

The Washington Times

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The Washington Times The People's Penny Paper.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Total for first week.

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The above statement of the circulation of The Times is absolutely correct, and the number of papers published each day was distributed to bona fide readers in the city of Washington and vicinity.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at the Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner.

The Weather to-day. District of Columbia, generally fair; no change in temperature; southerly shifting to westerly winds.

ARE WE SURRENDERING OUR BOASTED RIGHTS?

The evident intention of President Cleveland and his advisers to take the suppression of the Debs strike out of the hands of local authorities marks a departure from Democratic principles and gives reason to fear that we are fast approaching Bellingham.

Almost the entire trade of the United States is controlled by trusts. Our great railroad systems are managed by a board of control, Congress can hardly resist the inclination to centralize power by departing from the principles of local government.

Under such a condition the United States will soon lose its proud place in the world. No resolution form of government can long exist and prosper if people unless the individual liberties of each person are zealously guarded and the right of local government protected from invasion.

The strength, glory and prestige of a republic form of government lies in the freedom of its people, their right of free speech, their liberty to act independently, their power to worship, vote and govern themselves in accordance with their convictions.

Centralization of power means a surrender of that privilege, and the masses of this country have gradually come to the realization of that surrender.

It was no intention of "interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace" of Chicago, who were Federal soldiers sent then at all?

The first remedy has been discussed and conceded to be necessary. Political convulsions of all parties recognized it, and business men generally believe that an international system of bimetallic coinage would be beneficial.

The second proposition is unfair, because it deprives wage-earners of the power to organize and successfully resist reductions of wages.

Unfortunately, in strikes of any consequence, conditions render acts of violence, violations of law, destruction of property and a loss between the authorities and strikers almost unavoidable.

The Populists of the Nineteenth Illinois district have nominated Rev. H. M. Brooks, of Edgar county, for Congress.

for violations of the law without also holding employers to a strict interpretation of justice in their dealings with wage-earners.

The Times hopes that other propositions to prevent the frequency of strikes will be submitted. Bimetallic coinage by international agreement would largely aid in rendering them unnecessary because of better times, but such a plan is at present impossible.

To make labor organizations responsible for the acts of frenzied men would be unjust unless employers were compelled to deal justly with wage-earners; therefore, that proposition is objectionable.

Try again; perhaps a way will be found. A NEW USE FOR HITHERTO VALUELESS LAWS.

It is notoriously a fact that both the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws are failures for the purposes intended, although the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Attorney General have repeatedly attempted to prosecute flagrant violations.

Never before was there such a travesty on justice. For years railroad corporations have repeatedly violated, resisted, and defied the interstate commerce law, and never in the history of the nation has there been a law successfully prosecuted.

The administration may not be in sympathy with corporations, and is only desirous of protecting and preventing the stoppage of trade and commerce, but there was no need of ordering out Federal soldiers, nor of instructing Federal attorneys to prosecute until state and local authorities had either refused to act or were incapable of controlling the strike.

It is apparently decided to send Coxey to Congress the people of his district are about to execute a terrible revenge. CERTAIN political skyrockets recently touched off will be dropped with heavy thuds after awhile.

The American Railway Union has at least temporarily abolished the sleeping-car snorer. The same strike that stops the wheels of traffic starts up the wheels of the wheels.

New York police are investigating a bomb mystery. The "peace at Bluefields" dispatch is as frequent as the European war rumor.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKENRIDGE might introduce the knife dance in his campaign. It appears that Col. Conger's fireworks went off too soon.

"KINDLY abstain on your own side," Governor Allgell. The Debs strike is longer than the Debs name.

PERTINENT PERSONALS. Col. T. H. Anderson, ex-minister to Bolivia, and family, are summering in the Adirondacks.

Mr. B. C. Spence, vice president of the W. & A. C. R. railway, has gone to Chicago for a few days on business. Mr. W. Wilson, wife of Capt. W. G. Wilson, deputy attorney general, is spending the summer at Asbury Park, N. J.

Mr. Fred. Nussey, the social "F. D. M." of the Chicago Democratic caucus, is recovering his strength and old time vigor at his home in Rutland, Vt.

Col. Coates Kinney, of Xenia, O., the well-known newspaper man and poet, author of the famous poem, "Hail to the Hero," has gone into all the school books of the country, is in the city of Col. R. H. Denny, ex-member of Congress.

General Passenger Agent H. W. Fuller, is resting peacefully at his home, No. 1747 P street northwest, after the accident on the C. & O. R. R., at Hamilton, Va. The physicians give hopes that they can save both legs from amputation.

Mr. Fuller's wife is with him and the prospects for a full recovery are bright. Prominent Arrivals. P. Bonnett, mayor of Elizabeth, N. J., is registered at the Normandie.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine, who was the Republican chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has not a very high idea of the expediency of government action in the erection of public buildings.

"When we decided on the location of the post office building on Pennsylvania avenue," said he yesterday, "Mr. Windom, the Secretary of the Treasury, was very much afraid that the price for which the land was offered by the owners, \$10,000 a foot, I think, was excessive, and he therefore insisted on having the property condemned."

It was done, and the government had to pay \$12,100, or thereabouts, per square foot. Of course Mr. Windom was very much displeased. I believe when the government wants a site it ought to buy it like other people, always being careful that the price is not excessive, but it is often thought to be when it is not.

"When Mr. Boutelle, of my state, came back from Chicago last year," continued Mr. Milliken, "we had a talk about the short time required for the preparation of the grounds and the construction of the collection of buildings, one of which, the Liberal Arts building, was large enough to put all the public buildings of Washington in the Capitol building, and then shake them around like nutmegs in a box. I asked Boutelle how long, in his opinion, it would have taken the United States government to have selected the site and gotten those buildings up which Chicago had accomplished in about a year. He replied that, proceeding in the usual way, he thought it would have taken about two years, but that if they would probably have gotten two-thirds through by the present time."

The District of Columbia Committee held no meeting yesterday on account of the continued absence from town of a number of its members. It will do so to-day, however, and a report will be made on the bonds for sewer extension is then expected.

"I want to get away just as soon as I can. I think it is terrible a calamity," said Mr. Groves, of Ohio, who was asked yesterday how soon Congress would adjourn. "I don't think Congress cares to do anything more than get through with the tariff and the appropriation bill this summer," he added. "By the time we get away we shall have been here for nearly a year. It is getting tiresome, and I'm added, as it is time to get out of the blank for the last month's pay, 'mighty expensive.'"

Speaker Crisp said yesterday that no action had yet been taken by the Rules Committee toward setting aside a day for the consideration of the bill providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. It is understood, however, that this bill is certainly to come up, as it is one of those introduced by the Speaker in discussing proposed legislation, which it was expected to dispose of this session. It is said that the bill will command enough strength in the House to be passed, and that it will be strangled when it reaches senatorial shores.

"Pickler, of North Dakota," said an unfriendly congressional critic yesterday, "uses his voice as a child would a rattle. He has found out that he can make noise, and appears as delighted at the discovery as a four-year-old would with a toy. And he doesn't use it much more discreetly either."

Mr. Reed has come out with a new addition to his toilet in the shape of a nice pin. It is perfect in shade, fashionable in design, and has made a number of his colleagues very envious.

Probably the first appropriation bill to be taken up in the Senate will be the pension bill. This was not the first to be reported and placed upon the calendar, but it is understood that Senator Cockrell thinks it can be gotten out of the way quite expeditiously and it will set a good example for speed in the consideration of succeeding appropriation bills.

It is probable that the session of the Senate to-day will be exceedingly brief, and that an adjournment will be taken over until Monday. It is unlikely that a quorum will be present, and most Senators are too tired to be willing to sit in their seats again without more complete rest.

While the Hon. Marriott Brosius, of Pennsylvania, the Jupiter Tonans of the House, was delivering one of his impassioned orations yesterday, Marcus Aurelius Smith came rushing into the lobby. "Five dollars to any man who will come to my chamber and ask Marriott, 'Will-the-one-to-me-moment,'" in this way, Mr. Smith took up the Pennsylvania's case, and pronounced in an artful way that he made his auditors fairly dizzy. They then added sorrowfully: "No use; I'm afraid I have been refused by eight men already."

The members of the Senate Finance Committee are making the most of their first brief respite after six months of uninterrupted work, during part of which the thermometer climbed up to one hundred. Senators Harris and Voorhees have each hired a phaeton and are driving about town in a most leisurely way as a means of relaxation and amusement. Voorhees has a coachman and a fairly good horse. Harris does his own driving, and has a good, old-fashioned mare that dislikes the cable cars and prefers the side streets. The Tennessee staff still clings tenaciously to his soft felt hat.

The House of Representatives is not pleased with the new electric fans put into the chamber by the architect of the Capitol at the request of the House. They made so much noise yesterday that Messrs. Reed, Cannon and others who tried to talk and were so dropped by the whizzing asked to have them stopped.

At first the Speaker took it as a joke, but the members seemed to be really annoyed. So soon Mr. Cannon's suggestion that "they were certainly not the machinery of the House," they were stopped.

There are a number of indefinite rumors at the Capitol that Senator Hill is to be "read out of the Democratic party" by excluding him from the caucus of the party in the future. Another story is that Senator Blackburn will engineer a caucus resolution against him.

Not much evidence, however, is given to the report, for with the present marked differences between certain elements of the party adherence to a crowd would inevitably split it beyond recognition.

Coupled with this story of Democratic dissipation comes, another in which Caffery and Blanchard are to be victims of a "boy-bout" in the conference, and that they are to be further placated, all of which is interesting, but not probable.

In the House yesterday Representative Turner, of Georgia, rose to a question of privilege, and at once stated that the remarks quoted as from him in a local paper yesterday that in a speech in Georgia he had declared that the Senate bill was the same as the Wilson bill was untrue, and that he had said just the contrary. His remarks were loudly applauded.

DECIDED TO MAKE A REPORT

Senate Ford Theater Committee Reaches a Conclusion. \$5,000 FOR EACH VICTIM'S LIFE.

Injury Cases Will Not Be the Subject of Action at Present—Members of the Survivors' Association Approve the Course—Widows and Orphans Now Without Support.

Senator Manderson, chairman of the special committee on the Ford's theater disaster, said yesterday he had decided to make a report to the Senate to-day giving \$5,000 each to the families of those persons killed in the collapse. He also reported that the injury cases would not be reported at present, as the death cases demanded immediate attention.

This action on the part of the Senator meets with the hearty approval of the members of the Ford's Theater Survivors' Association. They think it proper that the death cases should be first disposed of, as in most of these cases the widows and orphans are now without support.

Homer L. Harlan, secretary of the Survivors' Association, in speaking to a Times reporter on this subject last night, said he was gratified to know that action had at last been taken. He thought the death cases should be taken up first, because most of those injured were able to support their families and could afford to wait for a settlement of their claims. In his opinion \$5,000 was a small sum for the United States government to pay the widows and orphans, but they had better be given this amount than nothing.

W. H. Thompson, who was caught in the falling theater and crippled for life, was glad that the widows and orphans would at last receive what they deserved. He, too, thought the death cases were entitled to first consideration by the gentleman quoted above, and he declined to say whether he thought it too large or not large enough.

Record and chief of division in the Ford's theater disaster, was a sufficient amount. This would sustain the several families for some time, at least until they were able to get Congressmen, who would be able to support their families without outside help.

SOCIAL DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

Madame Patonoff left yesterday with her mother, Mrs. Elverson, of Philadelphia, for a stay at Cape May. The ambassador finds it necessary to remain in the city until Congress adjourns, after which he expects to make a flying visit to Europe with his bride.

Mr. Lewis G. Stevenson and bride have recently returned from their wedding trip to Europe. After an absence of 11 years from her native land, Lady Randolph Churchill has once more set foot on American soil. Lady Churchill was formerly Jenny Jerome, a leading belle of New York city. With her husband she will spend a time at Newport, and later go to San Francisco, thence to Japan.

Judge E. D. White and Miss Sue White have returned from their visit to New Orleans. Judge White was tendered a banquet by his New Orleans friends, and his visit was a continuous ovation.

Rev. J. E. Fout and Miss Jennie Harbison Spies were married on Tuesday at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1713 North Capitol street. No invitations were issued, and the ceremony was attended by a number of many beautiful presents. A reception was tendered them at Mayville, Va., where they will spend a few weeks before returning to their church duties, to which they both give untiring labor.

Major Cushing, recently relieved of duty at Fort Riley, is now at 1029 Connecticut avenue. The major and Mrs. Cushing expect to take a house here next fall.

Mrs. Philip Mauro has leased for the season Senator Blackburn's cottage at Ocean City, Md. Mrs. Gufus Choate is visiting Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Goddard, of Falls Church.

Miss Marie Schiller will leave the city Monday for Lenox to visit Mrs. Westinghouse for several weeks. Later she will go to Cape May for the season.

Representative Stallings and his wife left the city yesterday for their home in Alabama. Mrs. A. V. S. Lindsey and daughter, of Nashville, Tenn., are now at Canonville, R. I., where they will sojourn the rest of the summer.

The wife and daughter of Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, are at the Atlantic Hotel, Ocean City. Col. James B. Stanley, president of the Alabama Press Association, is in the city, en route for Asbury Park to attend a meeting of the National Press Association. Col. Stanley is prominent in journalistic circles and has many friends in this city.

Mrs. Celeste Bruff Nichols will leave Monday for Hamilton, London county, Va., for her summer recreation. Miss May Lawrence and Mr. William A. Smith will spend the summer amid the same environments, and will continue their art studies under the direction of Mrs. Nichols.

A party of young people of Capitol Hill, known as the Capitol Hill Pleasure Club, celebrated the Fourth by giving a bus party to Forest Glen, Md. The bus met the club at the residence of Miss M. Eisinger, No. 26 Fifth street northeast, at 6 o'clock. On the way toward the Glen trolleys were soured, and the members of the club were taken to the trolley, and resting for a few hours, a most delicious and inviting dinner was prepared by the ladies, who, with their good taste, had everything new and in abundance. During the afternoon the gentlemen played a game of bill, and those that could not play went strolling with the ladies in the woods, and the refreshment and enjoyed themselves. In the evening Mr. U. S. G. Hoover gave a grand display of fireworks, which was enjoyed by the club as well as a corollary to the inhabitants of the city. At a late hour the club returned singing old familiar airs and popular songs, which helped to break the spell of the night. Every member spent a pleasant day and all are delighted over the success of their first bus party. The members present were: Miss Beatrice Eisinger, Mrs. M. Eisinger, Miss Owen, Rosa West, Maggie Owen, Marie Eisinger, Liza West, Lena Phillips, Mollie Kern, and Messrs. Ed. Spittler, Charles Burke, Frank Burke, Frank Wheeler, George Taylor, Alfred Chisell, Frank Chisell, George Burke, John Bowers and U. S. G. Hoover.

THEY ARE BOUND TO WIN.

Washington Soldier Boys in Competitive Drill With Some of the Crack Companies of the Country.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—There was an immense attendance at the interstate drill to-day, six companies drilled in competition. They were: The National Penitentiaries; the Emmet Guards, of Washington; the National Penitentiaries; the Emmet Guards, of Kansas City; Louisiana Greys, of New Orleans; Bush Zouaves, of St. Louis; and the Governor's Guards, of Austin, Texas.

A heavy rain fell while the Louisiana Greys were on the drill grounds. IT WAS LOBBIED TO DEATH.

Conflicting Interests Killed the Printing Office Bill. MOST SITES WERE UNSUITABLE.

Members of Congress Admit the Necessity for a New Building, but Declare They Don't Want to Arbitrate on the Claims of Different Real Estate Dealers.

Overmuch lobbying has practically killed the bill for a new government printing office. It may not be a pleasant fact to admit, and it may be extensively denied, but it is nevertheless true. So many sites have been discussed, and so many urged at a price beyond what they were worth, that Congress has become disgusted and turned a deaf ear to all propositions.

A member of the House Committee on Buildings and Grounds, who was unwilling to have his name given, admitted yesterday that the above statement represented the truth.

"You cannot expect the House to take any interest in proposals which involve the government in buying undesirable pieces of land, and those at an exorbitant price," he said yesterday when questioned about the probability of securing a new Government Printing House this session. "Those advocating certain lots have been more insistent than usual, and it is impossible to get Congressmen, who believe that the government ought to select a proper piece of land and then acquire it, to listen to proposals which are certainly injurious to the government. I do not say there has been any corruption. I do not believe that there has been any in the committee, but I have been visited repeatedly and argued with by a number of lobbyists interested in advocating certain land, and in one case by the owner himself. The government cannot be a party to such schemes. A private individual might buy land from a friend at a little higher price if he disliked the owner of the other piece. That ought not to apply in government relations."

This sentiment found expression in several other quarters, and although there was a general unwillingness to admit it in plain words as to the objection of lobbyists, the arguments amounted to the same thing.

THE STATEMENT IS MADE FURTHER THAT WHILE THE HOUSE INSTRUCTED THE COMMITTEE TO SELECT A PUBLIC RESERVATION FOR THE SITE, IT DID NOT MAKE THE RECOMMENDATION BECAUSE IT FAVORED IT, BUT SIMPLY BECAUSE THAT URGING SUCH A RESERVATION OBJECTED TO THE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE OF AN UNDESIRABLE PLOT AT WHAT WAS BELIEVED TO BE AN EXCESSIVE PRICE. The insistence that if any private plots are used they shall be limited to certain ones known has determined the obstructionists to absolutely block any such proposition.

It was noted as a further argument that the constituents of some of the Congressmen know perfectly well that the government owns reservations in this city, and thought it would rather pay the extra money for unsuitable and really inconvenient lots they would think the public reservations or some part of them should be used; but it was pointed out that the government has no right to use the land for its own purposes, which is the real name means that there has been overmuch lobbying.

Mr. Milliken, a member of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, said yesterday that there was no doubt of the undesirability of the lots proposed by the lobbyists, and the completion of wrongdoing. He did not deny that the lobbyists had been in evidence.

Mr. Abbott, of Texas, another member of the committee, said that the government has no right to use the land for its own purposes, and that Congress has no interest in the matter of a government printing house one way or the other. There was no consensus of opinion on the subject, so far as the interest is concerned, and every member of Congress questioned admitted the need for a government printing house and its prompt construction.

THE ARMOY SQUARE SITE. Mr. Bretz, also a member of the committee, believes his bill, which provides for a site near Sixth and B on the Armoys square reservation, ought to prove acceptable. Other members of the committee do not think so, and one said there was no more property in putting a great factory in the city, and that Washington town to plant one in Boston Common or in Central Park in New York, and he added that the House did not want that done, nor the construction of a printing house.

Mr. Bankhead, the chairman of the committee, does not return from Alabama soon, he will take the responsibility, as the author of the bill, of seeing the Speaker today to have a day appointed for its consideration. He says that he is unwilling to run the risk of a veto by the President. A more practicable scheme, inasmuch as it was worked to secure reselection of a site for the new city post office, and succeeded after seven years delay, is to re-locate the post office in the city of Washington, and the settlement of the question by them.

It is said positively that Senator Vest, the chairman of the Senate committee, is in favor of this plan. It was stated yesterday that if that course was not taken, Mr. Vest would propose the condemnation of land adjacent to the present building and an addition to that structure, as a "rider" to one of the appropriations bills, probably that for the District of Columbia.

At any rate, there are some men who have planned to put the bill through, if possible, this session. PUSHING IT TO COMPLETION.

Gen. Angus Appears at the Capitol in Behalf of the Canal. Gen. Felix Angus, of Baltimore, was at the Capitol yesterday in the interest of the proposed Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

Gen. Angus is chairman of a committee of prominent business men who have taken this project in hand, and who hope to push it to completion.

CONCERNS OF THE DISTRICT

Assessor Trimble's Views on the Re-numbering of Squares. COLUMBIA RAILWAY QUESTION.

District Attorney Thomas' Opinion—First-class Cars Cannot Be Required by the Commissioners—No Police for Duty in Takoma Park—Well to Be Cleared.

The question of re-numbering the squares in the District in conformity with the plan of extension of streets is now under consideration by the Commissioners. In reference to Senate bill 2035, to renumber the entire District, Assessor Trimble has submitted his views thereon to the Commissioners.

"I have the honor to state that the city of Washington is now numbered by squares, and any change in these numbers would produce great confusion, but some feasible plan to continue the numbering and against increasing the number of streets until the whole limit of the city is embraced."

The Senate passed May 12, 1894, a joint resolution requiring the Columbia Railway Company to equip its road with first-class cars. Representative John T. Heard sent a letter to the Commissioners asking them what power they had to compel the company to comply with the resolution, and what steps should be taken by the Commissioners to the attorney for the District for an opinion.

In reply, the attorney states that the road was chartered by the act of March 24, 1870, and that the company is to equip its lines with first-class cars and all the necessary improvements. No remedy is provided, however, for the failure of the company to perform its duty.

The passage of the resolution would not, he states, materially improve the situation, since it merely directs the Commissioners to carry out section 10 of the charter. He thinks that Congress should compel the company to comply within a limited time to comply with the terms of its charter relative to first-class cars with modern improvements, and in the event of its failure to do so to forfeit or repeal its charter.

"The charter of this company," he says, "having been approved during the lifetime of the late President Grant, and the fact that it would be his last act, it is believed that the bill will be present in large numbers, especially after the extension of the bonded territory has been completed. Those trying to influence the bill are growing.

Every effort was made in the Government Printing Office to have the bill completed yesterday, and the result reflects great credit on this department of our government. Six copies were printed of the bill, but more will be struck off as soon as the House directs it.

The number of amendments (63) is extraordinary. The McKinley bill only contained 47. In the committee room a number of members had gathered, including Messrs. Wilson, Representatives Turner, Byrum, Tarsney and others. Mr. Coakley, wired J. W. Wilson, of West Virginia, who has been by the side of his wife, announced at once that a meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means would take place on Monday. In the meantime the bill will wait on the speaker's table for the usual day, and then the progress as outlined in these columns will be rapidly proceeded with.

When the tariff bill was conveyed to the House yesterday morning by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Cox, a round of applause followed on the Democratic side. Mr. Wilson, who has just come on from West Virginia, where he has been by the side of his wife, announced at once that a meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means would take place on Monday. In the meantime the bill will wait on the speaker's table for the usual day, and then the progress as outlined in these columns will be rapidly proceeded with.

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MAD ON HIS ENGINE.

Engineer Paul Attacked with Hydrophobia While at His Post of Duty. AZON, Ill., July 5.—Last evening, as the Kansas City express going south was below East Alton, Engineer Robert Paul was observed by his fireman to be frothing at the mouth, and he soon commenced larking like a dog. Realizing that his superior had gone mad, the fireman stopped the engine and threw himself upon Paul, at the same time calling loudly for help. This soon came in the person of the conductor and brakeman, and Paul was bound hand and foot, the fireman running the train into Venice, where Paul lives, and kept him over to the authorities. Some time ago Paul was bitten by a dog, but paid no attention to the matter, and this is thought to be the result.

HOUSE HELD OUT ITS HANDS

Democratic Members Warmly Receive the Tariff Bill. MR. WILSON AGAIN AT THE HELM.

Those Trying to Influence the Bill Hated the Ways and Means Committee Room. House Confers Not Yet Announced. Cooper's Bill to Tax Greenbacks.

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The number of amendments (63) is extraordinary. The McKinley bill only contained 47. In the committee room a number of members had gathered, including Messrs. Wilson, Representatives Turner, Byrum, Tarsney and others. Mr. Coakley, wired J. W. Wilson, of West Virginia, who has been by the side of his wife, announced at once that a meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means would take place on Monday. In the meantime the bill will wait on the speaker's table for the usual day, and then the progress as outlined in these columns will be rapidly proceeded with.

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