

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 6, 1897.

Death in the Ring.

Within the week two deaths have occurred in consequence of injuries received in glove contests.

One happened after a fairly decorous exhibition before a so-called athletic club in New York; the other in a barn near Newburg, in the same State, accompanied by every possible incident of brutality and drunkenness.

It is true that the law frowns upon open and acknowledged prize fighting, but, under restrictions that generally fail of their object, the sport goes on with occasionally fatal results, as in the cases referred to.

Without much doubt the fact of Duffy and the poor fellow who was battered to death in the barn, will serve to awaken the authorities of the several States to the necessity for more drastic treatment of this dangerous and brutal pastime.

The arrest and partial confession of the friends who recently wrecked a train on the Mineral Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railway near Birmingham, Ala., will soon close the tragic part of one of the most heart-rending criminal episodes of the period.

Public feeling has been embittered in the community affected by the horror that, some days ago, it was said that if the microbe were found they would be turned alive.

It is to be hoped that nothing of the kind may happen and that there may be no appeal to lynch law. If anything of the kind were undertaken the chances are that there would be loss of life among the people.

In 1887 a mob attacked it, in an attempt to lynch a man who had cruelly murdered his wife and child. It was defended by forty deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester. They fired on the crowd from windows, and killed about a dozen men, including a prominent citizen.

The lives sacrificed in useless passion on that occasion may prove a warning, and the course of justice may be impeded by mob violence in this case. But it is an extreme one, and where so many people have lost wives, brothers or children through the old-blooded villainy of the wretches now under arrest, it would not be strange if the determination to wreak personal vengeance did not overcome every other consideration.

Leaders to the Rescue. The continued collapse of Western banks, noted in the news columns of The Times, is matter for deep regret, if not occasion for surprise, to those who have not taken the optimistic predictions of Anglo-American financial politicians with a grain of salt.

Late Capt. E. B. Ward, came within an ace of being made Secretary of the Treasury by President Grant to succeed A. T. Stewart. She is a first cousin of Mrs. Justin R. Whiting, whose husband was for ten years in Congress and long a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

W. N. Mitchell, commercial freight agent B. & O. R. R. at Atlanta, Ga., has issued a circular addressed "To traveling salesmen," as follows: "Knowing that there are a large number of your fraternity that visit Atlanta soliciting orders, but do not remain over night, merely spending the day in our city, and feeling some doubt when you start out as to where you will have your mail sent, I have had a part of my office fitted up for your accommodation and invite you cordially to make use of it.

Money is coming this way from Cuba. This fact may affect the rate of exchange. Exchanges are discussing the question of the possible justification of suicide under extreme circumstances. If public generally believed with the Buddhists that a man must come back and expiate all the sins of his present life, there would be less temptation to end the game.

Notwithstanding statements of the Cuban Junta to the contrary, a man in Kansas City knows that Maceo is alive. The statement of the Junta was superfluous.

One of the Maine Senators has consulted Mr. Olney and is now ready to treat the Cameron resolution to a Hale storm.

The Times is in receipt of a communication from the American Friends of Cuba, an association, with headquarters at New York, calling attention to the needs of the revolutionary cause, and stating that any contributions sent to it, in care of the Cuban Junta, at 65 New Street, New York city, will be religiously devoted to the furtherance of the cause.

The flood at Chicago has made the city water supply unfit for drinking. Fortunately its use for that purpose is limited there. Should the water rise high enough to interfere with the breweries the suffering would be intense.

POINTED PERSONALS.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake is responsible for the following: A modern girl declared the other day that she was astonished at the shocking customs of the Puritans. She had, she said, been looking at the pictures of a history and, incredible as it might seem, the Puritan Fathers were bloated!

Mrs. Astor has given the first great ball of New York's season. There were 500 guests. The noise of the leader of metropolitan society admits that of Mr. John Jacob Astor, and the dropping of a sliding door between the two robberies threw both of them into use for the one event.

"Teddy" Roosevelt, New York's commissioner of police, is a great lover of the "mammy art." He has declared that the death of the pugilist Duffy from a blow received in the ring does not prove boxing a dangerous sport.

Queen Victoria was crowned in Westminster Abbey; she was married at the Chapel Royal, in St. James' palace. Li Tung Chang's foreign visitors since his return to China noticed a marked change in his manner of address. He has lost much of his former brusqueness.

Prussia's high executioner, Herr Reindl, being about to retire, hundreds of applicants for his position have appeared. He gets \$37 for each execution and his traveling expenses.

The Paulist Fathers have made public a list of recent converts to the Roman Catholic Church. It includes Gen. Wingate, of St. Louis; Gov. Woodson, of Missouri; Judge Parker, of the United States circuit court, and ex-Congressman, Bellamy Storer.

Deaths of a Day. William H. Fancost, A. M., M. D., an eminent physician and surgeon, died at his home in Philadelphia this morning after an illness of several weeks. He was a member of learned societies in London and Paris and was the first president of the International Red Cross Society of Philadelphia.

John W. Nevell, during the civil war paymaster of the Army of the Potomac, with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel, died at New Brunswick, N. J. He was born in Franklin, O., seventy-three years ago, of Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather having been an officer under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was prominent in Masonic circles.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following Army orders were issued yesterday. The resignation of Major Allen B. Jackson, paymaster, of his commission as captain, Seventh Infantry, only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect December 22, 1896. A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. James Gillis, deputy quartermaster general; Major Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers; Major John D. Hall, surgeon, is appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, New York, to select a site for the hospital to be erected at that post.

THE VICARIOUS WOLCOTT: A Silver Sacrifice on a Golden Altar.

An old personal friend of Senator Wolcott stopped the writer yesterday with a jerk in front of a fine residence on Connecticut avenue. "There," said he, as he pointed to the house with its closed storm doors and drawn curtains, "Wolcott has gone—he has gone on the one great tonfoul errand of his life, and he knows it still, what else could he do? He had to do something."

"Do you mean to say that Wolcott has gone over to London fully understanding that he will not succeed?" "Yes, I do. He has said that to me, because I pinned him down for reasons and he just could not give me a single one; for rational belief is getting a bit of recognition at this time for silver in England."

"Well, then, he must have some reason for going in this way; Wolcott is not an idiot; he has some powerful cause for this step that impels him to go out on what you call a wild goose chase. Tell me what is driving the Senator over there?" "Wolcott's friend faced about, and as the walk was resumed, he replied: "He is going for a rest—he is tired; he is the Cuba ricket, the Venezuelan lumberer, and sick unto death of the tariff business; he is a better free silver man at heart than most of the silver men themselves at his home, and the forced relation which he is sustaining here with the gold men is about the same as dyspepsia and death to him, and quite as agreeable."

The fact that Edward Oliver Wolcott has a brother living in Cleveland, Ohio, gives to many of the readers of The Times, doubtless, a personal interest in the Colorado Senator; but he is not an Ohio man—he is Massachusetts born. Mr. Wolcott is very much of a man; a free-hearted, unconventional man, although given to some eccentricities in dress and bearing; his remarkable freedom from style drove old Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, from public life, since Wolcott mocked the "country of the Stars and Stripes" then, his brilliant replies and dissolving views of checked trousers which he flashed into the eyes of his sober associate wigs, gave him, to them, a touch of the "gay gambolier."

He became at once a paradox to the old Senators; they found him careless, breezy and irreverent, though at the same time he was dressed like a tailor's dummy, with his hair absolutely and carefully parted in the middle. Then certain correspondents of the enemy's press began to make a "sport" of him—a "horse jockey," a "card sharp," and a tough political altogether, in Denver; but no one sneered at his ability then, or sneers now.

When Wolcott came to the Senate and first took his seat, March 4, 1889, he came with the reputation of being an unusually attractive speaker; this was gained by an after-linner speech at a New England banquet in Boston—a eulogistic and generous speech, which did his heart and head credit; but, since he has appeared on the floor of the Senate he has not sustained the oratorical glory that preceded his advent; for, as a speaker he is not as pleasant as Lodge, or as forceful as Hoar, both of whom represent the State of his nativity.

Frege, of Maine, perhaps, is the most attractive man on the floor of the Senate when he speaks; he has a rich, mellow voice, is softer, yet stronger than that of Lodge, and infinitely better than Wolcott's; for the latter has a thick and husky intonation that detracts very much from the spoken effect of his address.

Wolcott, however, has had the heartiest approval of his people in Colorado, deservedly so, up to the hour of the insertion of that fatal gold plank at St. Louis last June. Presuming on the warmth of this steady personal following at home, Wolcott rashly and fearlessly refused to follow Teller, who represented the deep and determined convictions of the voters of Colorado.

Wolcott issued a manifesto debating the withdrawal of the Colorado delegation from the Republican convention, and declared that nothing would come of that step save the unwholesome evidence of an illiberal surrender to the "craze and bells of Populism." Putting himself in touch with our own Mark Hanna, Wolcott hurried out to Denver and began to attempt the impossible; he worked like a fanatic to stem the rising tide of revolt which finally overwhelmed him "horse, foot and dragon" on the 3d of November; stunned and almost heartbroken, he has returned to Washington with the awful premonition of political death in his heart.

To sit among his Republican associates now and listen to tariff rhapsodies, Cuban war speeches and the rallery of the silver Senators, headed by the quiet, grim Teller, is too much for Edw. O. Wolcott, and he flies from it.

As Wolcott sat for London on his vicarious errand, he was checked before that big screw of his steamer fairly began to turn—the Morgans, the Ickebachers, and the rest of the New York gold syndicate have called his going to that "acre of land" that bonds the gold monometalists' universe, in London.

"Receive him nicely," say these men, "give him a dinner, and permit him toorate—but, let him do all the talking!" "You do not know," continued Wolcott's friend, "how intense this opposition to Wolcott is among the people of Colorado; he does, however, and he smarts under it. Why? he expended, himself, last autumn, a small fortune of his own in bolstering up a regular Republican organization in Colorado, besides what he received from Hanna; the smallness of the McKinley vote out there, now cuts him to the bone."

The utter uselessness of drumming up another international monetary conference was emphatically affirmed to the writer by Senator Allison, soon after he came back empty-handed from the conference of 1892. Allison was the chairman of the American delegation, and John P. Jones of Nevada was the eloquent and happy spokesman for silver—the only man who was ever respectfully listened to in behalf of silver at the conference.

CLOAKROOM AND CORRIDOR.

Judge Page-Morris, the Duluth Congressman-elect, has made a very favorable impression during his short visit to the city. He was very happy in his presentation of the desires of some of his constituents before the Ways and Means Committee. He is older than Charles A. Towne, the sitting member, but his hair is still coal black and makes him look younger than he is. He was so often pointed out and introduced while here as "Toomey's success" that to some brother Congressmen he admitted that he began to feel as though he were nothing but "the man who—"

It happens but rarely during the life of any Congress that its membership is full, and that there are no vacancies resulting either from death, resignation, or action declaring seats vacant. The present House now has its full quota of living members, being 357 Representatives and 3 Delegates. There are, however, already two vacancies in the House of Representatives that come into being on the 4th of March. These are occasioned by the demise of Giles of Missouri and Davidson of Pennsylvania. In recent years the total number of vacancies occurring in succeeding Houses from all causes has frequently ranged as high as from ten to fifteen, although there have rarely been more than three or four vacancies existing at one time.

Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon, the well-known ex-Congressman from Michigan and ex-chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, is announced as a candidate for Assistant Secretary of War. His entrance into the field, however, is conditional upon the failure of Gen. Alger of the same State to secure the War portfolio, which has been long and much coveted by him.

Cutcheon and Alger have been friends since war time, when both served as officers of the same cavalry brigade. Gen. Alger is undoubtedly in line for a Cabinet place if the State gets one, but as it has had but one Republican Cabinet officer in all its history precedent is rather against his success. Then there is the long-standing grievance of Senator Sherman to be considered. There has been no affection lost between the Senator and general since the Republican convention of 1888, after which the Senator charged Alger's agents with "procuring" Southern delegates who were elected for Sherman to vote for Alger, and this too, by methods that would not stand close scrutiny.

This charge was also impliedly repeated in Sherman's book, the appearance of which was followed by some very tart comments by the general.

Confidence has not yet been restored between the gentlemen. Whether Sherman will carry his animosity far enough to ask Major McKinley not to name Alger for the Cabinet is uncertain. More dangerous to Alger's chances is the recent prominence given to the Cabinet rumors bearing on the possible selections of Payne, of Wisconsin, and Merriam of Minnesota, for portfolios. The Middle West can hardly hope to play "tit, tat, toe—three in a row" with the Canton man's Cabinet. If Payne and Merriam are going on the slate it is safe to guess that Gen. Alger is going off it.

Lieut. A. A. Burrows of Los Angeles, Cal., a young brother of the senior Senator from Michigan, was being introduced by that gentleman to his colleagues yesterday. The lieutenant is here visiting his brother and will remain several days. He is one of several brothers of the Burrows family, which was a large one, characteristic of the Western reserve where the Senator's father reared his sons. Another brother, J. B. Burrows, was a circuit judge and candidate for Congress in Ohio, and still another is a well-known Columbus educator.

Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, says that he is well pleased with the situation now existing in the several States where Senatorial contests are pending. He believes the silver forces will continue to control the United States Senate in the Fifty-fifth Congress, notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made by Chairman Hanna to prevent this result. Other Democratic and Silver Senators joined yesterday in expressing to The Times the conviction that the result in Delaware and North Carolina would be adverse to the Republicans.

The reports received from Idaho of the organization of the legislature indicate that the efforts of the Democratic national committee have been successful and that a Republican and a Democrat combination has been formed, insuring Idaho's return. Idaho is not the only State in the Union where the committee has taken an active interest in the election of Senator by the legislatures that assemble this week. Its participation is more pronounced in Idaho than in other States, but good work is being done elsewhere.

In South Dakota every effort is being made to prevent the success of Mr. Hanna's efforts to create dissension in the ranks of the silver forces. In Delaware the committee has urged all Democrats to act together and pressed the election of a silver Democrat as Senator. Both Chairman Jones and the late Democratic candidate for President, William J. Bryan, have written to Delaware favoring the candidacy of a Dover lawyer named Gray—no relation to the present Senator Gray—who is the only pronounced silver man in the list of candidates.

The latest advices are, however, unfavorable to Mr. Gray's success. This is due to the extensive ramifications of the Salsbury family in Delaware, and the fact that there is good feeling between gold and silver Democrats in that State. The free silver men have most of the present State officers, and the new Congressman, Prof. Handy, is one of the strongest silver men in the East. It is said that Willard Salsbury will, if elected, act in harmony with his silver colleagues in the Senate.

Reports received here from the Utah legislature are to the effect that there is a spirited but generous contest between Orlando W. Powers, Joseph L. Rawlins and Moses P. Thatcher, for the Senatorship. The legislature is almost solidly Democratic on joint ballot, so there will be no difficulty whatever in electing the caucus nominee. Judge Powers is conceded to be the ablest politician in Utah. He was chairman of the Democratic State and Territorial committees for several years. He headed the Utah delegation to the Chicago convention of last July, and in that body made a brilliant speech nominating Senator Daniel for Vice President.

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SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters—Alabama—W. S. Menefee, Union Springs; T. R. Jacobway, Fort Payne; Arizona Territory—J. P. Crampton, Globe; Arkansas—B. F. Hamilton, Wynne; Connecticut—G. S. Bonhay, Hamden; Florida—J. C. Jones, Titusville; R. O. Cressap, Lakeland; Georgia—Mary P. Dixon, West Point; Idaho—M. M. Getchell, Silver City; Charles Hammond, Montpelier; Illinois—S. W. Merrill, Winneka; H. W. Booth, Sheffield; Massachusetts—W. A. Torrey, South Braintree; North Carolina—E. W. Wilcox, Rocky Mount; Texas—A. L. Fairchild, Galveston; Wisconsin—H. L. Waite, Omro; Indiana—W. S. Mercer, Albany; W. R. Hamilton, Warren; Indian Territory—W. C. Lee, Winnie Wood; Iowa—G. F. Colcord, Sutherland; Alva Humeson, Humeson; G. A. Crane, Dexter; Joseph Effe, of Massachusetts, on being relieved by Assistant Engineer C. R. Emrich, who was from the U. S. Trustee's Montgomery; Lieut. Commodore E. S. Prime has been transferred from South Bethlehem to steel inspection duty at Harrisburg, Reading and Steelton.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The complement of officers for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, to be commissioned at Philadelphia on the 12th instant, for filibustering patrol duty on the Florida coast, has been completed by the assignment to that vessel of Post Assistant Engineer F. W. Bartlett, who is detached from the battleship Massachusetts, on being relieved by Assistant Engineer C. R. Emrich, who was from the U. S. Trustee's Montgomery; Lieut. Commodore E. S. Prime has been transferred from South Bethlehem to steel inspection duty at Harrisburg, Reading and Steelton.

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the office, was novel, even in Western politics. He declares himself (1) for the Chicago platform, and every letter of it; (2) for free trade, and for making the silver question paramount to all others; (3) for the income tax, by constitutional amendment or by revising the Supreme Court; (4) says he is neither a free trader nor high protectionist, but wants a tariff that "will not discriminate between classes or sections;" (5) against trusts, and wants them prosecuted out of existence.

He asked his friends to petition members of the legislature to vote for him, and the result was a shower of endorsements. Powers has been somewhat embarrassed in his candidacy by the fact that he was formerly the most conspicuous Gentleman Utah, and the new legislature is largely Mormon.

The old religious lines, which formerly prevailed in Utah politics, have largely ceased to be factors in the new State. Although the legislature is almost unanimously composed of Latter Day Saints, none of the active candidates for Senator are churchmen in good standing. One of the most prominent aspirants is ex-Apostle Moses P. Thatcher, formerly one of the leading Mormons of the State, lately "disciplined and removed" because he ventured to be a candidate for Senator without securing the assent of the presidency of the church. The third candidate is ex-Delegate Rawlins, who, although of Mormon forbears, is not himself of the faith. His services in connection with the admission of the Territory to the Union and his personal qualifications render him a very formidable candidate.

The hearings before the House Committee on Banking and Currency will be postponed until next week. It is the purpose of the chairman, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, to secure the views of a number of gentlemen prominent in the banking and financial world as the initial step of preparing a comprehensive banking bill.

It was intended to commence with the Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Eckels, today, but Mr. Walker was informed yesterday that owing to the recent bank failures in the West Mr. Eckels will not be able to appear before the committee until next week.

HORSES AND BICYCLES.

It pays to be a speedy bicycle rider. Less than four years ago two Welsh lads, the Linton brothers, worked in a colliery in northern Wales, earning less than 50 cents a day. One of them was taken up by a shrewd bicycle trainer and broke all records for a period of two years, at the end of which he died, leaving a fortune of \$20,000. His younger brother, Tom Linton, is now one of the greatest long-distance bicycle riders in the world. He has ridden thirty-one and one-third miles in a single hour—that is to say, in each of the 360 seconds he has traveled over ninety feet of space. This must have been done, of course, with a wheel of abnormally high gear, probably 100. He has been riding only about two years, but his earnings are estimated at \$30,000.

According to a report of the Horse-shoers' Protective Association, the horse is not only holding his own against the bicycle, but there is actually an increase in the number of horses now in this country. It says there are in Ohio, 19,000 more horses than there were a year ago, 17,000 more in Michigan; 2,500 more in New York, and a corresponding increase in other States. The statistician of the association explains this by saying that bicycles are used chiefly by people who never did and never would own a horse, and that while an occasional man may sell his horse and adopt the bicycle, the change is only temporary.

VOTE IN KENTUCKY.

The Secretary of State yesterday transmitted to the Senate copies of certificates of final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice President from the States of Kentucky, West Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Idaho, Florida, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Vermont, Wyoming, Montana, Maine, Colorado, Washington and Michigan.

Gov. Bradley, of Kentucky, certifies that all Republican electors had received a plurality of the votes cast, as had also W. B. Smith, a Democratic elector. Messrs. J. S. R. Wedding and H. S. Howes, Republican electors, received a less number of votes than Smith, and each received the same number.

As the question as to which of the two, Wedding or Howes, shall be the thirteenth elector, is to be determined by the other electors when they meet, the governor certifies to the election of but twelve.

MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

The Commissioners made several minor appointments yesterday as follows: Robert G. Tegeler, as member of the District fire department, vice Daniel O'Connor, removed.

John James Veazie, as watchman at Washington Asylum, vice John Keech, resigned.

James J. Campbell, to superintend the construction of the new engine-house at Brightwood.

Additional privates on the police force were appointed yesterday as follows: John Vickers, for duty between A and East Capitol and Fourth and Fifth streets.

James R. Burgess, for duty on Pennsylvania avenue southeast, between Fourth and Sixth streets.

F. C. Herforth, to serve at the Presbyterian Church, on the corner of North Capitol and R streets.

WASHINGTONIANS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 5.—Windsor—W. D. Baker, Miss Baker, O. B. Rudd, A. M. Ross, G. F. Kenny, F. M. Butler, Norman—S. Duckenbender, Albemarle—J. W. Bonham, S. Cunningham, Cosmopolite—G. Place, Hoffman—K. Micou, L. G. W. Cushing, Continental—E. V. Murphy and wife, Grand Union—W. Van Duzer, Imperial—G. Kennedy, R. E. Patne, Metropolitan—S. W. Dewitt, Sturtevant—E. S. Evans, J. Gray, Holland—A. S. Hoy, Manhattan—F. James, Everett—Miss J. B. Uphur, Marlboro—J. G. Granger, St. Denis—H. E. Ridenhour, W. K. Larrimore, H. A. Hall, Arrivals—W. P. Hazen, A. A. King, Army arrivals—J. S. Mitchell, Buyers here—A. S. Heller, K. W. Devereaux, H. Barshillies, W. W. Everett, Mrs. J. C. Nourse, G. Louis.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$275,789; from customs, \$62,707, and miscellaneous, \$772,289. The national bank notes received yesterday for redemption amounted to \$509,250.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP,

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W. Until further notice, store will be open at 9:15 and close at 5:30.

This business

is stronger, better organized today than at any time in the past. Points of exceptional interest are in every part of the store and will be multiplied day by day. The quickened spirit of enthusiasm that came with the new year infuses every department. We are doing everything that can be done consistently for the greatest good of all our customers.

In Upholstery Department,

THIS DAY. Our Semi-Annual Special Sale

Manufacturers' Remnants,

comprising Cotton, Wool and Silk Tapestries, Lace Curtain Ends of Tamboured Muslin, Irish Point, Real Lace and Brussels Lace.

ALSO OUR OWN STOCK REMNANTS

Of Silks, Cretonnes, Silk-lines, Satteens, Scrims, Curtain Laces, Muslins, etc., all to be sold at

Half to Two-thirds Former Prices.

These "Pieces" or "Ends" are the surplus used by the manufacturers and importers traveling salesmen, and after serving their purpose, they are bunched together and sold at a minimal price in order to make room for the new supplies for the succeeding season. They are useful for a hundred and one purposes, including Furniture Coverings, Couch Cushions, Pillow Covers, Tables, Screens, Splatters, Mantel Friezes, Portiere, Edges and Wreath Trimmings, Foot Stools, Hammock, Transoms, Vestibule Floors, Crisp Spreads, Washstand Covers, Bureau Covers, etc.

With these are many of short ends of Cotton, Wool and Silk Tapestry, in suitable lengths, for covering cushions, chairs, stools, divans, etc.

TO BE SOLD AT 10, 25, 35, 50 and 75c each

Also Large Assortment of Lace Curtain Corners

at Half and less than Half Regular Prices.

Curtain Corners of Tamboured Muslin and Irish Point, 1 to 1 1/2 yards long and 50 to 60 inches wide. VALUE 50c EACH.

25c.

Curtain Corners of Irish Point and Real Lace, 1 to 2 yards long and 40 to 50 inches wide. VALUE \$1. EACH.

50c.

About 300 yards of 30-inch Figured Drapery—Silks, for Lambrequins, Pillows, etc. VALUE 50c and 75c PER YD.

37 1/2 and 50c.

Curtain Corners of heavy Irish Point and Swiss Lace, 1 1/2 to 2 yards long and 50 to 60 inches wide. VALUE \$1.30, EACH.

75c.

Curtain Corners of Real Lace and Brussels