MANY SHORT SPEECHES MADE

Interesting Running Debate on the Alleged Compromise Agreement.

JOHN SHERMAN TAKES A HAND

Chandler Admits That Most Senators Do Not Know as Much About Tariff Progress as the Newspaper Man—Stewart Comes Out Against Protection.

At the early hour of half-past eleven yesterday the routine business was disposed of and the tariff bill taken up. The attendance in the galleries was light, and little interest was exhibited in the debates except on the floor.

The fact that many amendments were to be proposed to the tariff bill, making a compromise bill, was again the prominent feature of the early hours of the session and was brought out by Mr. Hale, of Maine.

He began by speaking briefly of the pending amendment, the change of date for the taking effect of the bill, and said that the Senator from Tennessee, who had charge of this bill affecting the industries of the whole country, proposed now to decide that on the 30th of June, only sixty-five days ahead, it should take effect and that every reduction of duty, every change affecting industries, should then become law.

"Now," he went on, "I appeal to the Senator from Tennessee to let this part of the bill—the date when it shall take effect—remain unacted on until we have more daylight, until we can see through and know what is likely to be done. Why, Mr. President, I do not believe that the Senator from Tennessee has the slightest conception of what this bill is likely to be when it passes.

"I do not believe the Senator from Tennessee knows what is going on in corners and holes in the wall to fix up a bill which will be acceptable to the majority. There is some plan, some scheme afloat to secure the votes of a majority of Democrats. Six weeks ago the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Brice, threw some light on what was going on."

Mr. Hale had read the interview with Mr. Brice, to which he had referred, and in which Mr. Brice was reported to have said that a compromise measure had been agreed upon.

"No man who was engaged in making up this new proposition had seen fit to deny it, and, as the Senator from Rhode Island had said yesterday, no matter how many denials were made, thirty days, perhaps less time than that, would disclose to the country the secret proceedings which were going on.

"Did any one doubt, he asked, that the sugar schedule would be fixed up to suit the refiners and that the sugar producers of Louisiana and Nebraska would be ground between the upper and nether millstones? Did not the Senator from Tennessee know that the stock of the sugar trust had risen from 83 to 103 as a result of the proposed compromise?

"Did the Senator doubt that the whole metal schedule was to be torn and dismembered and distorted until he with his clear eye would never recognize it as the child of his paternity?

"He could say, in spite of whatever denial had been made, that the whole bill was to be reconstructed, and that Senators who had not been in friendly mood toward it and who had early and late made known their antipathy to it were to be propitiated in order to gain their votes. This meant that Senators, like the Senator from Tennessee, who were honest in their convictions, were to be made to vote against their firm beliefs in order to get votes to pass some kind of a tariff bill. He would like to see Jackson or Jefferson or even Jefferson Davis attempting to make up a tariff bill in holes and corners of the Capitol.

He referred to another newspaper article, which had just come to his notice, which stated that owing to recent development "Mills was kicking like a steer."

"Well," said he, "I don't wonder that the Senator from Texas, who has given so much time and thought to the subject, and who in the other house drew up a tariff bill, don't wonder that he is kicking like a steer. I don't wonder that he is kicking when three or four men who have never been in sympathy with his views (for he was a straightforward and honest man) were allowed to frame a bill which was not in sympathy with his views. I doubt whether the kicking will avail him anything. When they report this bill, when the party lash is applied, then we will behold the spectacle of men who have held one view all their lives voting for a bill which will murder and slaughter all their beliefs."

Mr. Harris, replying to the remarks of Mr. Hale, which were mainly directed at him, said:

"The Senator from Maine has complimented me in a manner which shows no disposition on his part to spare my modest blushes, but I think it may be necessary that I should very briefly define my position in regard to the pending bill, and I promise to be as brief as I usually am.

"To begin with, I undertake to assert with absolute confidence that there never was in the history of this government a tariff bill framed by either party, there never will be a tariff bill framed by either party, which has not been and will not be the result of compromising between conflicting parties. My opinions are, perhaps, a little more extreme than those of nine-tenths of Senators on this side of the chamber, but I have never yet been sufficiently arrogant or sufficiently confident of my own superior wisdom on this or any other question as to hold myself aloof from the opinions of other gentlemen equally well informed, equally honest, and equally interested in this government, and I should despise myself if I did not bear with my brother Senators on this side or the other on questions on which we differ. The man who is arrogant enough to say that he will turn from all suggestions from friend or foe which chance to conflict with his own opinions, would have no confidence in and I should condemn and despise.

"I do not choose at this time to go into the details of this bill. I have been ready from the beginning, and I am now ready, to compromise conflicting opinions with my brother Democrats. I would even be willing to compromise with my friend from Maine if he showed any disposition to come to some terms for the abrogation of a tariff law which is odious. As to his reference that sugar stock had gone up on account of this bill, at the uttermost the only protection given to this trust is one-eighth of 1 cent, while the McKinley bill gave a protection of one-half of a cent."

Mr. Hale said that the Senator from Tennessee had misunderstood him. He had not said that sugar stock had risen on account of the Senate bill, but that it had gone up since the project for a new bill had been agitated.

"I do not know what amendments will be offered to this bill from this side or the other," Mr. Harris continued, "but I am frank to tell the Senator that if there are malcontents here, for my single self, as a member of the finance committee and a member of the Senate, I shall not hesitate to entertain any proposition, and if it made a reduction from the McKinley law, however objectionable it might be to my own views, I would seize on it. The crucial question is, shall we continue the infamy of the McKinley law or adopt a new bill which is not entirely agreeable to me or to other Senators.

Mr. Hale, premising his question with the statement that the sugar schedule of the Senate bill had had the close scrutiny of the Senate and presumably had the support of Mr. Harris, asked him what his position would be when asked to vote for an amendment which was not offered in the interest of the consumer but in the interest of the refiner.

"I say to the Senator from Maine," replied Mr. Harris, "that I am as little in favor of aiding the refiners of the sugar trust as he or any other man in this chamber or out of it, but if to make some concessions was necessary to pass a bill which will reduce taxation and repeal the odious McKinley bill I will glory in voting for it. They are so much less objectionable than the policy of the Senator from Maine and of the McKinley bill that I cannot hesitate if I have to choose between continuing the McKinley law in force or adopting a measure which is better, but not so much better as I would like. I hope the Senator from Maine understands my position," he said defiantly.

Mr. Hale replied that he did, and thanked the Senator from Tennessee for so forcibly and unequivocally stating that he would vote for anything and everything to protect the trusts at the expense of the people, in order to get votes enough to pass the bill, no matter what these amendments might involve.

Mr. Sherman then argued against the pending amendment to change the date when the bill shall take effect. He urged that plenty of time should be taken to consider the bill carefully, for it had never been considered by the Finance Committee. It was a bill de novo in every part of it. It was, therefore, necessary to consider it in detail before deciding when it should take effect, if it ever did take effect.

Mr. Vest replied to the criticism of the action of the Finance Committee, claiming that it had been considered. He also took occasion to severely arraign the growing custom of taking notice of newspaper charges.

"I want to say right here," he said, "that this practice which has grown up in the Senate of bringing in these vagabond newspapers and taking up the time of the Senate should be put an end to. It is a disgrace that a man without name and for all we know without character should be allowed to represent the views of a Senator, and have another Senator read them. No man's character or public position is safe from them. It is an outrage."

Mr. Sherman expressed the hope that Mr. Vest would go further and make the thing impossible by an express rule. He then resumed his argument against the pending bill. The bill that came from the House was an honest logical measure based on Democratic principles and platform. It provided for free raw material, free iron, coal, and wool, but by gradual steps the Committee on Finance had changed those important principles of the Democratic party. They had abandoned the doctrine of free raw material, yielding on all those questions except the most important one, wool, and had abandoned the very principle on which it was based.

Senator Stewart then took the floor and proceeded to deliver a prepared speech, which soon developed into a silver speech. Protection and the gold standard, he said, could not stand together. The South and West should unite to tear down protection in retaliation upon the northeast for striking down silver.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's remarks Mr. Dolph resumed his speech which has been delivered in installments for several days past.

Mr. Palmer intervened to ask Mr. Dolph if he knew of his own knowledge the truth of something he was reading. He questioned the propriety of reading in the Senate anything which the reader could not himself vouch for, and asserted that he would not do such a thing.

Mr. Chandler suggested that the newspaper men knew much more than Senators, and Mr. Palmer admitted that what newspapers printed was oftener truer than otherwise.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Little Progress Made in the Consideration of an Important Measure.

The House began the consideration of the army appropriation bill yesterday after the transaction of some routine business.

On account of the intense opposition to a provision in the bill which required educational institutions where army officers were detailed to give military instruction to pay such officers the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Outhwaite, agreed to strike it out.

Mr. Baker, of New Hampshire, opposed a clause repealing the statute to pension "general service" clerks and messengers, and carried his opposition to the extent of making the point of no quorum, whereupon the House, for lack of a quorum, was forced to adjourn.

WASHINGTON IN DANGER.

Reminiscences of Remarkable Scenes in the Days of the Civil War.

Terror reigned over all Eastern Virginia. Unionists were compelled to fly for their lives before the instruments of the civil and military power at Richmond, for the "Confederate government" was then seated there. By these means the enemies were enabled to report a majority of over a hundred thousand votes in favor of secession, the vote being given by the voice and not by secret ballot.

Prodigious efforts were being made for the seizure of the national capital. On his journey to Richmond Alexander H. Stephens had harangued the people at various points, and everywhere raised the cry "On to Washington."

That cry was already resounding through the slave-labor states. Troops were marshaling for the service in Virginia and already Carolina soldiers were treading its soil. The southern press, everywhere, urged the measure with the greatest vehemence. On the day when Stephens arrived at Richmond one of the newspapers of that city said: "There was never half the unanimity among the people before nor a tithe of the zeal upon any subject that is now manifested to take Washington and drive from it every Black Republican who is there. From the mountain top to the shores of the sea there is one wild shout of fierce resolve to capture Washington city at all and every human hazard."

Yet in the face of this universal chorus of "On to Washington!" Mr. Jefferson Davis, president of the Southern Confederacy, speaking more to Europe than to his people, said to his Congress at Montgomery: "We solemnly profess in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor. In independence we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no cession of any kind from the states with which we have lately confederated. All we ask is to be let alone. Those who never held power over us should not now attempt to subjugate us by arms."

So secretly had the Confederates prepared for the seizure of the national capital that the sudden development of their strength was amazing. The government was made painfully aware that its call for troops had not been made an hour too soon. There was a general impression that Washington city was to be the first point of serious attack, and toward it vast numbers of armed men pressed eagerly to the protection of the President, his Cabinet, the government archives, and the Capitol. Within three days after the call fully 100,000 young men had dropped their implements of labor to prepare for war.

The events of this time are fully illustrated in "Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War," which can be secured by sending ten cents in coin and six coupons to the business office of THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

Telegraphic Brevities.

DENVER, Col., April 28.—The directors of the Boston and Colorado Smelting Company have decided to rebuild at once the smelter recently burned at Butte, Mont.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The New York Central announces that it will put on a train making the trip to Chicago in twenty-four hours, actual running time, beginning May 27.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 28.—Nicholas Monsurrat, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad, has resigned, to take effect June 1.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The new United States cruiser Marblehead left the navy yard this morning and anchored in the lower bay at 8.45. She will go to sea for a two-days' trial trip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—Robert Salmons, of Dallas, Tex., and James Howard, of Butte, Mont., who have been shoving the queer in this city for some weeks, have been run down and arrested by Treasury Agent W. J. Burns.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 28.—James W. Wood, state treasurer of the Ancient Order United Workmen, who, it is alleged, absconded with $5,000 of the order's funds, has been located in Mexico.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—Montgomery Gibbs, a well-known young lawyer, was shot on Delaware avenue at 9.45 o'clock to-night, and died immediately after he was taken to the General hospital. His assassin is as yet unknown.

CORNING, N. Y., April 28.—The jury in the Albert Eveland case, who is on trial for murder of his father, rendered a verdict after midnight of manslaughter in the first degree. Eveland was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

DULUTH, Minn., April 28.—A suit was filed in the United States court to-day by the Ainslie Land Mining Company, of Chicago, against the Ohio Mining Company, of this city, for $37,500, alleged to be due on royalty for ore which was to have been mined by the Ohio company last year.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Lorenzo Crarglio was held for trial at Jefferson Market to-day on the charge of swindling Luke Cappio by securing from him the sum of $200 on a trunk which he claimed contained $4,000. When the trunk was opened it was found to be filled with building bricks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Judge Van R. Patterson, of the state supreme court, has tendered his resignation to Governor Markham, and has formed a law partnership in San Francisco. Judge Patterson's action leaves three vacancies in the supreme bench to be filled at next general election.

PORT ARTHUR, Ontario, April 28.—United States Consular Agent Wiley reports great excitement in the Lake Superior regions over the Rainy River gold discoveries. Five thousand people are waiting for the ice to break up in order to go in. Nearly all the new claims taken upon the American side are contested.

HOLLYDAYSBURG, Pa., April 28.—A preliminary injunction was granted by Judge Baker here to-day restraining six Catholic nuns from teaching in the public schools at Galitzin, Cambria county. The injunction was secured by citizens of that borough, who allege that citizens are engaged in proselyting their scholars.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., April 28.—The annual conference of the Railroad Men's Christian Association of the Altoona district, comprising Blair, Huntington, Center, Fulton, Bedford, and Clearfield counties, convened here to-day. The day's sessions were devoted to routine business and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

PANYTUCK, Conn., April 28.—Swift's industrial army was not arrested here last night, as reported, and left here for Mystic about 9 o'clock this morning, after enjoying a bountiful breakfast, furnished by the citizens of the town. They were allowed to sleep in the town hall. The army expects to be in New London to-night.

NEW YORK, April 28.—A verdict was handed down to-day in the superior court in the suit for divorce of Walter H. Ganz against his wife Cornelia. The jury finds that both committed adultery at different times and with different persons, but refuses to grant the decree, the expenses of the suit to be borne by both parties.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28.—Judge Teller, of Auburn, attorney for Lucius R., alias "Dink" Wilson, yesterday served papers on District Attorney Shove, of this county, giving notice of an appeal for a new trial on newly discovered evidence. Wilson is under sentence of death for the murder of Detective James Harvey, of this city, last August.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 28.—The 500 commonwealers who left here last night on a steamer bound up the river were under the leadership of Mrs. Anna Smith, a San Francisco woman of past middle age. She declares she will not stop until her ragged followers shall be drawn up in line before the Capitol steps at Washington, and that she is fortified to suffer hunger with her comrades, if necessary.

NEW YORK, April 28.—C. M. A. Bahman, a cabin passenger on the steamer Lucania, which arrived to-day, jumped overboard shortly before midnight last night and was lost. Bahman was an African, aged 26 years. He is reported to have stated to some of his fellow-passengers that he was in the service of Henry M. Stanley on one of his trips across Darkest Africa. He is supposed to have been somewhat demented.

OF MOMENTOUS MAGNITUDE

Labor Leaders Have a Well-Attended Meeting in Philadelphia.

GOMPERS AND OTHERS PRESENT

Preliminary Arrangements Being Effected for the Purpose of Making Arrangements for the Unity of Labor on a Common Understanding to Present an Impregnable Front.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—A great movement in the labor world received its first impetus to-day at a meeting of representatives of labor organizations at Woodman's hall, Thirteenth and Market streets.

The meeting was called by Joseph R. Buchanan, of New York, and writer on labor topics, and was well attended. The two most conspicuous figures present were Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and T. V. Powderly, formerly Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

Among the others who attended were:

J. G. Schonfaber, general executive board Knights of Labor; Charles A. Wilson, A. H. Hawley, and Henry Walton, Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen; James Brettell, F. K. Foster, and Chris Evans, American Federation of Labor; George W. Perkins, Cigar-maker's International Union; M. A. Murphy, Central Labor Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John Phillips, United Hatters; Edward Smith and M. McDermott, Local Assembly 573; F. H. Carr, Thomas M. McNeill, and John Hause, Garment Cutters of Philadelphia; A. W. Wright, D. A., 125, Toronto; William McCaffrey, James H. Pollitt, and John Tomlinson, Amalgamated Lace Curtain Makers; William Cross, Bridge Laborer's International Union; John O'Keefe, D. A., 99, Rhode Island; John P. Rork, D. A., 147, Albany; D. F. Lawler, and John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors; P. H. Morrissey, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Charles F. Reichers, United Garment Workers; C. L. Drummond, International Typographical Union; J. S. Flood, Cutlery Workers; William Klein, Bricklayers, and Woot Loski, Hotel and Restaurant Alliance; Joseph D. Troth, United Green Glass Workers, United States and Canada; M. M. Garland, Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers; R. J. Fitzpatrick, L. A. 2833, Clothing Cutters; P. J. Maguire, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; A. Henis, Henryot Brewing Workmen; George E. McNeill, A. H. P. Leuf, Robert Watchorn, Joseph R. Buchanan, and Miss Diana Hirckler.

The call for the conference in the shape of a circular sent out by Mr. Buchanan two months ago, in which he reviewed the present condition of laboring people, says:

"What we desire is that you join with other representatives of organized labor in a conference for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements to effect the unity of labor on a ground of understanding and mutual assistance, on a practical basis of joint action. We aim not to displace or weaken any existing organization, but to strengthen and increase the power of each, and to bring about a combination which will present an impregnable front to the enemies of labor, and especially to the foes of labor organizations."

The morning meeting was called to order by Mr. Buchanan, who, stating that he did not think it necessary to read the call for the conference, proceeded at once to business by appointing Frank L. Foster temporary secretary. A committee was appointed to receive the credentials of delegates, consisting of A. W. Wright, John E. Lemon, and M. M. Garland.

They reported the delegates names already referred to as being entitled to seats. A telegram was read from Eugene V. Debbs, president of the American Railway Union, stating that if it were not for the strike which that organization had on on the Northern Pacific he would be present.

Mr. Buchanan also announced that the miners would be represented were it not for the great fight against capital which they are now conducting.

An immense number of letters from labor unions in all parts of the country which were not represented by delegates were read, and they all expressed sympathy with the movement and a determination to co-operate in carrying it out.

A committee to formulate plans for conducting a permanent organization was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Drummond, Klein, Morrissey, Evans, and Rork, and the committee on resolutions was also named, consisting of Messrs. Maguire, Schonfaber, Garland, Losky, and McNeill.

The meeting then went into executive session for the purpose of electing permanent officers and adopting plans for future work.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM.

Bill to Provide for Earlier Meetings of That Body After Elections.

Representative Crain, of Texas, has reintroduced in a modified form his bill changing the time for the meeting of Congress from December to the first Tuesday after the 4th of March succeeding the congressional elections. Instead of having the new Congress meet thirteen months after its election, as under the present law, it would meet five months after, in the succeeding Spring. According to Mr. Crain this would bring the new Congress together fresh from the people with election pledges undimmed and election ardor uncooled. The bill makes provision for a session of Congress on February 3 succeeding each Presidential election for the purpose of counting the electoral vote, but for the transaction of no other business. This provision Mr. Crain regards as very important, the idea being to provide for the counting of the electoral vote in accordance with existing law, but to prevent the enactment of laws by a Congress perhaps just repudiated at the ballot box.

Mr. Crain's bill specifically denies to members mileage and stationery accounts for the extra session to count the electoral vote, and 40 cents a mile for the regular session Mr. Crain regards as ample to cover any extra expense to which members may be put in attending this special session.

More About the Sugar Duty.

The Democratic Senators who have been engaged in preparing a tariff compromise have been considering the sugar duty, especially, and have decided, besides fixing a tariff of 40 per cent. ad valorem on all sugars and one-eighth of a cent additional on refined sugar, to impose a further duty of one-tenth of a cent on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty to sugar producers. This last provision is supposed to be aimed especially at Germany, where a bounty is paid on beet sugar. It has been decided, also, to extend the time when the sugar schedule shall take effect until the 1st of January, 1895, which will insure a bounty under the McKinley law for this season's crop. It is understood that these two provisions have been inserted in response to the earnest solicitations of the Louisiana Senators.

Have you read about the North and South on the sixth page of this paper? It will interest you.

Two Sneak Thieves Caught.

Detectives Weedon and Lacey swore out a warrant yesterday against John Thompson and James F. Tucker, charging them with burglary. The men were arrested by Officer Anderson, of the Fourth precinct, yesterday evening. These are the men who robbed Parker, Bridget & Co.'s show case three weeks ago, and the show case in front of the Bon Marche last Tuesday night. Part of the stolen goods was recovered.

What Sugar Planters Ask.

Senators Caffery and Blanchard, of Louisiana, called on Secretary Carlisle at the Treasury Department yesterday in company with a delegation of five sugar planters of Louisiana in the interest of sugar in the pending tariff bill. The delegation expressed themselves in favor of an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent., with one-eighth of a cent additional for the refined product.

An Abandoned Infant.

A female colored infant was found about 10.30 o'clock last night lying in the alleyway behind the house of Dr. John E. Brackett, at No. 1310 Rhode Island avenue northwest. It was taken to St. Ann's Infant Asylum.

Read that large advertisement on the sixth page. It will pay you to do it.

Frank Leslie's

Scenes and Portraits

Of the

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WAR REMINISCENCES.

Early Days of the Period When the Union Faltered.

A little more than thirty-three years ago the pro-slavery leaders put into execution their plans for the secession of their states. South Carolina moved first, and with the six Gulf states, formed the Confederate States of America. Mr. Lincoln, leaving Springfield on the 1st of February, 1861, passed through the principal northern cities, making brief addresses at the various points, and, reached Washington on the 24th. His inaugural address on the 4th of March declared the Union perpetual, argued the futility of secession, expressed his determination that the laws should be faithfully executed, deprecated the impending evils, and made a touching appeal to all friends of the Union.

Of the seven members of President Lincoln's Cabinet four had been Democrats, three Whigs. Two were from border slave states. The chief places were given to W. H. Seward, of New York (Secretary of State), and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio (Secretary of the Treasury). Edwin M. Stanton was made Secretary of War in 1862.

On April 12, 1861, the Confederate Gen. Beauregard attacked Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. The civil war being thus commenced, President Lincoln called a special session of Congress, summoned 75,000 militia for three months, and ordered the enlistment of 65,000 regulars for three years. He proclaimed a blockade of the southern ports and endeavored to make it effective.

The Southern Confederacy had control of eleven states, and put into the field 100,000 men. The struggle which sanguine statesmen predicted would be ended in a few months was prolonged over four years, with dreadful sacrifices of men and means. Further accounts of the military and naval events of the civil war belong to history.

Anticipating the interest that the public evince at this time, "Frank Leslie's Scenes and Portraits of the Civil War" has been prepared, and is just now being issued in weekly parts. This is a magnificent work, and when completed will be the most reliable and authentic pictorial history yet published. The illustrations, of which there will be over five hundred, were reproduced from pictures drawn from sketches made on the spot by a corps of famous artists engaged for that purpose by Mr. Leslie.

Among these pictures will be stirring battle scenes, hand-to-hand conflicts, deadly duels between famous war ships, portraits of all the leading generals of both armies, etc. In addition to these splendid pictures, there will be a complete, concise, and interesting description of the progress of the war from beginning to end.

Part 1 is now ready. On another page will be found more particulars concerning this great opportunity. For six coupons cut from the columns of this paper and 10 cents in coin, we will supply our readers with each part as issued.

Send orders to the business office of THE TIMES.

THEY DON'T COUNT.

House Tariff Leaders Not Consulted in the Senate Compromise.

The Democratic tariff leaders of the House have not been consulted upon the tariff compromise made among Democratic Senators. Leading members of the Ways and Means Committee do not even know the terms of the compromise. Representatives Breckinridge, of Arkansas, Montgomery, Bynum, Bryan, and Turner, of the committee, made statements to this effect and most of the other Democratic members of the committee are out of town. Representative Montgomery conversed yesterday with the tariff reform Senators, but could not learn that any formal compromise has been reached. A leading member of the Ways and Means Committee said that the lack of information among the House leaders showed that the Senators were shaping their bill to the needs of the Senate without reference to the standing it might have in the House. From this it is concluded that the Senators will pass their bill in their own way, and then depend on a conference committee to protect the changes they have made from further alteration by the House.

ONE TRIAL ENOUGH.

Judge Bradley Overrules Col. Breckinridge's Plea for Another Hearing.

The motion of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge for a new trial was overruled yesterday by Judge Bradley in Circuit Court No. 1.

Judge Jere Wilson and Calderon Carlisle, representatives of Miss Pollard, and Messrs. Hallam, Shelby, and McKenny, with their client, Mr. Breckinridge, filed into the court room and took seats in front of Judge Bradley.

When court had been declared open Mr. Carlisle stated that he desired to have the defendant's motion for a new trial taken up, and asked the court at what time this could be done.

Judge Bradley said that the trial had been fair and every legal question that had come up had been satisfactorily settled.

He said that if there must be a new trial it should go to the Court of Appeals, and he would therefore overrule the motion for a new trial.

Relative to the defendant's request for a thirty-day extension for preparing a bill of exceptions, the court said he doubted his power to grant such extension.

The plaintiff's attorney agreed to offer no objection to the grant of thirty days, and exceptions will therefore be filed.

Bond was fixed at $100 for an appeal, which Breckinridge's counsel gave notice would be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Minor Accidents.

H. C. Weller, a painter, living at 3236 M street northwest, fell from a scaffold yesterday afternoon, seriously injuring his right knee. He was taken to the Emergency hospital.

Richard Thomas, a colored man, living at 1618 Fourth street northwest, fell from a cable car on Seventh street, near K, at 8 o'clock last night, and sustained painful injuries about the head and face. His injuries were treated at the Emergency hospital.

S. M. Runyan, the window-sash manufacturer, living at No. 2511 K street northwest, was thrown from his carriage on Maryland avenue southwest, about 8.30 o'clock last night, his horse becoming frightened at a passing train. He was taken to Emergency hospital where his right elbow was found to be fractured, besides several bruises about the body.

Annual Plank-Shad Dinner.

The Association of Fire Underwriters of the District of Columbia will give its annual plank-shad dinner at Marshall Hall on Friday next. The steamer Macalester will leave the Seventh street wharf at 2.30 p. m.

A Lamp Explosion.

At 10.40 o'clock last night fire broke out in the house of Officer John Hebrew, at No. 1253 H street northwest. It was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The flames were extinguished by Officer Brown, and no alarm was turned in. The loss is about $25.

Making Bad Worse.

A man reduced to desperation through his debts flung himself into the river. A kind-hearted individual rescued him and said: "You owe me your life."

The would-be suicide, heaving a sigh, "Here's a nice how d'ye-do—another debt!"—Tribune.

FOR A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Important Meeting at Typographical Temple This Afternoon.

The International Typographical Union committee, who have been actively at work since last September in endeavoring to impress upon Congress the advisability of establishing a telegraphic system in connection with the postal service, will hold a meeting at Typographical Temple this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at which it is expected that reports will be presented by the auxiliary committees selected from the membership of Columbia Union to canvass Senators and Members of Congress, and to secure, where possible, pledges of support for the postal telegraph bills now before the Post Office Committees of both Houses.

On Friday next, May 4, Chairman Henderson assures the International Typographical Union committee the hearings will begin before the House committee, and it is therefore important that not only the members of the state auxiliary committees, but also all others interested in the subject, should be present at the meeting this afternoon.

THE GLEESON-BEURY WEDDING.

A Swell Event in Washington Society Solemnized Last Wednesday.

On last Wednesday the residence of Dr. and Mrs. J. E. P. Gleeson was a scene of light and beauty, the occasion being the marriage of their daughter, Isabel Mercedes, to Mr. Thomas Christian Beury, of West Virginia. Stately palms, the graceful asparagus vine, and glowing La France roses, the bride's favorite flower, were used with exquisite effect in the decorations and the sweet strains of a string band filled the air.

Bishop Keane, director of the Catholic University, assisted by Fathers Foley, Maynedier, and Byrnes, performed the ceremony, which was rendered deeply impressive by his earnest manner and the pathos of his exquisite voice as he spoke the solemn words so full of import to the youthful pair. The young bride looked radiantly beautiful in her trailing robe of soft white satin and fairy-like veil that enfolded without concealing her rare loveliness, and the handsome, happy bridegroom was a fitting mate for her fair self. Mrs. Gleeson was handsomely gowned in black satin, with garniture of white lace, and received the guests with easy grace, being pleasantly assisted by Miss Blount, her sister, who wore heliotrope satin.

A number of the bride's sweet girl friends added a charm to the entertainment by their presence. Most noticeable among them was Miss Bena Smith, a dainty little beauty in flimy white gauze.

Among the distinguished people present were Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Beury, parents of the bridegroom; his uncle, Mr. W. S. Beury, who acted as best man; his sisters, the Misses Beury, and many other relatives and friends from West Virginia and Pennsylvania; Representative Branch, of North Carolina, a cousin of the bride; Senator Roach, of North Dakota; Judge Martin F. Morris and sister, and many representative Washington people whom one does not meet everywhere now. There was a tempting supper and a dazzling array of presents—cut glass, silver, bric-a-brac, laces, and jewels. The bridegroom's gift was pearls and diamonds, while his family sent a case of silver containing 150 pieces and two complete services of silver, beside many other costly and elegant things.

ENTERS A DEMURRER.

Ainsworth Withdraws Plea of Not Guilty and Probes His Indictment.

Col. Fred. C. Ainsworth, through his attorney, J. N. Morrison, yesterday withdrew the plea of not guilty made a few days ago, and filed a demurrer, reserving the right to add additional grounds. The demurrer contains twelve grounds.

It states that the indictment upon its face failed to show that the defendant had the power to do any of the things which it charges he omitted to do, or that the defendant had the power to prevent the doing of any of the things which it charged he suffered and permitted to be done.

That the indictment did not show that it was the legal duty to perform the duties which it charged he omitted to perform, or to prevent the doing of such duties.

That there was no legal notice of specified negligence in the indictment, yet it alleged that the performance of certain acts devolved upon the defendant without charging that he omitted to perform those acts.

That the indictment showed that a construction of a certain contract is necessary to determine the relation of the defendant to the work in question, or to determine whether any legal duty devolved upon the defendant concerning the work, and the indictment failed to set forth the whole of the contract.

That the indictment further showed that it was necessary to set forth all the provisions of the contract, and yet failed to do so.

That the indictment alleged that certain official duties devolved upon the defendant, and charged that he omitted to perform them, but did not specify what office the defendant held or what office those duties pertained to.

Finally, that the indictment upon its face failed to show that any act or omission of the defendant was the direct and immediate cause of the death of Frederick B. Loftus.

Lawyer Morrison said that Major Butterworth had left the city for a short time, but that upon his return would probably argue points in the indictment not already covered.

You have never had such an offer made you before. Read about it on the sixth page.

Presidential Nominations.

The President yesterday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

TREASURY—Robert I. Allworth, collector of customs, Cherrystone, Va.

TO BE AGENTS FOR THE INDIANS—James McLaughlin, of North Dakota, at Standing Rock agency in North Dakota; Daniel C. Govan, of Arkansas, at Puyallip agency in Washington.

INTERIOR—John S. M. Neill, surveyor general of Montana; Ahaz N. J. Crook, register of the land office at Guthrie, Okla.

POSTMASTERS—Edwin H. Page, Union City, Mich.; Richard S. Breece, Three Oaks, Mich.; Charles R. Johnson, Pentwater, Mich.; Charles T. Fletcher, Marshall, Mich.; William F. Stirling, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Milo Lewis, Greenville, Mich.; David Matteson, Middleville, Mich.; Joseph E. Saucier, Bay Saint Louis, Miss.

To Permit Railroad Pooling.

The bill permitting railroads to enter into agreements to pool their passenger and freight traffic was further considered by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce yesterday.

J. K. Cowan, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, who was heard upon a similar bill before the Senate committee, was present and gave his views.

Mr. Caldwell's Resignation.

Representative Caldwell, of Ohio, who was recently elected mayor of Cincinnati, yesterday forwarded his resignation as a member of the House from the Second Ohio district to Governor McKinley, the resignation to take effect May 4, the day on which he will be inducted into the office of mayor. Mr. Caldwell also sent a letter to Speaker Crisp officially notifying him of his resignation.

Statue of George Bancroft.

Representative Compton, of Maryland, has introduced in the House a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection upon the grounds of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis of a bronze statue of the late George Bancroft, the historian, formerly Secretary of the Navy and founder of the academy.

Have you read about the North and South on the sixth page of this paper? It will interest you.

For Printers.

Printing business is poor in England.

Job printing is good in Williamsport, Pa.

The Chicago Workman is a new labor weekly.

The Boston printers are still stirring up the arena.

The New York Sun has ordered fifteen machines.

Only one daily in Indianapolis—the Sun—is set by hand.

The Brooklyn Citizen is suffering from a severe dose of boycott.

A strike on the Boston Traveler for wages was satisfactorily settled in two hours.

The Chicago Dispatch contributed $500 to the western divisions of Coxey's army.

The Empire Show Printing Company, of Chicago, made an assignment last week.

The stereotypers' strike on the Boston Record was settled quickly and satisfactorily.

The deadly machine displaced twenty-one men on the New York World last week.

The delay in the confirmation of Mr. Benedict keeps the G. O. P. printers on the anxious seat.

The Williamsport, Pa., News, a co-operative paper, started by locked out printers, is doing finely.

The labor leaders of various national organizations will appear before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads May 4 to argue in behalf of governmental ownership and control of the telegraph.

Fine Shoes at Factory Prices.

Buying shoes of us places you in the same position as a shoe merchant, for we sell you at the same prices they have to pay at wholesale factory prices. Here are a few illustrations:

For Ladies.

$1 Oxfords, 50c.
$1.50 Oxfords and slippers, 87c.
250 pairs of ladies' fine button boots, different styles toe, regular prices, $3, $4 and $5, $1.68 and $1.98 a pair.

For Men.

One lot of Men's Shoes at 98c. per pair.
One lot of Men's Calf Shoes in lace and Congress, regular $2 and $2.25 grades, Only $1.48 pr.
250 pairs Men's Fine Calf Shoes, regular $3 and $3.50 styles, Only $1.98.
300 pairs Men's Fine Calf and Cordovan Bals and Congress, regular $4 and $5 styles, Only $2.48 pr.

For Boys.

One lot of Boys' Shoes, regular $1.50 quality. Only 98c pr.

For Misses.

300 pairs Misses' Fine Dongola Button Shoes, regular 75c. and $1 stock, Only 50c. pr.

Moore's Shoe Palace,

810 Seventh St.

DO YOU WEAR SHOES?

IF SO

Do they fit you? Do they wear well? Do they satisfy you?

IF NOT

Come and talk with us. We can please you on prices, fit, comfort, and wear.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING LIST:

Childs' Dongola hand-sewed spring heel shoe, 5 to 8 at 49c.

Childs' Red and Gray Slippers, worth $1.50 at 75c.

Misses' Red, Tan, and Gray Slippers, $1.75 value, at $1.00.

Ladies' White Kid Slippers in all styles, $1.50 value, at $1.00.

Ladies' Fine hand-sewed Black and Tan low shoes, in all styles, $1.25.

Boys' and Youths' solid leather shoes, $1.50 value, at 98c.

Boys' and Youths' Tan Shoes, latest Spring styles, $2.00, at $1.50.

Men's Russia hand-sewed, in all styles, $2.49.

Men's Black and Tan low shoes, $1.98.

The above list is only a few of the many bargains we are offering. Our line of Fine Men and Women Shoes, ranging in price from $3 to $5, are as equally cheap according to quality as the ones enumerated.

The Economy Shoe House,

706 Seventh St. N. W.

Gallery, Pit and Greenroom.

Two years ago Miss M. Florence Drake, the petite and pretty member of the "Wang" opera company, who assumes the role of Marie, was a pupil in Paris of the famous Madame Marchesi. A certain French nobleman had been very attentive to her, and, driven to extremes by the fair American's coldness, had even offered her his hand in marriage. In Paris to be in love with an actress is the ordinary thing. To offer her your heart is not uncommon, but you generally draw the line at the hand—when it represents matrimony. Despite this unusual honor, Miss Drake remained firm. She doesn't care much for French noblemen. The French nobleman, as, perhaps, a French nobleman might be expected to do, tried to take advantage of her ambition to secure an engagement at the Opera Comique. He went to her one day and said: "Madamoiselle, I have much influence at the Opera Comique