The Washington Times

(Every Day in the Year)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 11, 1894.

The Weather To-day.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, rain in the early morning followed by fair weather; winds shifting to westerly; slightly warmer.

One New Subscriber--

Good idea to get one.
If every subscriber to THE TIMES got one,
The circulation of the paper would be doubled—and then doubled again.
Give the little giant a lift.
He doesn't need it; but he, and you, and all of us, would like it.

Show This Paper To a Friend.

QUICKLY, GENTLEMEN.

Now that the evidence is all in, gentlemen, aren't you convinced? THE TIMES calls on you to bring in a verdict against the Kentucky gentleman for $50,000. How can you do otherwise? Mr. Breckinridge is a self-confessed liar. There's not one of you who doesn't know this without any possibility of a doubt. He has lied in all the most contemptible forms of lying known to polished gentlemen without morals. Leave his lies to Miss Pollard out. He has been a deceiver of virtuous women of his own "class." He has told them that Miss Pollard was engaged to him. He has been a false swearer on civil service papers. He has been a hypocrite. All of these things are part of his own evidence. And yet it is alone in the testimony of this man of such versatile powers of prevarication that anything of importance has been said against Miss Pollard's story. Leave his testimony out and the evidence against him is overwhelming that he is one of the prize reprobates of the country. He is a contemptible knave to such an absolute degree that he is picturesque, you almost admire him. Put his testimony in, then what? It is worse than not worthy of credence. The very fact that he makes a statement right to be collateral evidence to you that it is false. And there the case is. Honestly that is the only fair way to look at it. Gentlemen, talk up.

TO EVERY READER OF THE TIMES.

Perhaps you take this paper regularly. If so, good. Evidently you like it or you would not take it. Now, then, there are several things that you can do for it; and you will be surprised to see how little they trouble you.

First, let everybody get a subscriber—just one; that is all. Then the circulation of THE TIMES, already the next largest in Washington, will increase in geometrical ratio. This paper becomes infectious. It really does. So, push it further. It is the people's journal; it is your affair. You can write to it, you can talk in it. It will defend you.

It will help you also. It costs but a cent. It is two or three times as inexpensive, therefore, as any other Washington newspaper. For that reason alone it is economical to prefer it. There are other reasons. THE TIMES, unlike any other Washington newspaper, furnishes its readers every day with family and household news that actually enables us all to live more cheaply—yes, more cheaply in actual dollars, and hence more comfortably and happily.

There is another thing you can do for THE TIMES. You buy your things everywhere. Perhaps you belong to the great mass of sturdy folks whom dear old Abe Lincoln used to call the plain people. If so, you are the mainstay and support of the merchant, the shopkeeper, the butcher, the grocer, everybody, who has anything to sell. Talk to the persons whom you deal with for the useful things of life about this paper. Ask them if they advertise in it. Why not? It is your affair—jointly with the 11,000 others who buy it.

And you inveigle the man of whom you make your purchases into no business mistake. This paper has the circulation; it brings the advertiser full results on that account alone. But more; its thousands of supporters are interested in it enough, and financially interested in it enough, to patronize those who patronize it. If the merchant or the grocer remembers his friends, why should the friends of the merchant or the grocer forget him? They will not. They remember him. THE TIMES people are that kind of people.

So don't throw this copy of THE TIMES away. Show it to a friend. If he likes it, ask him if he wouldn't like it every morning, bright and early, not too lengthy for the breakfast table, complete enough to suit those who read everything, and those as well who read nothing else, with matter to interest the wife, the husband, the daughter, the son, and even grandma. Perhaps this friend would like to take it for a week. You are safe in agreeing to refund his dime to him if he should say he didn't get his money's worth.

And if you who have subscribed for this paper don't get it regularly, or if you ever hear of anybody who doesn't get it regularly, please complain in writing to the business office. Make a fuss about that sort of thing. It is all wrong; it is not intentional. But let us know where the errors are, so that they may be corrected once for all.

WHEN COL. PHIL IS SICK.

In his remarkable address yesterday Col. Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, one of Col. Breckinridge's counsel, spoke of the now celebrated mock marriage as a "clear case of drunk," and he added:

"True, she said she was sick. I have known lots of fellows do the same thing. Maybe I have done it a few times myself, but we never say we have been drunk. We always claim that we have been sick.

This frank and manly utterance on the part of Col. Phil Thompson discloses a phase of this gentleman's character with which we had not hitherto been sufficiently familiar. True, we had recognized in him a gentleman almost as chivalrous as Col. Breckinridge, a man of the world, too, a man whose rubicund and cheery countenance indicated that he lived on terrapin and enjoyed the best of spirits. But it would appear from the above mentioned frank and manly statement that Col. Phil Thompson has sometimes overdone the art of living well. He would have us understand that he doesn't deny that he may have done it a few times himself; but that he has never been known to say that he was drunk. In fact, he always claimed that he was sick.

In the mind's eye of every acquaintance of Col. Phil Thompson will arise this picture, this landscape, this panorama. The spell comes over him. Quips and jests are passed across the table—and under it. Those about him may imagine that he is drunk, but he never claims that he is—notice the not strictly proper use of the word "claim." It always seems that he is sick in the morning also; he doesn't entirely recover from what is really his drunk of the night before. His hat fits him fairly well; but he has only been indisposed. It would not be customary, in the social circles in which Col. Thompson moves, to admit anything more.

THE MISSION OF THE POPULISTS.

BY A SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA.

The political outlook from a Populist's standpoint is very flattering. The old parties are becoming disorganized and will become more so as time advances and the people learn that they have been and are being deceived by the attitude of these parties on the money question. The antagonism of the old parties to silver is not because silver is not adapted to money purposes, but because it is becoming so plentiful that a few men and corporations can no longer corner it, and by that means control the prices of property and labor. These men and corporations have been able to control the action of every branch of the government heretofore in their own interest. The time is speedily coming when the people will realize fully that the master question of the hour is the money question, and when they do so the Populist party will come into power.

The issues of the past 100 years will be valuable and referred to principally as showing the possibilities of the race and the obstacles that organized society can successfully meet and overcome and retain its organization. An entirely new field in political, social, and economic life will be occupied in the future; greater attention will be given to the fitness and patriotism of men chosen for public positions; greater jealousy will be exhibited by the people of a recreant performance of public duty; higher and better social conditions will be demanded for all classes; special privileges, incompatible with public safety and the general welfare, will be taken away; and there will be a general upward movement of the people for a better and higher life.

It is hard to tell what will be the outcome of the tariff legislation. The old parties have been fighting the tariff battle for years. The Republican party stands for what it is pleased to call a protective, but what is, in fact, a prohibitory, tariff, destroying the competitive market. The Democratic party stands for what is commonly known as free trade. I do not look for any compromise or drawn battle between these parties so long as they can keep the question before the people to deceive and mislead them by making them believe that it is the main issue. As long as they can they will do this. The tariff is thrown every four years to the people, as a string is thrown to a kitten, simply to engage their attention and induce them to believe that it is a blessing on the one hand, and a serious evil on the other.

Of course the tariff is an important question, but it is subordinate in every conceivable point to the money question. A scientific and just settlement of the latter question will dissipate nine-tenths of the evils afflicting society. I would set industry in motion and put every man to work. There is no probability that the tariff question will be taken out of politics, or to be placed in the hands of a non-partisan commission, as long as politicians can keep it in politics and make it the subject of repeated sham battles.

The American people move very slowly; they are loath to believe their public servants are recreant to duty, and they are more inclined to bear evils if they are not too heavy than to make a change in their political action, but when they do become convinced that things are going from bad to worse and that there is no remedy but by a change in political parties, they do not hesitate to move quickly and effectually. In my judgment a political party counts for nothing when it ceases to act in the interest of the people. A political party at best is a means to an end, the end being good government; and whenever it ceases to serve this useful end, it should be thrown aside as we cast aside a wornout garment that has served its day of usefulness. Patriotism and loyalty to one's country, to the people and their institutions, and a sincere desire to see everyone amply protected, in person, property, and other rights, by the laws of the country, in my judgment constitute the highest ideals of a true statesman.

The Populist party is in the line of promotion; it may be subjected to much criticism, and ridiculed by a partisan or venal press before it succeeds; it may be scoffed at and spit upon by those who least understand its lofty purposes, or by those who are interested in special legal privileges, and who can only retain their unjust power by the success of a political party under their control; but the people will sooner or later give us power. They are bound sooner or later to learn that the old parties are wedded to the monetary and corporate interests of the country, and have not the slightest concern for the welfare of the humble and poor.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN.

AN ERROR OF THE TYPES.

It appeared in THE TIMES yesterday that Judge Caldwell was influenced by fear of congressional investigation. This is not correct, his course has been simply that of a fearless and honest judge. The only effect, if any, which the ordered investigation of Judge Jenkins had upon his mind was that the country was aroused to the gravity of the situation and the necessity of painstaking care in the preparation of an opinion which vitality affect the interests of more than a million of his fellow countrymen.

"FORTY TRAMPS;" FORTY THIEVES.

The following editorial appeared in last night's News:

The plea is made on behalf of the forty-odd tramps arrested by the police on Saturday that they are here to petition Congress and to lobby for their interests.

Well, where is their petition? What do they want? Why are they not at work lobbying? The right of petition has not been denied. Senators and Representatives are not inaccessible. The Capitol is open to the public every week day. There are plenty of demagogues on the floors of Congress who would be glad to make a show of listening to the pleas of the unemployed of Texas or any other portion of the community. Why do not the forty tramps take advantage of their opportunity, instead of submitting to an order to leave town?

There is good ground to suspect that when the forty tramps were taken to a restaurant and fed they got just what they wanted and just what they came here for. There isn't a petition in the pocket of a single one of the entire forty, and the stock of ideas in the crowd upon the legislative needs of the country is about as limited as the supply of petitions.

The running start of this magnificent editorial jump is made on carefully guarded premises.

Will the News kindly tell us who told it that these men are here to lobby for their own interests? This initial proposition has a certain semblance to the stuffed man, who was set up that he might be knocked down.

"Where is the petition?" asks this epitome of modern daily sensationalism. Perhaps the question can be answered.

Their petition is in the mute and voiceless entreaty of hungry men who are willing to work and have no work to do; it is in their silent and enforced acceptance of frightful financial conditions which they cannot understand, but which they are too good Americans to rise against with arms; it is in the memory of loved ones over whom circumstance has denied them a man's right of protection.

"Forty tramps," are they? Then every man in this oppressed country of ours who has no work is a tramp. Admitted that they are tramps—it even then scarcely pertains to the dignity or success of journalism to stigmatize unemployed men with such an epithet.

It may be a wiser and better plan if the newspapers of the country will endeavor to locate the forty thieves who made these forty tramps. The trouble at this point is the fact that the forty thieves are in many cases behind the newspapers, while the forty tramps only exist to make a nice target for sensational headlines.

"The stock of ideas in the crowd upon the legislative needs of the country is about as limited as the supply of petitions," says The News. This must be accepted as an ultimatum. The criterion of the great newspaper which utters this Napoleonic terseness upon legislative needs is so well known and so generally accepted that its decision upon other people's ideas, even at long range, overwhelms us with a feeling of finality.

One more closing word. At last we have an utterance of our valued contempory which has no semblance of cuckoo origin. For this, thanks. It is a relief. It is something new.

HITS—OR MISSES.

It is now stated that it costs Senator Brice $150,000 a year to live in Washington; and, of course, the financial stringency has struck the Brice family also.

Perhaps Mr. Dawes might have gotten along better with the Creeks if he had smoked a cigarette with each one of the 2,000 of them.

Unquestionably Col. Phil Thompson is the third greatest curiosity in the Breckinridge-Pollard trial.

There are seventeen persons in the Chinese legation, and no laundrymen are included.

Secretary Morton is now in Boston exterminating the gypsy moth.

If Mr. St. Gaudens refuses to remodel his medal he might at least remedal his model.

Lucky that the weather continues cool for the Breckinridge trial!

If Mrs. Lease really gets $500 a night for lecturing, Mr. Lease can treat all the children in the neighborhood to soda every day.

Already Judge Caldwell is spoken of as a Presidential candidate for '96 as the champion of the wage workers.

Hurrah for Lawrence H. Kennen, of Houston, Texas! He has sued the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad for $25,000 because a conductor had him arrested for refusing to give up a pass.

Mr. Justice Shiras: Beer is all right, if it isn't a spirituous liquor.

The nerve of Mr. Breckinridge seems to be equalled only by that of his counsel, who did some talking yesterday.

Senator Patrick Walsh has not yet talked through his hat a bit; but perhaps this is because it is a shiny new plug.

The Tammany Times remarks that the gentleman with the jimjams has one advantage; he doesn't have to waste his money going to a menagerie.

It is denied that Mr. St. Gaudens will also have to drape his American eagle.

Senator Lodge has again incurred the odium of the Boston Herald; and in many other respects there is nothing the matter with him.

If a person stops at a hotel, when does he begin stopping, and when does he stop stopping? Doesn't he stay at a hotel, rather?

Mr. Cleveland ought to consider before going fishing down in Maine that that is a difficult state to secure bait in.

Again we recognize that fine old tramp item to the effect that Mr. Sam Johnson infuses sweetness and light into the editorial columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

We are advised by telegraph from Ohio that Major Rathbone, a new Republican nominee for Congress, has no barrel, but he is preparing for an unusual expenditure of brains.

Col. Henry Watterson appeared in the office of the Cincinnati Times just after the war, clothed in the ragged regimentals of the Confederate army; but that was before he met the Star-eyed Goddess.

There is no question that Governor Tillman would make a fine commissioner of internal revenue.

Tennyson wrote "Honor the light brigade, honor the charge they made," but the poet was young, and the gas companies had conscience then.

No matter how far West Hon. Edward Murphy travels, he invariably uses his Troy laundry.

'Sh! But every woman in Washington is beginning to grow curious who the "other Congressman" was whom Col. Breckinridge alluded to.

NOTES FROM SENATE AND HOUSE.

The Senate Committee on the Library reported yesterday favorably upon the joint resolution for the appropriation of $10,000 for additional clerks in the Library.

Senator Hansbrough introduced by request yesterday a bill for the purchase of a government Printing House site, similar to the one introduced by Mr. Bankhead in the House last September.

The Committee on Pensions yesterday considered the bill introduced on Monday by Senator Palmer for the payment of accrued pensions and authorized a favorable report which was made in the Senate by Senator Peffer.

A clause has been inserted in the appropriation bill prepared by the Indian Affairs subcommittee, making it mandatory on the Secretary of the Interior to establish the principal Indian warehouse and supply depot at Chicago.

An amendment to the deficiency bill appropriates $5,000 for Mrs. Sarah B. Colquitt, widow of the late Senator Colquitt, in accordance with the custom of the Senate to pay the widow of a deceased Senator the amount he would have drawn as a year's salary.

The Indian Affairs subcommittee has completed, with the exception of a few minor details, the bill making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year 1895, with a cut of nearly $200,000 from the estimates submitted by the Interior Department.

Mr. Quay introduced a resolution yesterday (objection to the consideration of which was made by Senator Cockrell) that the Senate should hold a session on Saturday, April 21, from 12 o'clock to hear a committee of the organization of the workingmen of the United States in opposition to the tariff bill.

Senator Vest yesterday presented in the Senate a list of buildings now on the books of the supervising architect of public buildings not commenced and above in course of construction, giving limit of cost under existing legislation and the total amount appropriated, the list including 104 buildings, the limit of aggregate cost of which is $32,827,664 and the amount appropriated, $22,802,317.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

"Cleveland is a stronger man to-day with the Democratic party than Hill is," said a Georgia Democrat in Congress yesterday, "and that is saying very little. Hill's speech yesterday makes him out a Republican. If he should be the Democratic nominee for President to-day he could not carry a single southern state.

But the fact is we don't want a northern Democrat as a candidate for the Presidency again. At least not from New York. We might just as well have a Republican and not be responsible for him. We have gotten nothing from this administration in the way of patronage or legislation. No, the next candidate has got to come from the West, for we cannot carry the country with the South alone and we don't care for any more Democrats like either Cleveland or Hill. If the administration with all its influence can carry the convention, it cannot carry the election for its nominee.

* * *

Senator Walsh was outspoken yesterday in criticism of Senator Hill's speech. He did not venture many opinions to people whom he did not know, as he is too shrewd a man for that, but he did tell several of his Georgia friends that Mr. Hill had made a great mistake and had gone too far. He thinks Mr. Hill has hurt himself with the Democracy by this latest piece of political maneuvering.

* * *

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is not very much pleased with Senator Hill's speech. He says that when the New York Senator suggested that the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Indiana etc., impose income taxes for state purposes if they wanted to, he altogether missed the point. The Democrats want the burden of national expenditures to fall evenly on the people. A tax on imports was a tax on consumption; a tax on incomes was a tax on wealth. If a tax on imports alone were imposed it would weigh as heavily on a poor man with a family as on a rich man. "Why, Senator Hill himself," said the Arkansas Senator, "would not pay as much as a laborer with a family on $800 a year."

* * *

Gossip concerning the Delaware Senatorship, which expires next year, has it that Senator Higgins will not be his own successor. The state is Democratic, and Mr. Higgins got in on a Republican tidal wave, which cannot with certainty be counted on for next year.

Mr. Bayard would like to be a candidate again, and I am told on very good Delaware authority that he probably will be. During the last three years the present ambassador to England has lost a good deal of money, and he is really a poor man. It is a well-known fact that the St. James mission is no place to save one's salary in, and if Mr. Bayard came back and entered the Senate he would, resuming his law practice, be in very comfortable circumstances.

Other likely candidates are Chancellor Wolcott and Attorney General Nicholson, who are able and popular men, as well as the present chief executive of the state, Governor Reynolds. Congressman Causey, Willard Salisbury, jr., ex-Congressman Martin, and ex-Attorney General Biggs are others whose names are heard of in connection with the place.

* * *

The Chicago exposition suggested one thing which ought to be put in practice at the National Capital. It is not the moving sidewalk but the moving galleries in the machinery and liberal arts buildings. If a cable car of some sort could be run in the basement of the Capitol, from one wing to the other, it would save a vast amount of unnecessary and fatiguing walking for those who have to make the trip from one end of the great building to the other half a dozen times a day.

* * *

"Colonel" Bedstone, Coxey's Washington man, is to be seen daily at the Capitol, and can usually be found near the main door, waiting to chat with members and others, whom he is constantly endeavoring to interest in his plans. Lack of success seems to make him more cheerful rather than less so, and he now declares the whole movement a grand success. He claims to have nearly 300 camps organized in Washington.

* * *

There was undeniable evidence of the presence of the railroad lobby at the Capitol yesterday. Besides the three or four men who have been conspicuously active during the past fortnight, the president of a leading street railway company, whose affairs are justnet being discussed in the National Legislt now was on hand.

Of course the lobbying of to-day is not what it was once, but it is a fact that a vast deal of conference goes on in the corridors of the Capitol which is never heard from except in results.

* * *

Senator Martin, of Kansas, is having poor success in his efforts for Charles H. J. Taylor. The harder he works the worse things look for the would-be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. This is not remarkable. Senator Martin is not an individual to carry very much weight. In the words of ex-Speaker Reed in referring to a fellow member of Congress, "He hasn't been here long, and we wonder how he got here anyway."

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

"Ben My Chree" is considered one of the strongest of the modern dramas. Hall Caine's "The Deemster" is one of the novels of the century, and, although "Ben My Chree" is not its equal, it has much of the unique picturesqueness and much of the vivid tragic strength of the story. The central figure of this strange out-o-the-way tale is a man who kills another in self-defense and is banished from the world of his friends and kindred—from all mankind forever. The most tragic moment of the action is when he calls in the ecstatic frenzy of his desperate loneliness on his caged bird to speak to him. To this and to the other intensely dramatic moments Wilson Barrett is supremely equal. I can conceive of no stronger rendering than his.

* * *

In the center of a scene of the weird, lovely, cold beauty of the twilight, with perhaps no man but himself for miles around, he thinks of his sentence to eternal silence and ostracism and is wrung almost to madness by his agony. You can see it all in his face, read it in his hands and body. You can feel it yourself when he bows his head. From this loneliness the man goes to give up his life by speaking for the woman who is suffering disgrace for him. According to the laws of the "Isle of Man"—for it is here that Hall Caine found the material for his story and play—a woman who is accused of unchastity may go into the church and swear that she is pure and no blame may attach to her. A slender, white-robed, lovely, sad-faced woman walks through the throng in the church and kneels at the altar at the feet of the priest. She is accused by a man who has wished to marry her with having had criminal relations with the man in the wilderness. To her side out of the dark comes the strong, heroic figure of this man. Speech means death. He breaks the silence and saves the girl's honor. The priest, his own father, pronounces the sentence of death on him. The woman dies from the blow and he bends over her dead body.

* * *

The man in the play, as on Monday night, who almost, if he does not, divides honors with Mr. Barrett is Mr. Austin Melford, who plays the part of the father and the judge of the condemned man. His work is full of strength and beauty.

Senator Smith Settles a Strike.

[From the New York Sun.]

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—The strike of the employes of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company was settled this afternoon by Senator James Smith, jr. He held a conference with the Barbours and a committee of the employes, and told them he had looked into the flax tariff and saw no reason why it should not be protected as well as other textiles. He told President William Barbour that if the company would pay its hands reasonable wages he would give assurance that the interests of the flax industry would be looked after, so far as the United States Senate was concerned. Mr. Barbour said that was all he desired, and at once announced that the ten per cent. reduction would be restored to the hands and the mills thrown open on Wednesday. The 2,000 operatives will then return to work.

IN AND OUT OF OFFICE.

Between you and me, there's a new civil service reform gentleman of the name of Roosevelt in the world. He's only two days old this morning, but he's energetic and lively, like the other Mr. Roosevelt, and, let me say this one again, is making already quite a volume of music in the world. And, by the way, I am told that the older Mr. Roosevelt has been commanded by his physician to stay away from the office on account of a bad cold, and that the way he obeys this injunction is to receive his hosts of friends at his home, and then, when they are leaving, stand with them on the doorstep bareheaded, which is certainly a ruinous thing for civil service reform. But the question of course is, will the new young civil service reformer have something in his name suggesting his father's line of business, like Diogenes, for instance?

* * *

And speaking of this matter of searching for honesty and the other thing, have you, Mr. Roosevelt, looked into this club that is being started in the department which certain persons allege should be looked into. I am told (sub rosa, of course, and sub rosa things can seldom be proven) that certain gentlemen, being in the ranks of a certain political party, are proselyting in the department here. It is the intention of these founders of this club that every gentleman of their political faith shall be requested (of course nothing stronger than request) to join them. The beauties of such an organization needn't be pointed out with much care. I am told that the dues of this club will be large, sufficiently large in fact to do away with the need of political assessments in the departments which are against the law you know. Of course if a man swears that he is not a member of their party—but then he might not want to do so.

* * *

I talked this scheme over with a civil service reform gentleman. He tells me that our friends, the originators, and the new-joining members of this club cannot shield themselves behind it; that if it is proven that most of the members of the club are department officials even joining as individuals, no matter what the ostensible object may be, they will be amenable to the law against political assessments.

* * *

The tendency in the departments is against further employment of women. For some time people have noticed this in as far as there not being any new positions opened to them, but there are further advances in the same line. In several instances recently women have been dropped from positions always heretofore occupied by women and men have been substituted in their places. A day or two ago I noticed a case of the kind in the Patent Office. The question of the relative value of women will doubtless be agitated again.

* * *

The sprightly Capital tells a snappy story about Mr. Smith's detective force which I am going to quote in order to knock it into a cocked hat.

When those twenty-odd clerks were discharged last month in the Pension Office on the charge that they were incompetent and addicted to bad habits, I talked to one officer of the bureau, who alluded to the fact that one man was in the habit of spending his evenings in questionable resorts in a chronic state of intoxication. I remembered the charge that has been made against the present administration of the Interior Department and its bureaus, that detectives are employed to spy upon people outside the office. I alluded to it at the time. This charge again comes up. I hear it rumored that a certain clerk the other night became possessed of the idea that a certain other clerk was watching him, and that in a little while went so far as to knock the detective down, which is a very pleasant thing to contemplate. Somehow I should have liked to be the man who used his muscle in such a good cause. Mr. Smith, there can't be any doubt you are doing this thing. If I were you I'd stop it.

* * *

Suppose this story of this pugilistic endeavor on the part of this clerk with outraged feeling is true. What is the sole foundation for it? Simply that Mr. Smith, like Mr. Carlisle, employs a few of his medical gentlemen (in his case they are medical examiners in the Pension Office) to look into the cases of sickness reported to the Interior Department. A man sends in word that he will not be able to come down to-day on account of an acute nervous attack. Mr. Smith doubts the entire collapse of the gentleman and sends a Pension Office physician quietly to look him up. On his return the medical man facetiously reports that Mr. Jones was absent at the drug store when he called. It is not stated in his report, of course, whether he called at the front door, or the basement, or the back door. We are to infer that he presented his card in proper form—if he had one. He states it as his opinion that the nervous attack was caused by the "drug store" and not the drug store the result of the attack; which is the witty way of saying that to his virtuous mind Mr. Jones has been intoxicated. Probably he is right. In fact another man reports later that he has seen Mr. Jones once before under the influence of bock beer. After which Mr. Jones is discharged as one of the "incompetents and drunkards."

This little supposedly hypothetical case of mine is a real one. I have quoted the medical man's report almost word for word, and Mr. Jones (his name is not Jones) was really fired.

We'll Be There This Morning.

DOWN TOWN CLUB,
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1894.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

DEAR SIR—I think you had better put a newsboy to sell your paper alone on the corner of Ninth and F streets.

This morning at 8.15 I came down town in a Metropolitan car in the rain and got off to come up for breakfast here. Two boys with arms full of Posts, but with no TIMES, met me. They said they hadn't "struck" against your "vent" paper, but they had sold out THE TIMES. I didn't buy a Post!

I recommend your attention to the fact and suggest that it would be a good idea to see that your paper should be on hand where it is wanted.

Newsboys are human and will not sell papers that don't make most money for them. CLUB.

Silver Resolution Approved.

Senator Wolcott's silver resolution was approved by the Senate yesterday. It reads as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, with a view to encourage and extend our commercial relations with China and other Asiatic countries, be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to enter into negotiations with the republic of Mexico looking to the coinage by the United States at its mints of standard Mexican dollars under some agreement with the said republic of Mexico as to seigniorage, method, and amount of said coinage, and that he be further requested to report the result of his negotiations to the Senate.

It Certainly Does Get There.

In answer to a query of one of the owners of THE TIMES as to result of a four line "ad." in THE TIMES, I will say it brought me scores of answers and, what is much better, a purchaser for the property offered for sale. I have tried all the Washington papers, and I am pleased to say I was very agreeably surprised at this result, as I expected nothing from it—as usual.

F. A. COGSWELL.

Events at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 10.—Favorites as a rule were not successful at East St. Louis today, only two of them finishing in the front of their fields. It was a dreary, cold afternoon, and the usual attendance was diminished to a considerable extent in consequence. Despite the fact that the six fields were made up of only fair-class platers, no less than four of the finishes were close and exciting enough to interest the regulars.

FIRST RACE—Selling. Five-eighths of a mile. Larkin, 105 (J. Smith), 5 to 1, won; Traymore, 105 (D. Watson), 4 to 1, second; Tom Stevens, 105 (R. Jones), 8 to 5, third. Time—1:08¼. Mullet, The Godmother, Mart Walden, Black Beau, Ivondale, Emma A., and Dick Martin also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Bowers, 112 (B. Jones), 8 to 1, won; Russell Grey, 104 (W. Flynn), 8 to 5, second; Izell, 112 (Conrad), 7 to 1, third. Time—1:22. Jantho, Pauline, Dora, Malga, and Peralto also ran.

THIRD RACE—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Ballardine, 98 (W. Flynn), 7 to 5, won; Bayard, 104 (C. McDonald), 20 to 1, second; Standrew, 105 (Isam), 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Knickerbocker, Wrestler, Florence Shanks, and Hiram Argo also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Five furlongs. Lord Auckland, 110, (Isam), 8 to 1, won; Unintah, 105, (G. Howe), 5 to 4, second; Headlong, 110 (Stoval), 10 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Cæsar, Dockwick, C. B. Millingham, and John R. also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One mile. John Hickey, 104 (Conrad), 5 to 2, won; Jack Richelieu, 104 (Wallace), 8 to 1, second; Brookwood, 94 (W. Flynn), 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Richal, My Partner, Hispania, Pioneer, Vida, and Josie D. also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Eleven-sixteenth of a mile. Selling. Plebian, 110 (J. Smith), 3 to 1, won; Liberty Bell, 103 (Henrichs), 3 to 1, second; Paradise, 110 (Johnson), 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Mackey Attention, Langtry, Earl Palmer, La Rue, and Manola also ran.

JUST WHAT JUDGE CALDWELL DECIDED.

The proceedings in the complaint of the employes of the Union Pacific Railroad against the action of the receivers and Judge Dundy, United States District Judge, who followed the extraordinary decision of Judge Jenkins, in the Northern Pacific railroad case, covers so much ground that it is difficult to state them within a reasonable space, but very briefly they are these:

For many years there obtained on each of those roads (the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific) certain rules and schedules governing the work and wages to be paid the employes. These were satisfactory to both sides. One rule provided that no change therein should be made without thirty days' notice. When the Union Pacific was put into the hands of receivers the court appointed two New York lawyers, a wealthy Chicago merchant, an accountant, and the president of the road as such receivers.

* * *

In January last, without any notice to the men, the receiver's filed in court a petition setting out a reduced schedule of wages and a new set of rules to govern the hours of labor of the men, and asked the court's approval of them, and asked, too, for an injunction against the men quitting work. On the same day, and without notice to the men, Judge Dundy, following the example set him by Judge Jenkins, approved the reduction in wages and adopted the new rules and issued the injunction the contrary of that.

* * *

Now it is an essential and indispensable requisite to the safe and successful operation of a road that intelligent, experienced, and capable men should be employed; fair wages must be paid them, though no dividends are paid on the stock and no interest paid on the bonds of such railroad. Good labor is as essential to the operation of a road as is good oil or good fuel.

Moreover the schedule ond new rules were adopted without affording the men or their representatives an opportunity to be heard. This was a fundamental error, which was one of the principal causes of the complaint against Judge Jenkins in the Norther Pacific case. Judge Caldwell said:

In answer to this objection to their mode of proceedings, it is said that the order of the receivers and the order of the court extended an opportunity to the men to protest against the new schedules after their adoption. The men could have small hopes of a fair and impartial hearing after the receivers had prepared new schedules behind their backs, which were declared by the receivers and the court to be prima facie just and reasonable. * * *

In this case the receivers were the first to break the contract between the court and its employes, and if the converse had been the case the court could not have directed as prayed for.

* * *

This case, following so closely on the heels of Judge Jenkins' usurpation of power, aroused the public conscience and unorganized as well as organized labor throughout the country. The receivers then appeared before the United States Circuit Judge for that circuit, Judge H. C. Caldwell presiding, and asked that Judge Dundy's outrageous order should be extended to that portion of the Union Pacific system lying in the states of Colorado and Wyoming. Judge Caldwell ruled that he would never entertain such a petition without notice to the men affected. Notice was given, and the hearing took place at Omaha, and Judge Caldwell annulled the injunction and decree of Judge Dundy, in one of the most important opinions to labor that has been pronounced. It throws side lights upon the decision of Judge Jenkins as well, although it does not affect the Northern Pacific case directly.

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Judge Caldwell decides:

First—That when a court of equity take possession of a railroad, it's supreme duty is to operate it efficiently and safely. An indispensable requisite to that is the employment of sober and experienced men. In this case he found that the men possessed these qualifications.

Second—That rules and a schedule of wages which had long been in force before the court took possession of the road were prima facie, just and reasonable. That the receivers, in alleging that the wage schedule was in excess of fair compensation for the men, must prove it. Judge Dundy had held or enjoined the men to continue in its service. The specific performance of a contract to render personal service cannot be enforced by an injunction by pains and penalties, or by any other means, for the breach of such a contract the only redress the law provides is a civil suit for damages. * * * The period of compulsory personal service, save as a punishment for crime, has passed in this country. * * * In this country it is not unlawful for employes to associate, consult and confer together with a view to maintain or increase their wages by lawful and peaceful means. * * * The legality and utility of these organizations can no longer be questioned.

SILVER AND BONDS.

Representative Meyer's Presidential Plan for Coining the Seigniorage.

The coinage and bond bill recently introduced by Representative Meyer (Democrat, of Louisiana,) is bringing out much discussion between the silver and anti-silver elements of the House. Mr. Meyer was opposed to Mr. Bland throughout the seigniorage bill struggle and voted against it. For this reason his proposition to coin the seigniorage under certain conditions is regarded as an overture from the anti-silver men to Mr. Bland's followers.

Mr. Meyer says that his bill was suggested by that clause of the President's veto message reading as follows: "I am not insensible to the arguments in favor of coining the bullion seigniorage now in the Treasury, and I believe it could be done safely and with advantage if the Secretary of the Treasury had the power to issue bonds at a low rate of interest under authority in substitution of that now existing and better suited to the protection of the government."

Mr. Meyer's bill follows close the President's suggestion in the following clause. It provides for the coinage of the seigniorage and gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue 3 per cent. bonds of small denominations, in substitution of the gold bonds.

"The Creation" To-night.

The performance of Haydn's great sacred oratorio, "The Creation," by the Choral Society at Convention hall this evening, will be one of the most notable musical events of the season. The soloists are artists in the fullest sense. Miss Lillian Blauvelt, formerly prima donna soprano at the Royal Opera House, Brussels, is an American singer who has no superiors. She stands among the very foremost, and the opportunity to hear her is one which, as evidenced by the very large advance sale at Metzerott's, is not being neglected. Mr. William H. Rieger is a tenor such as Washington has seldom had the opportunity of hearing. Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, the "Adam" of the oratorio, has a baritone voice of superior quality. The society is in excellent form and will acquit itself in a very satisfactory manner in the choruses. There are few such organizations in the country of the high standard and state of efficiency of the Choral Society, and under its able director, Prof. Josef Kaspar, it has been well drilled in all respects. The Baltimore Symphony Orchestra will support the voices. The advance sale of seats is very large and indicates a full house. The doors will be open at 7. Overture at 8:15.

Local Patents Granted.

Among the patents granted yesterday were the following:

District of Columbia—Holen L. Alexander, veil clasp; Charles H. English, finger protector; Edward Hudson, stereopticon, and Eldridge J. Smits, fender for street cars.

Maryland—Jacob S. Detrick and L. H. Batchell, Baltimore, feeding device for metal planing mills; Francis M. Mackin and C. R. Schmidt, Baltimore, bath-waste and supply coupling; William V. McManus, Baltimore, car fender; August Moon and F. S. Born, Baltimore, warning safe; W. Woods, Frostburg, sliding gate, and Theodore Zwermann, enameling sheet-iron ware.

Virginia—Thomas K. Barrish, Richmond, manufacture of wooden vessels, and W. J. Osterman, Richmond, park scraper.

Two Items From Hoke Smith.

Secretary Smith has declined to approve the draft of a proposed circular to be issued to local land officers, concerning notices of decision and action taken in cases pending before the General Land Office, holding that the existing rules and regulations are ample and need no amendment.

Secretary Smith yesterday disbarred Lewis F. Houpe, of Buffalo, from practice before the Interior Department, charged with transacting business in connection with an already disbarred attorney, and also with not requiring administration of oaths to claimants.

HOW SENATOR HILL COMES AND GOES.

Mr. Hill came here quietly and went to work quietly. He began to ask questions in the Senate, not haphazard ones, but questions indicating that he saw the trend of business—so far as the Senate can be said to have had any on those occasions, or ever. Senator Hill's speech on the silver question attracted national attention. In it he took occasion to outline that his views of that period were identical with those which he had entertained a year before; and many of the predictions made in this silver speech have fallen true. The extreme silver men did not care any more for Mr. Hill after this expression of his views; but the general mass of people West and South did care more for him, for he took, generally speaking, an attitude favorable toward the white metal. This speech, at all events, stamped him as a man of research and independence.

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Then came the fight on Hornblower and then the fight on Peckham. He won them both. He did more than that; he won scores of friends by asking favors of them, implying, without at all saying so, that he was not merely the kind of a man who would do favors in return, but the kind always found willing to lay himself under obligations with this same expectation of give and take, which is, of course, the rule in all successful politics. It has been said by some that Mr. Hill weakened himself in these two fights, as he exhausted in some measure his power to call upon his friends for assistance. But a man of his activities and strength becomes necessary to all causes as they present themselves for consideration. So it has been with Mr. Hill. He has been of consequence to many. They are preparing to help him; and it is a notable phase of his career in the Senate that he is dead game and true to his word.

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