had been afflicted with hallucinations.

A Cornell Reunion.

The Washington alumni and alumnae of Cornell University will hold their twelfth annual reunion in the rooms of the Down Town Club on Saturday evening, February 16. Preparations are being made for an unusually enjoyable occasion.

Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, $210,047. Government receipts—From internal revenue, $451,911; customs, $583,165; miscellaneous, $109,041.

Madame Joniaux has been convicted in Brussels of killing her relatives for insurance and been sentenced to death.

Ex-Congressman M. D. Stivers died Saturday in his chair in Middletown, N. Y.

PRESENTED THEIR PETITION.

Strikers' Committee Escorted to the Brooklyn City Hall.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 4.—Police Superintendent Campell gave out a warning today to those who had in contemplation a demonstration in favor of the street car strikers at the City Hall square this afternoon. The superintendent said: "The mayor's proclamation, issued two weeks ago, is still in force, and consequently no gathering or meeting will be permitted in the streets or squares of Brooklyn.

"I have issued an order holding the reserves in readiness at each precinct to be ready to prevent any demonstrations of the strikers."

Judge Moore, in the court of sessions, today instructed the grand jury that it would have a great deal of work before it in investigating the disorder during the past few weeks caused by the strike.

The responsibility of the disorderly acts, he told the jury, must be placed. Law and order must prevail, and it is the duty of the grand jury to find out who was responsible.

About a quarter to 2 o'clock this afternoon, a crowd of strikers, numbering about 1,000, headed by Master Workman Connelly, Best, Collins and Giblin of the executive board of District Assembly, No. 75, Knights of Labor, marched from their headquarters on Bridge street up Fulton street to the city hall.

A petition had been circulated in New York and Brooklyn asking the board of aldermen to repeal the trolley franchises. Mr. Collins of the executive committee said that 61,000 signatures had been obtained.

When they reached the city hall they were greeted with cheers of about 2,000 people, who had congregated on the sidewalks in the neighborhood. The committee which was to present to the board of aldermen the petition consists of Master Workman Connelly, Best, Collins and Giblin.

They ascended the steps of the city hall, and the body of strikers, which had accompanied them to the city hall, marched around the corner to Jerolemon street. While Police Inspector McKellar was attempting to disperse the mob a squad of mounted police, numbering about fifty, who had been secreted in an alleyway behind the city hall, charged on the crowd and drove them off the square.

No particular trouble is apprehended, and no arrests have as yet been made.

FIRST NEWS FROM ARMENIA.

Comment on the Enterprise of the Associated Press.

PITTSBURG, Pa., February 4.—The Post, commenting upon the Armenian letter of the Associated Press, says:

"The investigation of the Armenian massacre made by the Associated Press is one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper work done for a long time. Not only is it of worth from a news point of view, and it was a fine scoop for the organization that furnishes the Post with so much of its telegraphic news, but it will prove of permanent value in the settlement of the questions, political and social, that must necessarily arise before the affair of the Turk and his victims can be looked upon by the rest of the world as settled. It was a most commendable piece of high class enterprise."

"When the Associated Press first sent out, and the papers belonging to it printed, the news of the massacre, rival news associations tried to belittle the value of the information, and even up to the present have not given the subject the attention it deserves. They could not do so, but pretended that its importance had been exaggerated. The investigation disposes of all such pretensions forever, and gives proof that the Associated Press news is reliable in all respects.

"As to the trouble itself, the correspondent's labors do not put the Turks' in any better light than they have been since the first rumors of the outrages were heard. The Armenians are shown to be rebellious, and most Americans will think rightly so. The Turks, to punish rebellion, permit all manner of unnamable crimes to be committed, goading the persecuted people to frenzied outbursts, which are in turn punished with still more awful atrocities. The fault of the whole matter is seen to be in Constantinople, and with the European nations that permit the sultan to exercise his sway over the country of the Armenians."

Nominations by the President.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Treasury, to be collectors of customs—Abraham Osborne of Massachusetts, district of Edgartown, Mass.; Henry P. Kitfield of Massachusetts, district of Gloucester, Mass.

Justice—Sinclair Taliaferro of Texas, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Texas.

Postmasters—John E. Connelly, Ashland, Mass.; John W. McNamara, Clinton, Mass.

Navy—Passed Assistant Engineer Robert G. DeKnight, to be chief engineer; Assistant Engineer Willis B. Day, to be a passed assistant engineer; Assistant Engineer Robert B. Higgins, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Death of Mrs. W. X. Stevens.

Mr. W. X. Stevens, superintendent of the Sunday school of All Souls' Church, better known as superintendent of the bathing beach, has met with the loss of his wife, Sarah Elisabeth Stevens. She was as well as usual up to about three weeks ago, when one morning on her way to market she caught a severe cold. Erysipelas set in to complicate the malady and her lungs were soon affected. Pneumonia developed a few days ago and Mrs. Stevens rapidly succumbed, dying this morning. She was, like her husband, a public-spirited, kind-hearted citizen, whose loss will be keenly felt.

A Narrow Escape.

Secretary Carlisle had occasion to consult with the President in regard to the financial policy yesterday afternoon, and, as he was crossing the avenue to enter the White House grounds, he had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident. He was walking leisurely along, evidently absorbed in thought, and did not realize his danger from the sleighs and other vehicles which were passing in great number. Suddenly a high-spirited steed, drawing a cutter containing two young people, dashed down the avenue immediately in front of the Secretary. The horse seemed to be beyond the control of its driver, and, if the Secretary hadn't checked his progress and stepped back several paces, he would undoubtedly have been knocked down. His hat fell off, but was recovered, without damage. Fortunately, the financial minister suffered no other inconvenience. The sleighing party drove off and was soon out of sight.

Naval Movements.

The cruiser Minneapolis left Norfolk yesterday for New York and Newport, where she will coal and receive her torpedo outfit, prior to her departure for the West Indies to join Admiral Meade's squadron of evolution.

The gunboat Castine sailed from New York yesterday on her long roundabout cruise to the Brazilian station by way of the Mediterranean sea and the Indian ocean. This long detour is made for the special purpose of displaying the United States flag on the east coast of Africa and at Madagascar and looking after long-neglected interests in that section of the world.

The Ranger and the Alert sailed from San Diego, Cal., yesterday, the former for Buena Ventura, Colombia, and the latter for San Jose, Guatemala.

Will Give Bail Tomorrow.

In the cases of the sugar trust recalcitrant witnesses refused habeas corpus, the district attorney postponed the giving of bail until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, as Judge Cole was in the Circuit Court and Judge McComas was busy with the Howgate case.

The Jackson Retirement Bill.

The Senate judiciary committee today decided to report favorably the bill for the retirement of Associate Justice Jackson, amending it by striking out the proviso that Justice Jackson should retire within ten days after the act was passed.

Living Evidence.

From Life.

Wife—"The cook says she never was with a family that lived any better than we do."

Husband—"Yes. The policeman on the corner has gained twenty pounds since she came."

TROUBLE IN THE RANKS

Union Veteran Union Makes Appearance in the Courts.

A Member Applies for an Injunction and Accounting—What is Charged in the Bill.

There is trouble in the ranks of the Union Veteran Union, according to a bill for an injunction and accounting filed this afternoon by John J. Freeland against William Irving, Stephen F. Hamilton, Harlow L. Street, William H. Prescott, W. Cooper Tally, George O. Barker and Hiram H. Brewer. Mr. Freeland states that he is a trustee, and one of the original members of John A. Logan Command, No. 2, and was elected treasurer of the trustees in 1891. Harlow L. Street is the colonel of the command; Stephen F. Hamilton is the adjutant, George O. Barker is quartermaster and Hiram H. Brewer, Wm. H. Prescott and W. Cooper Tally comprise the auditing committee.

Mr. Freeland states that as treasurer he has a small amount of money on hand, but he is unable to know the exact amount or to find out the exact amount due the command, on account of the acts of certain officers, and certain resolutions pretended to have been passed at a meeting of the command, which resolutions are declared to be false, wicked and malicious.

It is alleged that on July 3, 1894, Adjutant Hamilton embodied in his minutes from Quartermaster Barker a charge against Mr. Freeland of $11.50 as trustee, but the sum, it is claimed, was never received by the latter, but the adjutant, with full knowledge of the irregularity and falsity of the charge, embodied the same in his minutes, although it had never been reported at any meeting of the command.

Upon the reading of the minutes of the adjutant, it is further chaged, Colonel Street, with full knowledge of the falsity of the charge and under the objection of Mr. Freeland, declared the same adopted by the command.

Mr. Freeland was later called upon by certain officers of the command, so he says in his bill, among them being William Irving, a trustee. They claimed to come as members of the command and friends of Mr. Freeland, and wished him to account for a sum of money, including the alleged false charge in question, which he refused to do, and then and there William Irving offered him the position of colonel if he would set the matter right and account for money which he had never received.

This offer was also refused, the bill goes on to say, and thereupon Col. Street prepared a report, which did not state the true reasons why Mr. Freeland could not account to the command, and by vote obtained from the organization, through fraudulent misrepresentation, authority directing the adjutant to notify Mr. Freeland that if he did not make an accounting he would be dishonorably discharged. Later, Mr. Freeland says, he was informed that he had been dishonorably discharged. All the proceedings mentioned, it is averred, were without any notice to Mr. Freeland, and also against the laws of the Union Veteran Union.

Many other misdemeanors are charged, which are in brief that the defendants named in the bill have joined together to hurt Mr. Freeland among his fellow members of the union, having shown a wanton violation of the rules by which they are bound, and have by their acts tried to make out that he is guilty of a gross breach of trust.

Mr. Freeland asks a general injunction and accounting, including the passing of a decree to give him an honorable discharge from the organization, and an order for the colonel and the adjutant to withdraw all charges made against him to the Secretary of the Interior.

THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

Mr. Carrere Declined Because of Bad Condition of Work.

In a recent interview in the New York Sun Mr. John M. Carrere, the New York architect, detailed the efforts of the architects' committee to secure the passage of the McKaig bill providing for an improved system of government architecture and the efforts they had made to induce Mr. Bankhead, chairman of building and grounds committee, to withdraw his opposition to the measure. "We told Mr. Bankhead," said Mr. Carrere, "that we were not riding a hobby, and did not advocate any particular form of bill so long as the principle involved was carried out. We told him that the existing bill had the support of the thinking people of the country and of Congress. We asked for his reason for taking a stand against it, and he positively refused to give any, and then uttered that famous remark about ruining the country by a reckless expenditure of money. The McKaig bill does not touch work in hand. It only applies to the work of the future, and that work would be under the legislation of the House and Senate committees on public buildings.

"That he was acting absolutely for political motives could easily be seen, and we retired. It is the general impression in Washington and among architects that Logan Carlisle runs the architectural part of his father's business. When ex-Supervising Architect O'Rourke disagreed with Mr. Kemper, his assistant, who is an intimate chum of Logan Carlisle, O'Rourke went and Kemper remained. It is the opinion of many well-informed people that O'Rourke went because Logan Carlisle said he was to go. Do you suppose Logan Carlisle would want a commission of architects and engineers? This is opinion, of course, but it is entertained by every architect who worked for the McKaig bill, and may it not account for the action of Mr. Bankhead?

"Now, as to my declining the place offered by Secretary Carlisle. In the first place, the condition of the work in the architectural bureau is almost indescribable from the point of view of both the architect and the business man. Disorganization is the only word for it. For instance, right in Washington one contractor has a contract to put a roof on a building in thirty days under forfeiture, and the walls of the building are not half up.

"The iron framework of the flooring in that building is in position as far as it is built, and the masons have not been allowed to place their fire blocking in it. Laborers are walking over those floors in momentary danger of death. Mr. Kemper recently went before the House committee and admitted that the work could not be done in proper order. One building had been built in which no provision had been made for plumbing.

"There is not a man from top to bottom who has had the experience that would justify his holding his place. Logan Carlisle is no architect, and yet he is said to run the bureau.

"D. H. Burnham, the director general of the world's fair had the best assistance the country could afford. He had all the work concentrated in one place. The supervising architect of the Treasury Department has his work scattered all over the country, and is supposed to do the work that Burnham and all his assistants did. Then between him and his work comes the politician. Do you wonder I declined? If I made the present system a success there would never be a change. By constant fighting we will get what the people ought to have."

PRACTICE DISCONTINUED.

Belt Line Will Not Charge Double Fare.

Attorney Duvall rendered an opinion to the District Commissioners this afternoon with reference to the complaint of the school teacher, Miss Raney, that she was charged two fares for a continuous ride on the Belt line recently. Mr. Duvall has decided that this action on the part of the railroad is without warrant of law, and that, after consultation with the attorney for the road, the latter has agreed to discontinue the practice.

Orators Will Compete.

The second annual oratorical contest of Hamline Chapter, Epworth League, will be held in Hamline Church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The judges on thought and composition are Mrs. W. M. Springer, Prof. J. Howard Gore and Mr. Charles Davies; on delivery, Hon. M. Brosius, Hon. Geo. W. Hulick and Rev. O. A. Brown.

Gas Company Election.

The Washington Gaslight Company today elected directors for the ensuing year as follows: John R. McLean, William B. Webb, James W. Orme, John C. Bullitt, George T. Dunlop. It was a re-election in each case.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Further Discussion of the Schedule in the Senate.

THE DISTRICT APPROPRIATION BILL

Substitute Amendment for the Tunnel Test Adopted.

SENATORS ON EDUCATION

When the Senate adjourned on Saturday afternoon, shortly after The Star went to press, an agreement had been reached between Mr. Gorman and the republicans who have been discussing the District appropriation bill that a final vote should be had on the bill before adjournment today. The understanding was that the general debate on the bill should cease at 3:30 o'clock, and that the discussion should then proceed under the five-minute rule until the measure should be disposed of, unless there should some exceptionally important matter arise, in which case Mr. Gorman promised that the time for general debate should be extended.

Five pages of the bill were passed on Saturday, and when the Senate began work upon it today, the fourth day of consideration, the amendment appropriating $100,000 for a new business high school building was still under discussion, at the bottom of the twenty-ninth of the bill's fifty-seven pages.

The Tunnel Test Appropriation.

When the bill was laid before the Senate at 1:15 Mr. Gorman asked to have the clerk go back to the item appropriating $35,000 for an investigation of the local water supply. He said that the criticisms of Senators Chandler and Aldrich of the language of this amendment were well founded. This demonstrated the value of discussion. He submitted a substitute, which separates the appropriation into two parts, allowing $25,000 for the purpose of testing the aqueduct tunnel and its capacity for conducting water into the new reservoir.

In addition the sum of $10,000 is given for an investigation of all of the other subjects included in the original amendment. Thus the same amount of money is given, but the test of the tunnel is made separate from the investigation into the need of a higher dam at Great Falls, etc. There is no designation of the means by which the tunnel test is to be conducted. The substitute amendment was adopted without a vote.

The Tax Penalty.

Mr. Gorman also went back to the tenth page to the paragraph reducing the tax penalty from two to one per cent, which was passed over the other day.

Mr. Gorman offered a substitute for the amendment reported by the committee, which was embraced in three lines. The substitute was the amendment offered by Senator Gallinger after consultation with the tax assessor and collector. It is to the same effect as the other, but longer and more in detail as to the methods of computing the penalties on taxes in arrears. The substitute was adopted.

The School Schedule.

The school schedule was then taken up, and Senator Chandler took the floor to debate the Aldrich amendment. He said that he was not quite satisfied in his mind as to the value and need of industrial schools, and he was searching for light.

He believed that though the Business High School is now established, and will go on in a rented building, even if the appropriation for new quarters were not granted, the passage of the appropriation would be a legislative declaration that the school should continue. He proceeded to address himself to the general question of technical education, and spoke in particular of the declaration of Mr. Vilas on Saturday that he was proud of his New England birth. Mr. Vilas had expressed his surprise that the New England Senators were opposing the appropriations for higher and industrial training. Mr. Chandler read at some length from various authors, writing upon these topics, and in conclusion said that he would not now vote to strike down any institution now established in the District.

Senator Harris' Astonishment.

Senator Harris expressed his astonishment at the scope of this discussion. The practical question, he said, is whether the government shall continue to pay an annual rental of $2,500 for inadequate quarters or shall construct a new building. Every motive of economy would suggest the latter. Else the Congress should abolish the school. What Senator, he asked, would rise and vote for such an act as the discontinuance of such a fine school as this has been proved to be? He said he would join any one in an effort to give ample appropriations to open the doors of the common schools to every child in the District.

He characterized the debate as a quibble and a "latitudinarian digression" that was wholly unprofitable.

Senator Daniel's View.

Senator Daniel said he would support the amendment for a new business school building, and expressed his surprise at the assault that had been made upon the high grade of education of the District, and at the source from which it came. There is no burden of taxation which the public bears more willingly than expenditures for education, and this is true of industrial schools as well as of primary institutions.

He scorned the idea of hesitation being found in billion-dollar Congresses when it came to an item of $100,000 for new buildings to a splendid school, which he called a mere globule dropped into the bucket of the general enlightenment. The Senator referred to statistics furnished by the superintendent to the committee on appropriations to prove that the schools need more money from Congress. There should be more high schools, he said, and Congress should strive to make the local system of public schools a model for the country.

Senator Gallinger followed with a few words in favor of the committee's amendment. He said he had examined the bill very carefully and had come to the conclusion that the schedule of money granted is so arranged that ample school facilities will be granted in all the grades to every child of school age in the District. He favored the business high school, while, he thought, boys and girls could get a better and more practical education than at the main high school. This is a very poor time, he concluded, for the Senate to wipe out and cripple existing schools.

Mr. Aldrich's Amendment Lost.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Aldrich's amendment, turning the $100,000 over to the Commissioners for furnishing buildings for primary schools. There was evidently a large majority against the amendment, and it was declared lost without a division. The appropriation for the new building was then passed. The other committee amendments were passed without question, and Mr. Allison offered a new amendment, appropriating $35,000 for a new eight-room building, to be located in the eighth division B, which was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich entered the chamber at this time and gave notice that he should insist upon a separate vote later upon his amendment about the Business High School.

The school section of the bill went through without further change.

Police Van Drivers.

Senator Martin moved an amendment increasing the pay of police van drivers from $420 to $600.

This amendment was agreed to. In the same way the pay of ambulance drivers was raised to $600, and of assistant ambulance drivers to $500. The patrol wagon drivers were raised from $420 to $600 each.

Mr. Peffer moved to make these increases take effect at once, but withdrew the motion temporarily.

Constructing Sewers.

Bids were opened by the Commissioners this afternoon for constructing sewers in the District of Columbia. The bidders were Hussey & Brown, E. G. Gunnell, Thomas Buckley, B. J. Coyle, Lyons Bros., M. F. Talty, John Jacoby, Sawders & Houston, George S. Goode, H. Maylor, James McCandlish, Cudmore & Frawley, Bolden & Wormley, H. L. Cranford, John P. Larguey, Andrew Gleason, T. M. Leisher & Son.

TAKEN TO VIRGINIA

A Smallpox Patient From Here Discovered.

May Have Spread Infection on the Cars—Other Cases of Suspects Examined.

Major Moore this afternoon received a dispatch from Catletts, Va., a station on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg railroad, making inquiry about a colored woman named Sarah Diggs, who reached there from this city Saturday. The dispatch, which was signed by W. A. Lawler, stated that the woman, who was in charge of another colored woman, has a well-developed case of smallpox. She said there that she came from No. 2733 P street, Georgetown.

Inspector Hollinberger reported the matter to Health Officer Woodward, and made inquiries about the address given. House No. 2733 is a new brick dwelling, and it was ascertained by the police that Mary Diggs had not lived there.

So far as the health authorities are concerned, they know of no one named Diggs having had the smallpox here, nor are they able to account for the case.

It is possible that the woman was taken sick, and, not wanting to go to the hospital, got on the Saturday train and went home. If she really has the disease, it is feared she may have spread it, and that some other persons who were in the car may be stricken.

Health Officer Woodward will probably communicate with the Virginia health authorities about the case.

There were no suspicious cases reported here today. Yesterday there was a suspect in the county near Brightwood, but when the case was investigated it was ascertained that the patient had the chickenpox.

Thomas Keys, the colored man whose illness caused a little uneasiness in Providence Hospital Friday night, has been in the suspect camp since early Saturday night. Today Dr. Nevitt reported that his condition was normal and that he has not got the smallpox. He will probably be allowed to go home this evening.

During the past few days several patients have been discharged from the hospital, and there are now only fourteen convalescents in the little building near the jail.

MORE HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Chief Feature is That Between Mr. Gresham and Mr. Thurston.

The President sent additional Hawaiian correspondence to Congress today. Most of it has been published hitherto. The chief feature is correspondence between Secretary Gresham and Minister Thurston, in which the latter speaks of possible trouble the Hawaiian government will have in protecting foreigners.

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

"The readers employed by publishing houses to read the manuscripts of novels and stories, submitted by authors, have a pretty unenviable time of it," said Walter Lynch of Philadelphia at the Normandie Saturday evening. "In New York and Boston, as well as my own city, a great deal of this work is done by men regularly employed on daily and other papers, who have superior literary tastes and good judgment. I know a dozen industrious newspaper men, right in the harness, who read for publishers during odd hours and add considerably to their incomes. Publishers prefer such men to pass upon the offerings of authors, because they are familiar with the prevailing taste of the public in literary matters. Hundreds upon hundreds of really superior stories are refused every month by the men who make a business of making books, simply because the people who buy from them don't affect the style of their creation. Of course, I am speaking of the work of writers who are yet unknown. When fame comes to an author, his name is sufficient guarantee of the financial success of any book he may put out, regardless of its real merit, and that is what modern publishers are after. So the readers I speak of must have a perfect knowledge of what will sell, and choose manuscripts with that idea more in view, than the style of the author, the strength of his characters, the intensity of his plot or the dramatic vigor of its situations. Today the tendency of the public seems to be in the direction of the analytical writer; one who draws his characters finely and then dissects them with a scalpel in order to show what peculiar mechanism of mind or matter caused them to do this, that, or the other. Eroticism is favored also, but the simple sweet sentimental story with its shadows of heart disappointment is not marketable. But writers of the pure romance should not tear up or burn the manuscript that is returned to them by callous publishers. There is a well founded impression abroad in literary circles that the public is palling with the present style of novel and story and will soon return to be refreshed and reinvigorated with the good and the true and the beautiful."

"It seems to me that every woman in Washington is crazy to possess a palm," said a well-known western member of Congress, at the Arlington, yesterday. "I mean the growing, nodding palm that thrives in this latitude in a big tub, and is taken indoors when winter comes and put out to barricade the entrance to the house when it gets warm again. And every one of the women appears to think a member of Congress owns a palm grove as big as a section of Florida. I know I have had twenty requests from almost irresistible lips for palms. Every one of them assured me that all I would have to do would be to write an order to Mr. Smith at the Botanical gardens and any number of palms would be at my disposal. I fell at the fire of the first temptress. I wrote to Smith. Smith was mighty sorry in his reply, but the fact was he only kept one plant of each variety of palm on hand in his neck of the government woods, and to break the collection would be something dreadful. Then an older sinner in congressional life, whom I approached on the subject, gave me a pointer.

"'Blank, old man,' he said solemnly, 'don't let the palm hunters get you to use as a quarry for their game. Send 'em bokays—he called 'em bokays—and all the seed Morton will let you have; but draw the line at palm trees. A nice woman asked me to get her one once. I didn't want to bother about getting it officially, so I bought one at a green house and had it sent up in a government wagon. Derned if I didn't have to spend all my mileage doing the same thing for twenty-three other nice women to whom the first had bragged of her luck with me. So draw the line at palms.'

"I reckon that advice has saved me hundreds of hours of sleep," continued the speaker; "but I am still compelled every day or two to get out of the predicament I am placed in by some lovely woman hinting at her desire for a palm. What about the men? Oh, the men here don't ask for palms. There'd be some congressional murders if they did."

"It is surprising what a number of the old soldiers who receive pensions for disabilities received in the service devote the money paid them by the government to carrying insurance policies on their lives," said Charles E. St. John, an official of a northern life insurance company, at the Ebbitt yesterday. "The custom began to grow along in the latter seventies, and for several years up to 1888 hundreds of pensioners were admitted to our company alone, and as many patronized the others. The age of the old soldiers of today is all, in my opinion, that prevents many more of them from doing the same thing. The pensioners figure out what amount of policy they can carry for a premium representing the sum they receive each quarter from the government, and apply for it accordingly. In many instances that came to my personal knowledge they pay their dues by indorsing their pension checks over to our agents. We carry policies whose payments are met in this way for three or four men who receive substantial remuneration for the loss of a leg or arm. Of course, companies that do not take risks on maimed individuals have none of this business, but other concerns find it profitable."

Subtle but Costly Vengeance.

From the Chicago Record.

Mrs. Nayborly—"What on earth are you going to invite that odious Mrs. Smithlins to your swell dinner for? I thought you hated her."

Mrs. Sweething—"Do you suppose I'm going to give a $20 a plate dinner and not make her see me act as hostess at it?"

AN EXCITING COLLOQUY.

Looked Serious, but Mr. Breckinridge Turned It Into a Comedy.

An exciting colloquy occurred on the floor of the House late this afternoon between Mr. Hall of Missouri and Mr. Hatch of that state. Mr. Hall questioned a statement made by Mr. Hatch and intimated that it was false. Mr. Hatch in a very vigorous manner replied that the gentleman was using language which he could not use outside of the hall of the House.

The House was in an uproar in a moment and things looked very squally, when Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky rushed down the aisle between the two members and in a loud voice that could be heard above the turmoil said that he arose to a question of order.

The House remembering Mr. Breckinridge's affair of a few days ago, broke into laughter and the serious side of the matter was immediately turned into comedy. Mr. Hatch and Mr. Hall were compelled to join in the general smile and peace was restored.

PARKER OVERRULED.

The Question Between a District Judge and a Supreme Court Judge.

The Supreme Court of the United States today overruled Judge Parker of the western district of Arkansas, in the matter at issue between him and Justice White of the supreme court, in which Judge Parker refused to approve the bail bonds of one Lafayette Hudson, accused of "an infamous crime not capital," prepared in accordance with an order of Justice White in the absence of Justice Brewer of the eighth circuit, on the ground that the justice was without authority to interfere.

THE COLDEST DAY.

Thermometer Got Down to Zero Yesterday Morning.

Did you know that yesterday was the coldest day of the winter? You didn't? Well, it was. The thermometer on the roof of the weather bureau building registered it so; the thermograph on the lower floor corroborated the thermometer, and Prof. Hazen declares that it is a fact.

At sunrise yesterday the mercury stood at zero. Sunrise is the coldest part of the day as a general thing, because then the earth has carried the radiation of heat to the limit. It was not generally known to the people of Washington that yesterday morning was the coldest of the season, because it was Sunday morning, and early rising on that morning has not the force of custom. The early worm is very seldom used for breakfast on Sunday in Washington. Most people awake at the usual hour, look out at the dreary scene for a few moments, listen to the familiar sound of the dairy and baker wagons as they roll along their routes, turn over, tuck the bedclothes a little closer around the head, wish that every day was Sunday, and sleep again. It was principally for this reason that the city did not know that yesterday was the coldest day of the winter. If the mercury had taken a similar tumble on any other day the whole town would be talking about it.

The next coldest day to yesterday was January 13, and this was also Sunday. At sunrise of that day the merucury said six degrees above. Yesterday it warmed up considerably toward noon, and at 8 o'clock it had risen to twenty degrees, and a little after the sun began to go down hill the mercury rose to twenty-four degrees. There has been nothing unusual in the weather today at this point, but at St. Vincent, Minn., it is forty degrees below zero. This is the coldest point in the United States today. Yesterday at the same place it was thirty-six below. The weather prophets say that the weather will behave properly for the next twenty-four hours.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Charles Specht Mixes Rough on Rats With Beer.

Charles Specht, living at No. 2324 Sherman avenue, attempted suicide today in a saloon on 14th street between U and V streets, by drinking rough on rats. The attempt was not successful, though it might have been but for the vigilance of the bartender and the promptness of the proprietor of the place.

Specht walked into the saloon in the usual way and ordered a glass of beer. There was nothing peculiar-looking about the customer. He drew the beverage to him, and, lowering it under the front of the counter to be secure from the observation of the bartender, began to stir something into it. Then, with his left hand, he placed a box, from which he had taken the powder, on the bar, and its label, "Rough on Rats," caught the eye of the bartender.

The customer had just placed the glass to his lips, and perhaps had taken one swallow, when the man behind the bar reached for the glass and summoned the proprietor. Then followed a scuffle. The man fought strongly, but the glass was knocked from his grasp and shattered on the floor. Officer McDonnell of the eighth precinct was called, the patrol turned out, and the man taken to the station, whence he was removed to Garfield Hospital.

His drink will not result fatally, the physician reporting that the usual remedies were applied with satisfactory results. Specht gave no reason for his act other than that he was tired of life.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, $2,000 at 137. Washington Loan and Trust, 2 at 118; 1 at 118; 5 at 118. Washington Gas, 9 at 48.

Government Bonds.—U. S. 4s, registered, 110 bid. U. S. 4s, coupon, 110¾ bid. U. S. 5s, 114 bid.

District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 105 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 114½ bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 112 bid. Water stock 7s, 1903, currency, 120 bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 111 bid, 113½ asked. 3½s, registered, 2-10s, 100 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, set, 136 bid, 141 asked. Washington and Georgetown Railroad conv. 6s, 2d, 136 bid, 141 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 95 bid, 98¾ asked. Belt Railroad 5s, 84 bid, 86 asked. Eckington Railroad 6s, 102 bid, 104 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 109¼ bid, 110½ asked. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 113 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 114 bid. Washington Gas Company conv. 6s, 132 bid. U. S. Electric Light conv. 5s, 128 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 100 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, 110 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 106 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 105 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 6s, 100 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 290 bid, 305 asked. Bank of the Republic, 250 bid, 275 asked. Metropolitan, 275 bid, 295 asked. Central, 265 bid, 295 asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 185 bid, 200 asked. Second, 137 bid, 147 asked. Citizens', 130 bid. Columbia, 130 bid. Capital, 115 bid. West End, 110 bid, 112 asked. Traders', 102 bid, 112 asked. Lincoln, 100 bid, 104 asked. Ohio, 65 bid, 75 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 123 bid, 130 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 117 bid, 118½ asked. American Security and Trust, 153½ bid, 155¼ asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 98 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Washington and Georgetown, 275 bid, 285 asked. Metropolitan, 69 bid, 75 asked. Columbia, 59 bid, 64 asked. Belt, 30 asked. Eckington, 30 bid. Georgetown and Tennallytown, 35 asked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 48 bid, 48¼ asked. Georgetown Gas, 50 bid, 60 asked. U. S. Electric Light, 130 bid, 132 asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 43 asked. Franklin, 45 bid, 50 asked. Metropolitan, 68 bid. Corcoran, 55 bid. Potomac, 68½ bid. Arlington, 154 bid, 163 asked. German-American, 164 bid. National Union, 13⅝ bid, 15 asked. Columbia, 13¾ bid, 15½ asked. Riggs, 7¼ bid, 7⅞ asked. People's, 5½ bid. Lincoln, 7⅞ bid, 8⅛ asked. Commercial, 4 bid, 5¼ asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 105 bid. Columbia Title, 7¼ bid, 7¾ asked. Washington Title, 5¼ asked. District Title, 10 bid.

Telephone Stocks.—Penns