

The Washington Times
(EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR)
OWNED AND ISSUED BY
The Washington Times Company
TIMES BUILDING,
CORNER ELEVENTH AND E STREETS NORTHEAST.

The Washington Times
The People's Penny Paper.
DAILY CIRCULATION:
Sunday, June 17, 20,000
Monday, June 18, 20,046
Tuesday, June 19, 20,341
Wednesday, June 20, 19,439
Thursday, June 21, 19,878
Friday, June 22, 19,928
Saturday, June 23, 19,499
Total for first week, 138,916

FOR THE PAST WEEK:
Sunday, June 24, 20,743
Monday, June 25, 20,035
Tuesday, June 26, 19,831
Wednesday, June 27, 20,057
Thursday, June 28, 20,000
Friday, June 29, 20,022
Saturday, June 30, 19,995
Total, 140,683
Average, 20,007

The above statement of the circulation of The Times is published each day and is distributed to bona fide readers in the city of Washington and vicinity.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES COMPANY,
Per C. G. COX.

The Weather To-day.

Fertile District of Columbia and Maryland, generally fair and slightly warmer Tuesday, with shifting to west.

SUGAR TRUST LEGISLATION.

Senator Quay saved the sugar trust a reverse yesterday when his vote prevented the striking out of the one-eighth of a cent per pound duty on refined sugar.

Heretofore the trust has controlled sugar legislation in its own way, and notwithstanding the recent success it finally succeeded in forcing its schedule upon the Senate. The trust now relies on influencing the conference committee to retain the schedule as the Senate leaves it, and if successful the Democratic party will be compelled to shoulder a burden almost as shameful as that which disgraced the Republican party.

The sugar trust is an offspring of the McKinley law, for it was that measure that gave it strength, influence, and opportunity to plunder the public. The duty of half a cent per pound on refined sugar, with one-tenth of a cent per pound in addition to bounty-paying countries, gave the trust sixty cents per 100 pounds of refined sugar, and made it one of the wealthiest robber corporations in the country.

The Senate sugar tariff is about as satisfactory to the trust as the McKinley tariff, although to those not informed it may not seem so. The 40 per cent duty on raw sugars, together with the one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar, with one-tenth of a cent per pound against bounty-paying countries, really give a trust a protection of four-tenths of a cent per pound, against six-tenths of a cent per pound of the McKinley law, which will practically prohibit the importation of foreign refined sugars and give the trust control of our markets. Consumers know what this means to them.

Mr. Byron K. Holt has prepared a statement showing the effect of the sugar schedules of the McKinley law, the Senate bill, and the Wilson bill, respectively, in which he compares their value to the public, and has calculated the per cent. burden and tax for revenue purposes.

Per cent. revenue duty on actual imports:
McKinley law, .0017
Wilson bill, .0001
Senate bill, .39.59

Per cent. taxation on sugar used by the public:
McKinley law (including bounty), .28.66
Wilson bill, .0001
Senate bill, .47.

An examination of the above statement shows clearly that it is the duty of the conference committee to substitute the Wilson schedule and strike out all protection for the sugar trust. The public has never enjoyed the blessing of free sugar, although the McKinley law purported to place sugar on the free list. Restore the Wilson sugar schedule to the tariff bill and we will have free sugar in fact.

STRIKE STATEMENTS CORRECTED.
Nearly the entire daily press of the country is indulging themselves in a body of work which is at present engaged in an unselfish attempt to maintain the principles of just wages. Here are some of their statements. Answers are added.

"Railway men are maliciously maintaining this strike to try their own strength, when they are not concerned in the least." Indeed what sort of maliciousness is it when men sacrifice steady jobs to the maintenance of a living rate of wages for other men whom they have never seen, and between whom and themselves there is only the common bond of toil?

"The organization that started this trouble should be brought into court, charged with the results of the violence which it has incited." The American Railway Union has neither excited nor engendered violence, and has, on the contrary, continually discountenanced and discouraged it. The history of all great reform movements shows that leaders have been unable to completely control the freebooters and foragers on the flanks of the rank and file.

"Debs is an ignorant detour of the demagogue type." Eugene Debs was born in Terre Haute, Ind., worked there at his trade as a car painter, represented his district in the state legislature, nominated Daniel Voorhees for the United States Senate, returned to the ranks of railway laborers, and finally organized the American Railway Union. His history shows no traces of the ignorance, the demagoguery, or the dictatorship.

"Sick women and weak children are forced to wait at state stations until men at Pullman get a raise in wages." The men at Pullman don't want a raise in wages; they are after a restoration of the old wages. As a question of equity it may be inquired if the sick and hungry wives and feeble children of underpaid laboring men are not entitled to as much consideration as the well-to-do families who travel in Pullman cars, for the strikers are perfectly willing to move any other sort of railway vehicle.

It is extremely evident that many of our well-to-do gossips have never worked for Pullman or got into the clutches of his misappreciating agency.

FREE SPEECH IN THE CAPITOL.
It is a mistake to think that the Capitol steps were erected to be used by citizens to deliverations, and it is foolish undertaking to attempt to force the President of the Con-

missioners to allow their use for that purpose. No one would insist upon making the demand except a crank or somebody seeking notoriety.
Free speech is a thing not to be denied. It is a right to which all are entitled, a privilege accorded every good American citizen. But the person who attempts to invade private property, or to use the steps of a residence from which to make public utterances, would be denounced as either a crank or a fool.
The Capitol building is the stronghold of the nation, the citadel of our law-making power, and, except for presidential inaugurations, has seldom been used as a place for public assembly and speech-making. Although it belongs to the people and is free to every sane citizen, it was built for the purpose of law making and not for Fourth of July or any other public orating.

Free speech, as interpreted by the Constitution, does not license citizens to make idiots of themselves by claiming rights not beneficial to themselves or anyone else, nor does it mean that men may climb steps of buildings to proclaim their theories. It is a right to express opinions in a reasonable way, to make public utterances of reforms, of government, of religion, and other general questions. It is a right that will never be denied any sane person, nor can it be bridled, except in cases of mistaken notions of free speech.

Professor Tharin, the last applicant for permission to speak from the Capitol steps, is president of the People's Defensive Union, and has made a lifetime study of the right of free speech. While his object may be worthy and his action commendable from a humanitarian standpoint, his published letter to Major Moore looks like an attempt to obtain notoriety rather than a sincere effort to uplift the race. Free speech sometimes licenses lurid demagoguery as well as gives authority for independent and well-meaning utterances.

UNFORTUNATELY some of our labor leaders are not men who lead in laboring.
ESPECIALLY beware of green fruit. The fruit can't help being green, but perhaps you can.

Can it be that Mr. Dana's cat has gone mad this hot weather and bitten the income-tax essayist?

The racing meet is bringing it home forcibly to some of us that the mare makes the money go.

A GREAT many hot weather candidates, if they only knew it, might be congratulating themselves on how cold it will be on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in next November.

Some statesmen seem not satisfied with the common malady of wheels, but are rapidly convincing the country that they are equipped with twin screws.

The sugar trust is an offspring of the McKinley law, for it was that measure that gave it strength, influence, and opportunity to plunder the public. The duty of half a cent per pound on refined sugar, with one-tenth of a cent per pound in addition to bounty-paying countries, gave the trust sixty cents per 100 pounds of refined sugar, and made it one of the wealthiest robber corporations in the country.

The Senate sugar tariff is about as satisfactory to the trust as the McKinley tariff, although to those not informed it may not seem so. The 40 per cent duty on raw sugars, together with the one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar, with one-tenth of a cent per pound against bounty-paying countries, really give a trust a protection of four-tenths of a cent per pound, against six-tenths of a cent per pound of the McKinley law, which will practically prohibit the importation of foreign refined sugars and give the trust control of our markets. Consumers know what this means to them.

Mr. Byron K. Holt has prepared a statement showing the effect of the sugar schedules of the McKinley law, the Senate bill, and the Wilson bill, respectively, in which he compares their value to the public, and has calculated the per cent. burden and tax for revenue purposes.

Per cent. revenue duty on actual imports:
McKinley law, .0017
Wilson bill, .0001
Senate bill, .39.59

Per cent. taxation on sugar used by the public:
McKinley law (including bounty), .28.66
Wilson bill, .0001
Senate bill, .47.

An examination of the above statement shows clearly that it is the duty of the conference committee to substitute the Wilson schedule and strike out all protection for the sugar trust. The public has never enjoyed the blessing of free sugar, although the McKinley law purported to place sugar on the free list. Restore the Wilson sugar schedule to the tariff bill and we will have free sugar in fact.

STRIKE STATEMENTS CORRECTED.
Nearly the entire daily press of the country is indulging themselves in a body of work which is at present engaged in an unselfish attempt to maintain the principles of just wages. Here are some of their statements. Answers are added.

"Railway men are maliciously maintaining this strike to try their own strength, when they are not concerned in the least." Indeed what sort of maliciousness is it when men sacrifice steady jobs to the maintenance of a living rate of wages for other men whom they have never seen, and between whom and themselves there is only the common bond of toil?

"The organization that started this trouble should be brought into court, charged with the results of the violence which it has incited." The American Railway Union has neither excited nor engendered violence, and has, on the contrary, continually discountenanced and discouraged it. The history of all great reform movements shows that leaders have been unable to completely control the freebooters and foragers on the flanks of the rank and file.

"Debs is an ignorant detour of the demagogue type." Eugene Debs was born in Terre Haute, Ind., worked there at his trade as a car painter, represented his district in the state legislature, nominated Daniel Voorhees for the United States Senate, returned to the ranks of railway laborers, and finally organized the American Railway Union. His history shows no traces of the ignorance, the demagoguery, or the dictatorship.

"Sick women and weak children are forced to wait at state stations until men at Pullman get a raise in wages." The men at Pullman don't want a raise in wages; they are after a restoration of the old wages. As a question of equity it may be inquired if the sick and hungry wives and feeble children of underpaid laboring men are not entitled to as much consideration as the well-to-do families who travel in Pullman cars, for the strikers are perfectly willing to move any other sort of railway vehicle.

It is extremely evident that many of our well-to-do gossips have never worked for Pullman or got into the clutches of his misappreciating agency.

FREE SPEECH IN THE CAPITOL.
It is a mistake to think that the Capitol steps were erected to be used by citizens to deliverations, and it is foolish undertaking to attempt to force the President of the Con-

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, in discussing the great railway strike, which extends largely over his state, especially in the case of the Rock Island road, says that he favors compulsory government arbitration as the best means of disposing of such questions. The public have to be considered as well as the railroads and their employes, and at present they suffer more as a result of the strike than do the railroads and their employes. Mr. Hepburn added that these disorders were all to be classed together as an industrial ailment upon which the nation ought to be held in check in future by some other method than has been exhibited in the past.

A member of Congress who was discussing the lack of sociality in the conduct of Senate, the murderer of President Carnot, said yesterday that what struck him as one of the most peculiar characteristics of such disordered brains was that while they professed to do their acts of violence at the behest of the people, they were so much afraid of the people after the acts were committed.

Senator Mills has practically taken possession of the portico leading out of the Marble room, and may be found there almost any day for an hour or so cooling himself—and when the Finance Committee won't do what he wants it to, his temper. Probably Mr. Mills spent the hour or more on this portico every day for the past week.

Senator Lodge has come out in a shiny blue serge suit and a blue and white striped cravat, which altogether, excels in beauty any other outfit that was worn at legislative by Don Cameron.

Representative Caminetti, of California, is very much afraid that the strikes of the West, especially those on the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, will interfere with the heavy California fruit traffic at this time and cause large losses to the consignors. "This year our fruit crops are simply magnificent," said the California Congressman yesterday, "and we are in an especially good position to reap the advantage of the fact that in the East the crops are so poor."

"In certain parts of California," added Mr. Caminetti, "the strikes have been so completely tied up that the fruit has actually been called out of the old stages, which have laid aside a few years ago when railways were congested and goods were sent by stage coach days on the river route. Stockton and other places, boats have been called into requisition, and lines long ago discontinued have been temporarily revived. In fact, some people are getting work out of the strike, anyway."

Senator Hoar delivered the morning hour of the Senate yesterday by a plaint to his colleagues, telling how very badly he felt because he did not get his Boston morning and afternoon papers as early as he thought he ought to be. He then introduced a resolution calling the attention of the Postmaster General to the fact that senatorial mail was generally delayed in Boston.

Mr. Hoar said that he had been really become very sad when he related in particular the failure of his Boston paper to come in the morning mail, an event about as disagreeable to a Bostonian as the failure of coffee or his brown bread. If the Postmaster General cannot succeed in getting the Boston mail to him, he ought to be discharged.

"I have talked for three hours running on the stump," said Judge Cobb, of Alabama, the other day when I got up to talk a few minutes. Why that's demanded of a man in your town. The people want to hear the issues of the campaign discussed and thoroughly. "You wouldn't believe Senator Hanson was a long talker, would you? Well, he has often spoken two or three times a day for weeks and for even longer periods of time in North Carolina. We Southerners have to do a much harder sort of campaigning than is done in the North or West."

The life of a Congressman seeking re-election and re-election is not always a happy one. "I got a man appointed to a small \$100 post office," said a new Southern member yesterday, "and I find now to my disgust that I have many a dozen enemies out of men for whom I did not care a rap."

The people of Barrytown gave a public demonstration in honor of the return of William Astor Chandler, the explorer of the summer home of his family at that place.

The Emperor of Germany has a new gala carriage that is lighted by electricity and with the windows of glass. The carriage is also covered with little lamps. A woman traveler who saw King Behanzin, of Dahomey, recently, describes him as a good-looking man, 55 years old, with extremely white hair. He is almost unable to walk.

W. Clark Russell lives on the island of Tahiti. The house is large and inviting, and the view of the sea and the surrounding waves of the turbulent North sea.

Prof. James D. Dana, Yale's famous zoologist, who has just retired from active teaching because of old age, is a lean little man with physical and mental activities seemed marvelous to students. Notwithstanding his slight physique he has an impressive dignity of manner.

After being confined in the Senate and House, the bill reform should be sent to the country as soon as possible.—Philadelphia Times.

The Pullman car porter is not obliged to change his habits at present. He has always been a gentleman of leisure.—New York World.

King Harde will never be prime minister of England unless he recants what he has said of the young Duke of Kent.—Toledo Blade.

The American Union is a "No quarter" has a deeply significant ring. Mr. Pullman's dusky sleeping car porters.—Chicago Times.

Many of those excursion fatalities are due to the fact that the passengers as well as the boats are overloaded.—Buffalo Express.

Many a man denounces woman's frailty who couldn't be respectable without his wife.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

EXPLAINS ITSELF.
Mr. Ward McAllister, having remained in town for the races, left with his family on Friday for Newport, where he has again rented the Lyman cottage for the summer. Mr. McAllister will return to New York in a couple of weeks, and will sail on the Campana for England on Saturday, July 14. He will go to Coler to witness the trial of the man who shot the president in Richmond-Thames, and will make a series of visits from there, going later to a French water place for the benefit of his eyes.

Mr. McAllister will return to Newport on August 25, and will be in the city of New York to give the details of several of his trips to the continent, and will also speak from every piazza of disturbance and disorder. Respectfully, R. S. THAXBY.

Still Paying the Discharged Prisoners.
All persons who have been discharged from the Government Printing Office since May 7, 1894, whose names begin with the letter L to R, both inclusive (except those having leave of absence to their credit which was granted before July 1, 1893), will be paid Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m.

House Takes a Recess.
On motion of Mr. Catchings, it was decided yesterday that the House should take a recess over today and the Fourth of July.

THE PYTHIANS

Citizens' Committee Discusses the Question of Flooding Them.
BOOMING THE BIG CONCLAVE
Gratifying Reports of Progress from Sub-committees—Proposals for Furnishing Music—Soliciting Subscriptions—Time for Work Is Short—Other Matters Pertinent.

Reports of progress were received from all but two subcommittees of the Knights of Pythias citizens' committee at a regular meeting of the latter committee, held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Warden building. The two not heard from have not yet been formed, but probably will be at work in two or three days. Proposals for furnishing music were also received and other important business transacted.

Three subcommittees, Messrs. Chapin Brown, T. G. Alvord, Jr., George E. Emmons, Richard Goodhart, Heilbig, Archibald Greenless, Smith, Samuel Ross, John Mitchell, A. R. Medford, John Joy, Deussen, Yost, F. H. Clarke, Lawrence Gardner, Duncan S. Walker, Frank Donnelly and F. W. Hershey.

During the reading of the minutes of Thursday's meeting Mr. Emmons said all the committees had reported but the committee on escort of which George Herbert Ordway is chairman. The general is at present out of the city, but will return in a few days. This committee will be formed.

Mr. Emmons also referred to a letter which he had received Saturday from Gen. Carnahan, stating the number of uniformed knights who go into camp every year. He had read a telegram received Sunday night giving the estimates up to yesterday afternoon as 14,110.

Mr. Goodhart desired to know whether the citizens' committee intended flooring the tents. He said Gen. Carnahan had so informed the knights who intended visiting the city, which takes place at high noon to be held at the Soldiers' Home, which he wanted to know where the responsibility would rest.

Mr. Medford said the executive committee had sent out a circular promising floored tents, and said if the citizens' committee would not have floors notice to that effect should be given.

Mr. Edson said he was opposed in these hard times, to an expenditure of \$5,000 for flooring the tents, which would be a heavy burden without floors. The Knights of Pythias were formed on the same plan as the army, and he thought it was the intention of those who go into camp every year to have tents and privies, if there were any, as soldiers in the regular army. It would be a credit upon them and the order if they would have tents and privies, which are not used in the regular army or militia.

Mr. Goodhart said he spoke of this fact at the meeting of the committee, and that it would not be overlooked in the future.

Lawrence Gardner, chairman of the committee of camp and grounds, suggested that the committee should have a beautiful tent, and that committee had just recently been formed and would make a report at the next citizens' committee meeting. Mr. Gardner's suggestion was adopted.

In continuing his remarks, Mr. Gardner said he desired to call attention to the last clause in Gen. Carnahan's letter to Secretary Goodhart, which was to the effect that he would send them out in his orders and also communicate with them in regard to the matter.

If this was carried into effect it would cause the committee endless trouble and confusion. Gen. Carnahan's letter, which was adopted, stated that the committee should have tents and privies, which are not used in the regular army or militia.

Mr. Heilbig, chairman of the music committee, reported that estimates for furnishing music for two days had been received. The committee had been offered to play for \$240, while the United States Marine Band, forty-seven men, wanted \$418. Mr. Heilbig said he would like to see the committee take action on this matter immediately.

WITHOUT COST TO THE KNIGHTS.
Chapin Brown thought the question had better be postponed until the next meeting. If either of these government bands was detailed by the War Department to play on either of those days it would be without cost to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Brown's suggestion was adopted.

In reporting the work of the public committee Chairman Mitchell said he had reported to the committee on the names of those who expect to come to the city, so that he might communicate with them regarding the transportation of baggage to the Soldiers' Home, and that the names would be furnished as soon as possible.

In the absence of F. B. Noyes, chairman of the finance committee, Chapin Brown reported that the committee had been organized and the members had begun working and soliciting subscriptions. They were all going to work for the best interests of the city.

Mr. Heilbig, chairman of the transportation committee, asked that George M. Bond, city passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Potomac, be made a member of his committee, which request was granted. Mr. Heilbig reported that he had received communications from the committee on the names of those who expect to come to the city, so that he might communicate with them regarding the transportation of baggage to the Soldiers' Home, and that the names would be furnished as soon as possible.

In the absence of F. B. Noyes, chairman of the finance committee, Chapin Brown reported that the committee had been organized and the members had begun working and soliciting subscriptions. They were all going to work for the best interests of the city.

Mr. Heilbig, chairman of the music committee, reported that estimates for furnishing music for two days had been received. The committee had been offered to play for \$240, while the United States Marine Band, forty-seven men, wanted \$418. Mr. Heilbig said he would like to see the committee take action on this matter immediately.

WITHOUT COST TO THE KNIGHTS.
Chapin Brown thought the question had better be postponed until the next meeting. If either of these government bands was detailed by the War Department to play on either of those days it would be without cost to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Brown's suggestion was adopted.

In reporting the work of the public committee Chairman Mitchell said he had reported to the committee on the names of those who expect to come to the city, so that he might communicate with them regarding the transportation of baggage to the Soldiers' Home, and that the names would be furnished as soon as possible.

In the absence of F. B. Noyes, chairman of the finance committee, Chapin Brown reported that the committee had been organized and the members had begun working and soliciting subscriptions. They were all going to work for the best interests of the city.

Mr. Heilbig, chairman of the music committee, reported that estimates for furnishing music for two days had been received. The committee had been offered to play for \$240, while the United States Marine Band, forty-seven men, wanted \$418. Mr. Heilbig said he would like to see the committee take action on this matter immediately.

WITHOUT COST TO THE KNIGHTS.
Chapin Brown thought the question had better be postponed until the next meeting. If either of these government bands was detailed by the War Department to play on either of those days it would be without cost to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Brown's suggestion was adopted.

In reporting the work of the public committee Chairman Mitchell said he had reported to the committee on the names of those who expect to come to the city, so that he might communicate with them regarding the transportation of baggage to the Soldiers' Home, and that the names would be furnished as soon as possible.

In the absence of F. B. Noyes, chairman of the finance committee, Chapin Brown reported that the committee had been organized and the members had begun working and soliciting subscriptions. They were all going to work for the best interests of the city.

Mr. Heilbig, chairman of the music committee, reported that estimates for furnishing music for two days had been received. The committee had been offered to play for \$240, while the United States Marine Band, forty-seven men, wanted \$418. Mr. Heilbig said he would like to see the committee take action on this matter immediately.

WITHOUT COST TO THE KNIGHTS.
Chapin Brown thought the question had better be postponed until the next meeting. If either of these government bands was detailed by the War Department to play on either of those days it would be without cost to the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Brown's suggestion was adopted.

In reporting the work of the public committee Chairman Mitchell said he had reported to the committee on the names of those who expect to come to the city, so that he might communicate with them regarding the transportation of baggage to the Soldiers' Home, and that the names would be furnished as soon as possible.

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

Washington's verdict was pronounced last night enthusiastically in favor of the "Mid-summer show" at Alhambra. There has been no night before this season when a larger or better pleased audience filled the theater. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

There are two black face comedians this week, Monroe and Mack, both consummate artists of the wide smile and the picturesque joke.

Miss Bryton has sung her clever songs and exhibited her natty figure in male attire before here, but she was recalled several times. The "show" furnishes a variety of amusement of the like of which the ladies have never before enjoyed and which the gentlemen have never enjoyed and such refined surroundings.

There were as many ladies as gentlemen in the audience, and every one was pleased. The variety performance is strictly the proper thing from now on Washington.

ON THE EVE OF THE CRISIS.

Continued from First Page.
intense as at Los Angeles. General Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific, is here endeavoring to break the blockade. He is aided by United States Marshal Baldwin and a strong force of deputies, but their every effort is combated by a force of 3,000 strikers, who stand about the freight yards.

ALL OF DEBTOUR'S ROARS STRIKE.
DETROIT, Mich., July 2.—At a meeting of 600 members of the A. R. U. and other railway employes to-night it was unanimously decided to inaugurate a strike on all railroads in the city. The order will take effect on the Wednesday, July 5, a. m., on the other roads at noon to-morrow.

ITS EFFECT IN THE EAST.
Prices of Provisions Going Up as a Result of the Strike.
NEW YORK, July 2.—A prolongation of the railway strike in the West means a fresh meat famine for New York and the cluster of big towns around the metropolis.

The effect has already been felt in the sharp advance in the price of meats, but up to this hour the consumer has not been confronted with the full force of the stringency. A retail dealer is the present sufferer, although even he has been compelled to add something to what has been considered the standard price of this product. Everything depends upon the duration of the strike.

STRAINS, N. Y., July 2.—The first effects of the great railroad strike were made apparent in this city to-day when the price of beef, wholesale, retail and dressed, advanced two cents a pound on account of reduced shipments from the West.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Philadelphia is threatened with a meat famine. It was stated yesterday by shippers and wholesalers that if the present blockade of freight on western lines continues prices of meat will be sky-high, with the supply practically exhausted. The ruling price for boxes of cattle at the slaughter house is now \$5.00 a cwt. and a week ago sold for \$3.50 cents. Prime cuts worth 18 cents last week now sell for 16, with prospect of a further advance. Veal and business meat's look better, but not rapidly, although the former has