The Washington Times

(EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR)

OWNED AND ISSUED BY

The Washington Times Company

TIMES BUILDING,

CORNER ELEVENTH AND E STREETS NORTHWEST.

BUSINESS OFFICE, 431 ELEVENTH STREET N. W.

Telephone—Editorial Rooms, 337-2.

Business Office, 337-2.

Price, Daily Edition..... One Cent.
Sunday Edition.....Three Cents.
By the month.....Thirty-five Cents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 25 1894.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to make complaints at The Times office of all neglect to deliver papers promptly and in a courteous manner. The Times proposes to give subscribers satisfactory service, and complaints made to headquarters will receive prompt attention.

The Weather To-day.

For the District of Columbia—Showers in the early morning; generally fair during Wednesday; slightly warmer; southwest winds.

DANGER IN A NEW DIRECTION.

Alarmists are still running around with hue and cry about the awful growth of anarchy. Timid people grow pale, politicians get argumentative, pulpit orators become vociferous when the red propaganda is under discussion. As a matter of statistical fact, the number of deaths caused each year by anarchists in America is less than the annual crop of fatalities along the lines of any large city's street railway system.

Anarchy is an easy thing to dilate upon. It contains great subject matter for rounded rhetorical effort, for turning oratorical periods, for flaring stump speeches, and is salt and pepper for the seasoning of Congressional debate. But anarchy itself is harmless enough. Its violent manifestations are only occasional in occurrence, its growth is confined to centers of dense population, and its proselytes are drawn from the ranks of the demented.

The greatest danger in anarchy is that its pyrotechnical sideshow takes the eyes of the people off of their real enemies—the Socialists, Collectivists, Communists, Paternalists, and the various other believers in centralized government.

The growth of these ideas is remarkable and alarming. Many of our university classrooms are hot-beds of such sentiment under the nourishment of professors, whose close study has made them dreamers and theorists. Laboring people are too ready to listen to the advocacy of such treachery to true democracy. The pulpit has been a ready victim to this scheme of government because it promises the very evident anomaly of an aggregate morality greater that the sum of individual morality.

The clear-headed citizen will find many things lacking in the new system. If God has given him powers greater than his fellow man he will have no incentive or opportunity to exercise it for his own good, the good of his family, or the good of the State. It is useless to continue further in critism of these ephemeral theories. They are as old as Plato, and through all history they have appeared at intervals in new guise.

The present manifestation that must be guarded is in the tendency to an all powerful Federal government. As the independence of the individual American citizen has given us unparalleled advancement in invention and manufacture so the independence of the American State has given us unparalleled advancement in trade and commerce. And now come these theorists who would have us dream it all away in serious attention to their glittering generalities.

It were better for the country at large if these "advanced thinkers" were all bundled off and put within distinct boundaries. Then they could work out their own salvation and the country at large would try to get along without them.

THE POWER OF EXAMPLE.

Since the inception of THE TIMES as a friend of labor, and its continuation as such, the other newspapers of Washington have suddenly become cognizant of the fact that the sentiment supporting THE TIMES is largely in the majority in this city. The index of this gratifying awakening appears in the news columns of these newspapers, where the workingmen have been more largely noticed than ever before.

But no indication of the change appears in the editorial utterances. As heretofore, they still either skillfully disguise the influence of the local or national lobby, or exercise so large a caution and courtesy that real wrongs get small expression. This double-faced policy is popularly supposed to fool the average workingmen, and so it might in any city but Washington. Here, however, is a class of intelligent artisans such as no city in the land can boast. It knows its friends, and demands that these friends be true friends. Contrary to the belief of many, workingmen do read editorials, and they are as able to judge their character as are any other class of readers.

Thus it was that when two Washington newspapers attempted to duplicate in a measure the labor news which THE TIMES prints, they found that their reporters were rarely admitted to labor meetings and that regular correspondence from the inside was hard to obtain.

This paper claims no special privileges from the labor organizations of the District because it tries by the quality of its editorials and the quantity of its news to stand by the workingmen. It hopes, and hopes sincerely, that these newspapers will obtain and print all the labor news they can get; but it utters a warning to the effect that no double dealing will go, and that "Make a good newspaper and they will have to buy it," is an insufficient theory.

SPEAK UP, SPENCE.

The general secretary of the World's Congress of Evolutionists has received the following from the English Evolutionist-in-Chief:

"DEAR MR. SKILTON: In the United States, as here and elsewhere, the movement toward dissolution of existing social forms and reorganization on a socialistic basis I believe to be irresistible. We have bad times before us, and you have still more dreadful times before you—civil war, immense bloodshed, and eventually military despotism of the severest type. Yours truly, HERBERT SPENCER."

By casually glancing down the corridors of time the student will see that Greece, Rome, Carthage, and Massilon, Ohio, have all had their prophets. Now comes an English prophet for the United States and the same student will see, by glancing down the columns of the newspapers, that this prophet has had very little honor even in another country.

Here is our future laid out to us clearly and comprehensively, and yet we reck not. That was the trouble with Rome; it reeked not. That was the trouble with Greece and Carthage. That was the trouble with Massilon, Ohio; it is reeking so little of its prophet that it is trying to send him to Congress.

Oh Spencer! Speak to us once more that the nation may see its danger and put a few peppermint drops in its pocket to prepare for this oncoming civic stomach-ache. Speak out once more and stand not on the order of thy vocalization.

Remember, Herb, that we have no great philosophers among us. The names of Fisk, Hopkins, Adams, Atkinson, and Ely are, all of them together, puny in comparison to that of Spencer. Who but you, Spence, can trace the footsteps of the Ichythermapotamus, stroke the back of the original bacillus, monkey with the genealogy of the ape, and commune with the first cause.

Speak up, Great Prophet; speak until the ear of the country flops your way.

IT SEEMED to rain pitchforks about the time the umbrella trust tried to organize.

THE House of Representatives seems to have usurped the Senate's theoretical function of a legislative safety-valve.

THE governor of South Carolina observes to the governor of North Carolina that it's a long time between Palmetto potions.

THE melancholic days have come, the saddest of the year.

THERE is a recent coolness in the Senate that is not the recent coolness of the weather.

THE Gould family, for the first time in its history, seems to have poor success in floating watered stock.

THE imperial government of China is giving even Hon. James Corbett some points in preliminary vocalization.

THERE is yet hope for the Washington baseball team if this weather keeps up.

THE tariff conferees appear to have escaped under cover of The Letter.

ONE thousand insane asylum patients witnessed a baseball game at Dunning, Ill. Two thousand other spectators were said to be there, but correct discrimination was impossible.

IT IS to be noticed that the peculiar efficacy of Saratogan waters is much greater during the racing season.

THE report that the other Breckinridge is to represent this country in the court of Abdul Aziz is undoubtedly premature.

SOCIAL DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

The friends of Miss Anne Whitney, of Boston, have received news of the recent honors conferred upon this talented American lady. Miss Whitney sculptured the bust of that highly gifted young poet, Keats, which has just been unveiled in England at the parish church of Hampstead. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. A. W. Gilder and Bret Harte were among the American lovers of English literature who were the promoters of this gift. Miss Whitney is a friend of Mr. William Pardridge, who delighted Washington society last winter by his marbles and lectures on sculpture at the Cosmos Club.

The Washingtonians registered at Colonial Beach Hotel Sunday last were Judge D. M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by Mrs. Browning; Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Cochran, Col. John M. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds; Mr. George C. Ross, Mr. Claude N. Bennett, of the Interior Department; Mr. N. Hershler and family, Mr. S. Aman, Miss H. Egioff, Mrs. Matthews, Miss S. Keller, Mrs. L. Rothschild, Mrs. Wallingstein, Mr. J. J. Beardsley, Mr. H. W. Hall, Mrs. Jessie Rouse, and Mrs. Alice Updike. There are many guests at the hotel and cottages who are prolonging their stay for several weeks.

Among the Washington guests registered at Berkeley Springs are Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowrie Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pellew and Miss Pellew, Judge and Miss Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, R. C. Ray, U. S. N., and family, H. A. Orth and family, C. D. Liebermann, Dr. O'Reilly, U. S. A., and family, Mrs. D. M. Scott and daughter, Mme. Fourcauley, and Dr. Keyser.

A number of Washington people are sojourning at Blue Mountains, Md. Hon. Allan C. Durborow jr., and Harold P. Marton, U. S. N., are among those registered at the hotel. The latest arrivals are Mrs. John E. Falty, Miss Belle Willet, and Dr. N. L. Bates.

Mrs. William H. Holmes and family have removed from Washington to Chicago. Mr. Holmes, who was formerly prominently connected with the Geological Survey of this city, is now attached to the Field Museum. Their beautiful residence on Stoughton street is now occupied by her sister, Mrs. C. E. Clifton.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English ambassador, has indefinitely postponed his departure from Washington, owing to the present status of the Bering Sea question and other diplomatic matters. Lady Pauncefote and daughters are now in London. Sir Julian hopes to join them and go to Aix-les-Bains to undergo a treatment of its waters.

Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will spend the summer with his brother, Mr. Edward Hamlin, in his new cottage at Marion, Mass.

Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University, had an audience in Rome Monday with the Pope. His holiness was much interested in the affairs of the United States and talked for half an hour on church matters.

At a dinner given recently at Cape May by Mrs. E. S. Bowen in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, among the many distinguished guests were Congressman and Mrs. Cobb and Congressman and Mrs. McAleer.

Mrs. Thomas Wilson and her sister, Mrs. Mussman, of Philadelphia, are at Kennebunk Beach, Me.

Mr. Cyrus Dolph, son of Senator Dolph, of Oregon, and Miss Ruth Dolph will leave today for Watkins Glen, N. Y.

Major Coleman and Miss Coleman are now at the Virginia Hot Springs.

Miss Nellie Peffer, daughter of Senator Peffer, has returned from a two weeks' sojourn at Harper's Ferry.

Capt. Price, U. S. A., and Mrs. Price will spend a few weeks in Sandusky.

Mrs. Dixon, wife of Senator Dixon, of Rhode Island, has returned home.

Capt. George E. Lemon has returned from Europe after a six weeks' sojourn.

Miss Leonard and Miss Lingle, business managers of Kate Field's Washington, have left for Atlantic City.

Miss Mayne Tompkins, niece of United States Supreme Court Marshal Tompkins, will spend several weeks at Atlantic City.

Mrs. Wells, wife of Congressman Wells, of Wisconsin, has been quite ill, but is now convalescing.

Capt. T. M. McDougall and wife were among the early arrivals this summer at the Lockwood House, Harper's Ferry. They will remain until autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Simmons and Miss Mary Sprague are spending the summer at Cape May.

Mr. Frank R. Tabler, a popular member of the Columbia Athletic Club, is registered at the Mansion House, Atlantic City, where he will spend the rest of the summer.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Probably not many Senators in the Democratic caucus which was held in the Marble Room of the Senate yesterday afternoon realized that their secret gathering—within earshot of which no one save Democratic Senators, and as it appeared from the way Mr. Hill was snubbed, none but the approved and elect of them are supposed to be present—had a gathering of auditors.

Down on the lawn beneath the Marble Room there was gathered quite a crowd listening in rapt attention to the strident tones of Senator Pugh's voice, which was raised against Senator Hill's proposition to put iron and coal on the free list. Then followed a babel of voices not quite so "pleasant" or "amicable," as outsiders were given to believe. Other speakers were not quite as vigorous, but they talked and the audience listened and only melted away when the speakers modulated their tones a little.

Senator Pugh ought to be warned to talk in an ordinary tone of voice. He seems to be utterly unconscious of the fact that when he speaks in his usual tone of voice any one within 200 feet can hear all he says. A brother Senator made the remark the other day that he never dared enter into conversation with Mr. Pugh on the floor of the Senate because his whisper was enough to interrupt the proceedings. One day not long ago the Alabamian was talking on one of the sofas with another Senator while Senator Shoup, of Idaho, the whisperer of the Senate, was reading a speech on soda water. For about ten minutes all that could be heard came from Senator Pugh's corner, and most people in the gallery did not know who had the floor.

A member of Congress who hates very much to see his name in print tells the following story of his attempt to get a room in this city a few weeks ago: He went to a house where rooms were advertised as to let and asked to see their accommodations. The landlady showed him one room, then another, and finally a third. None were satisfactory. Finally, as the Congressman was about to leave, the landlady dropped her voice and said almost in a whisper: "I have one more room if you don't mind sleeping in a room where a person has died." That depends," answered the Congressman. "It would make some difference whether it were smallpox or rheumatism." "Oh, well," said the landlady, "it's consumption." "Can I see the room?" was the Congressman's question. "Not yet," was the reply." "The fact is, he ain't dead yet, but it's only a matter of time."

Mr. Boen, the Populist member of Congress from Minnesota, has a face which seems to be always set in a benevolent smile. Occasionally a touch of humor finds birth in his conversation. One day last week having received news of his renomination to Congress from his district, he was receiving congratulations of some of his friends, one of whom said: "I see by the papers that it was unanimous by acclamation."

"By acclamation," replied Mr. Boen. "It recalls to my mind an instance of a little confusion in words by a friend of mine in the fall of 1892, when the Republican Congressional convention was held in my district. This friend was a delegate to the convention. When the time came, in the convention, for nominations to be made, my Republican friend arose and moved, 'That this Congregational convention vote by exclamation.'"

The opinion was expressed yesterday that Secretary Carlisle was retaining in his Cabinet position altogether too close a tab on things in the Senate. A member of the House said: "It is quite natural when the Democratic leaders in the Senate are in trouble for them to go up to the Treasury to see Mr. Carlisle, who was for a long time their colleague, and who is the only man, influential in the administration, whom they can use to straighten out matteers with the President. It is equally natural for Mr. Carlisle when there is difficulty in securing legislation to act as compromise between the Senate and the President, as he did in the fight for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law and as he has just done in the tariff compromiser. It has been very universal nevertheless, and if there had been more direct dealings with the President and less with the Secretary of the Treasury, matters would have gone much smoother. The President has shown very clearly that he does change his opinion and that he is a poor man to rely upon unless you can get him committed directly and not by implication."

Representative Mallory, of Florida, said yesterday regarding the bill to keep the life-saving stations during the Summer, which will probably be assigned one day this week or next: "I am decidedly in favor of such a measure. The expense involved in keeping a station open during a full year ought not to exceed $5,000, and I believe it is worth that to save the lives that might be saved in wrecks such as that the other day at Seabright, N. J. Along the west shore of the peninsula of Florida, east of Pensacola, there is not a single life-saving station for 200 miles," added Mr. Mallory. "It is true that a peculiar condition prevails there, however. The water is very shoal, though deep enough for a vessel to ride at anchor, and although the winds may be very heavy and the Gulf and the Atlantic be very stormy, this stretch of bay, 700 miles long, is so calm that all small vessels put in to the shelter and ride out the storms at anchor in perfect safety. The only mention of this extraordinary fact that I have seen in a book is the statement of the fact by Elysee Reclus, a member of the famous family of monarchists by that name, one of whom is under trial in France at the present time. He visited Florida and wrote quite an interesting account of this remarkable bay of shelter.

A letter has been received from Chairman Wilson from his home in West Virginia announcing that he is already in better health. His neuralgia has abated considerably, and the inflammation in his face is fast disappearing. He will not return, however, to Washington until matters are in such condition that the tariff conference can be renewed.

Representative Tucker, of Virginia, the author and champion of the resolution for a constitutional amendment to elect United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, which passed the House on Saturday, is sanguine that the Senate will also pass the resolution, and the required three-fourths of the states will give the assent necessary to make it effective.

"There will be no difficulty in getting the assent of the states," said Mr. Tucker, "as there is no limit within which time the states are to give assent. When, therefore, Congress submits the constitutional amendment to the states, ten of them may approve it and one reject it. The ten affirmative votes count in its favor, but the one negative does not count against. That is, the state which has voted in the negative may try again the next year. Thus only affirmative votes are recorded at the State Department, and when, after a series of years, the affirmative votes reach three-fourths of all the states the Constitution is amended. At present, with forty-four states, we would need the assent of thirty-two. The assent of fourteen is assured in advance, as eleven State legislatures had formally resolved in favor of the change up to two years ago, and three more since that time. California, Oregon, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Michigan, Kansas, Idaho, West Virginia, Louisiana and Ohio are among the States already committed.

"In the meantime, while the States are giving their assent the amendment is practically in force, as many States are nominating their Senators at State conventions. Illinois started the movement, Michigan has recently followed, and the practice will soon become universal. Senators Palmer and Mitchell are particularly interested in the measure in the Senate and I have no doubt of its passage at this session or in the session opening in December."

Went for Wool and Got Shorn.

LURAYVILLE, Fla., July 24.—About 1 o'clock this morning a mob of negroes, led by a negro preacher named Marshall, went to the house of Jack Thomas, colored, to lynch him for committing rape on a negro girl. As the mob approached Thomas opened fire with a Winchester. His first shot killed Marshall, the preacher. Thomas continued firing, shooting down six other members of the mob, four of whom are thought to be mortally wounded. The mob fired at Thomas without effect, and finally fled. Thomas has surrendered to the authorities.

COREANS ATTACK JAPANESE.

Palace Guard at Seoul Said to Have Been the Aggressors and to Have Been Defeated.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—A dispatch received here from Nagasaki, on the southwest coast of the island of Kioo-Sioo, Japan, says that a detachment of Corean troops, at the instigation of the Chinese residents, have attacked he Japanese garrison and were defeated.

LONDON, July 24.—The Japanese legation in this city has received a dispatch confirming the news received by the way of Nagasaki of an attack of Corean troops upon the Japanese garrison at Seoul. The dispatch states that the palace guard were the aggressors. It also states that the Corean troops at Seoul number 6,000 men, with several gatling guns.

Information received at the Japanese legation here yesterday from Tokio is to the effect that the trouble referred to in the Shanghai dispatch occurred at Seoul, the capital of Corea, and not at Nagasaki, as reported. The mistake in locating the scene of the difficulty is due probably to the interruption of overland communications between Seoul and Shanghai, in which case all news reaching the latter place from Seoul would have to be sent via Nagasaki. The cablegram giving the minister the news of the difficulty which occurred yesterday came to hand to-day and is as follows:

"Corean troops made an uncalled for attack upon the Japanese troops stationed in Seoul, and the troops returned the volleys."

The dispatch gave no particulars regarding the cause of the trouble, and nothing as to the number of persons who may have been killed. The minister's opinion, however, is that it is the result of some indiscreet action on the part of the Corean soldiers, which are described at the legation as being undisciplined and hard to restrict in what they do. The minister feels sure the firing was unauthorized by the government of Corea, and he says it is very likely that it has already made an apology, expressing regret at the occurrence.

It can be stated authoritatively that there is no foundation for the published report that Secretary Gresham had apologized to M. Tateno, the Japanese minister, for utterances contained in a telegram sent by the Secretary of State to the Japanese government through Minister Dunn at Tokio. When Secretary Gresham's attention was directed to the published report he at once entered a most sweeping and vigorous denial of its accuracy, declaring that he had made no apology, nor was any called for.

WASHINGTON GROVE CAMP.

New Lease Adopted by the Association After Considerable Discussion.

A new form of lease was adopted at a meeting of the Washington Grove Camp Meeting Association held in the grove tabernacle last evening. The main features in the new lease are the same as those in the old form, the principal difference being in the number of words, which are 600 less in the former than in the latter.

During the discussion which followed the presentation of the new form Dr. M. D. Peck, a member of the board of trustees of the association, said he was the only member to oppose the lease, and that the other trustees pretended to be able to meet the expenses of the association by one method of taxation, whereas they knew they would be compelled to levy an assessment in order to raise the necessary funds.

Dr. Peck said he did not favor the new form, for it had many defects. He was opposed to a reduction of taxes, but was in favor of a uniform system of taxation, no matter how it was obtained. The association could not afford a reduction now, as they needed all the money collected last year and more besides. He then proceeded to state what Mr. Gee failed to state regarding the intention of the trustees.

"They intend to ignore the ground rent altogether," he said, "and levy the taxes as they were levied this year. That which is stated in the lease is binding upon you and the trustees can go on and collect the money which is mentioned in the lease, notwithstanding you have previously made a contribution to the association. In the light of these facts are you willing to take upon yourselves the responsibility of doing any such thing.

President Gee said there was no intention on the part of the trustees to do as Dr. Peck claimed.

Mr. Platt thought the old lease was good enough, and moved to lay the new form of lease on the table, but his motion was lost.

Upon motion of Mr. Tracy it was agreed to recommit the matter to the trustees for immediate revision.

A recess was taken for twenty minutes, during which the trustees held a conference and revised the form of lease to the satisfaction of the stockholders, and it was adopted. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

FIT SUBJECTS FOR DISEASE.

Urgent Demand for Removal of Coxeyites Camped on the Flats.

The following letter was received by the Vice President yesterday relative to the Coxeyite encampment on the flats at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge:

"BALLSTON, ALEXANDRIA COUNTY, VA., "July 23, 1894.

"To the President of the Senate:

"There are now camped on malarial flats, a government reservation at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge, 1,000 to 1,500 foolish, misguided men, with no means of obtaining a livelihood, nearly starved and without proper shelter, fit subjects for malarial diseases.

"If some provision is not soon made for the removal and sending these men to their homes or where they can obtain proper food and shelter, they will nearly all be stricken with malarial diseases and there will be a pestilence almost under the dome of the Capitol.

"I respectfully submit this communication to you, the President of the Senate, that you may lay this matter before your honorable body, in order that it may receive the prompt attention the importance of the case demands.

"Respectfully yours, C. DOOLITTLE."

Delegates to Be Elected.

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, will hold to-day its annual election of officers for the ensuing year and to send four delegates to the International Union, which will meet in Louisville October 8 to transact business for all the subordinate unions. The interest of the election centers in the delegates, they only having any opposition. Members unattached to any chapel will vote at the secretary's office, Typographical Temple, between 1 and 7 p. m. The following is the ticket to be voted: President, Geo. A. Tracy; vice president, A. J. Arnold; secretary, F. H. Padgett; treasurer, John J. Higgins; sergeant-at-arms, R. E. Hardwicke; doorkeeper, Gran. Harford; trustee, George M. Depue; delegates to I. T. U., (four to be voted for), Wm. E. Greenfield, John R. Lamson, T. M. Lawler, John S. Leech, Frank S. Lerch, Charles E. Miller, Ed. T. Toner, and Edw. F. Woodside.

Fry Accepts Gill's Challenge.

EDITOR TIMES: Allow me a small space of your valuable paper. In answer to the challenge of John D. Gill, in your issue of to-day, I would say that I am willing to and will meet him in a public debate on the question he refers to in his letter. We are here for the best interest of the people and to solve the present labor depression of the country. We will prove to Mr. Gill that what we ask Congress will not only give relief to the people, but will also remove the cause of the present troubles but if Mr. Gill can prove to us that our method is not tenable to the public good, and can show us a better method whereby this question can be settled we are willing to accept it, as we are here for the best and most tenable way of settling this the national question of the day.

I will meet Mr. Gill and decide as to where and when we will meet to discuss the above subject. LEWIS C. FRY,

July 22, 1894. General U. S. I. A., per P. J.

Her Husband a Walking Arsenal.

Mrs. Nettie Berkley, the wife of George T. Berkley, a bookbinder in the Government Printing Office, appeared in the police court yesterday morning and swore out a warrant against her husband whom she charges with threatening her life. Mrs. Berkley brought a 44-caliber revolver, a razor, and a bookbinder's knife with her. These she turned over to Warrant Clerk Washburn to be used as evidence in the case.

LAID WHILE THE RAIN FELL

Corner-stone Ceremony Solemnized by the Masons.

NEW HALL OF NAVAL LODGE, NO. 4

Trowel Used by George Washington on the Capitol Again Employed — Building Is Handsomely Situated—Thirty-four Lodges and Four Commanderies Present.

When the brethren of the M. W. grand lodge of F. and A. M. and their confreres of the Knights Templar order congregated yesterday afternoon at Masonic Temple, corner of Ninth and F streets northwest, to arrange for the laying of the corner-stone of the new hall of Naval Lodge, No. 4, now in course of construction, on Pennsylvania avenue southeast, they congratulated each other upon the favorable aspect of the weather. The ceremonies should have taken place on Monday evening, but were postponed on account of the heavy rainfall.

The early afternoon of yesterday was bright and cheery, and there was at 5 o'clock but slight indication that the experience of the day before would be repeated. But fate was against them. The tradition which teaches that a Masonic apron is never caught out in the rain was once more voted a failure.

The procession had covered scarcely half the distance from the temple on Ninth street to the southeast destination when Jupiter Pluvius again emptied his water casks, and for as much as half an hour the rain descended copiously. The gay plumes and rich regalia of the Sir Knights, as well as the "lambskin or white leathern apron" of the Master Mason were thoroughly saturated, and the brethren presented a rather sorry plight when they reached the scene. But there was a cheerfulness and good humor prevalent, and the inclemency of the weather proved to be no bar to the successful execution of the programme.

CALLED FROM LABOR.

The most worthy grand lodge was called from labor, or in common parlance, lodge business closed, at 5:30 p. m., but it was quite an hour before the head of the procession reached Fourth street southeast. De Molay Commandery, a mounted organization, was in front, and next to them the Marine Band. Following successively were three other commanderies and a long line of the fraternity, representing thirty-four lodges. The route of the procession was as near a direct line as the brethren could make it. It went from Masonic Temple down Tenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, to the Peace Monument, and by First street to Pennsylvania avenue southeast, to Fourth street.

Reaching the designated corner, the procession halted and opened ranks. Grand Master Merrill and his associates, with as many more of the brethren as could crowd into the space set apart for the ceremonies, passed between the lines under the triumphal arch, and thence to the northeast corner of the building, where the corner-stone lay ready for the manipulation of the "plumb, square, and level."

The grand lodge was officered as follows: Henry S. Merrill, M. W. grand master; D. C. Ditton, R. W. D. grand master; John A. Sample, R. W. senior grand warden; M. Trimble, R. W. junior grand warden; W. R. Singleton, R. W. grand secretary; Thomas L. Young, R. W. grand treasurer; Joseph Homacher, grand lecturer; C. B. Smith, grand chaplain; Samuel C. Palmer, grand marshal; J. H. Small, senior grand deacon; George E. Carson, junior grand deacon; A. K. Linn, grand pursuivant; Malcom Seaton, senior grand steward; John N. Berckhead, grand tyler.

WHILE THE RAIN WAS FALLING.

The ceremonies began while the rain was still falling, the Marine Band leading off. The music was as soulful as the surroundings were dispiriting, the selection being "National Columbia," by Coates. Prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain Smith, the case containing the articles for deposit was dropped into its place, and the huge stone, weighing 1,500 pounds, was by aid of block and tackle swung into position. The proper implements were applied, the stone found to be "well formed, true, and square," and the corn, wine, and oil, representing nourishment, refreshment, and gladness, were brought into requisition. Grand Master Merrill then used the trowel and added the mortar, the brethren gave the grand honors by three times three, and the work was complete.

Mounting the platform Grand Master Merrill spoke briefly of the progressive spirit manifested by the brethren of Naval Lodge, No. 4, and congratulated them upon the fact that they would so soon be provided with comfortable and elegant quarters. He then introduced Past Grand Master L. C. Williamson, who delivered a brief but eloquent address, reviewing the history of Naval Lodge, No. 4, and extolling the enterprise, patriotism, thrift and progressive spirit of the brethren of the northeast.

The corner-stone is made of Hummelstown brownstone. It is an exact cube, 27 inches to the side. It bears the inscription, "Laid July 23, 1894, by Henry S. Merrill, M. W. grand master. Washington Naval Lodge, No. 41. Organized May 14, 1805; reorganized as Naval Lodge, No. 4, January 19, 1811."

An interesting incident is that the same trowel that was used by Gen. Washington in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol was employed yesterday evening by Grand Master Merrill. The trowel is the property of Potomac Lodge, No. 5, of Georgetown. It is always kept in the vault of the Bank of Commerce, and is never taken out except by permission of the lodge expressed by vote.

The building is handsomely situated on a prominent corner, and when completed will be an imposing, beautiful structure. The main hall will have a clear floor space of 43x30 feet, in addition to the space for the seats for the members and visitors, these being arranged on three raised platforms on each side, each platform having a seating space two feet six inches in depth.

No other Masonic Hall in the city has a capacity equaling this. The banquet room is also superior, and the lodge will, in addition, be provided with ample ante-rooms and closet space. The building will have a frontage of eighty-five feet on Pennsylvania avenue and extends a like distance on Fourth street. It will be five stories high, not counting the basement.

CONTENTS IN THE CORNER-STONE.

Following is a list of the articles deposited in the stone, viz: A copy of the proceedings of District Grand Lodge; copy of constitution and by-laws of G. L., date 1820; Masonic calendar, dated 1894; copy of report and extract of proceedings of G. L. of the District from December 11, 1810, to January, 1813; copy of by-laws of Union Lodge, No. 6, date 1826; by-laws of Naval Lodge, No. 4, dated 1873 and 1894, respectively; Masonic diploma, issued August 17, 1850, to the late P. G. M. Peyton Page; list of members of Naval Lodge, No. 4, from organization to present date; Columbian coins, denomination 50 cents, and Chinese coin donated by Charles Bruni; one aluminum medal from World's Fair, donated by Edwin D. Jones; an aluminum medal, Columbian Exposition, donated by Thomas P. Jacobs; coins of United States mintage—$1 in silver, 50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents, and 1 cent, respectively, donated by Charles A. Stockett; certificates of Naval Lodge indebtedness, amounting to $540, canceled by individual members; historical copper tablet, containing lodge data, and the following names: W. J. Palmer, architect of the building; Contractors William Yost & Bro.; building committee—A. G. Brust, chairman; Charles A. Stockett, vice chairman; Adam Gaddis, E. M. Boteler, Edwin D. Jones, T. B. Otterback, Charles F. Smith, and William F. McClure, superintendent of construction; piece of stone from Solomon's Temple, donated by Thomas Venable; business card of G. C. Esher, contractor, who made and set the corner-stone.

Going away on your vacation? The Times will go with you to any address, postage prepaid, for 25 cents a month.

WILL GET A WARM RECEPTION.

"Gen." Jeffries' Commonwealers Will Be Arrested in Buffalo as Vagrants.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—The schooner Grampian arrived here to-day from Detroit with 430 Coxeyites on board and anchored in the breakwater. The leaders of the party will endeavor to raise sufficient funds here to charter the Grampian to carry them on to Buffalo. They are en route to Washington.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Police Superintendent Bull has received word from the chief of the Detroit police that Gen. Jeffries and his 360 hoboes have left that city on the schooner Grampian, en route to Buffalo. If they do not stop at Toledo they are expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon. The city officials are bestirring themselves to give them a right lively reception.

The health department will prevent their landing by instituting quarantine against them. The poor department will give no assistance if they succeed in landing, and the police are instructed to "vag" them as fast as they show foot on earth. Superintendent Bull has received a letter signed "Avenger," reading: "If you value your life, friend, don't try to prevent the Coxeyites from landing there."

DEBS' REPLY INSUFFICIENT

Not a Good Answer in the Proceedings for Contempt.

SO DECLARED BY THE COURT

District Attorney Milchrist States that the Officers of the Railway Union Are Indicted Under the Anti-trust Law—Case May Go to a Master to Take Testimony.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union met with a decided reverse to-day in their fight against the prosecution for contempt in the United States court. The court decided that the answer filed by the defendants is not a sufficient reply to the charge of contempt and the motion of their attorneys that they be discharged was overruled. To-morrow morning the court will hear the evidence of the government to sustain the contempt charge and the defendants will be given the opportunity to produce evidence.

The argument in the case was finished shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon and the decision of the court was announced by Judge Woods after he had conferred for a few minutes with his colleague, Judge Grosscup. In substance Judge Woods said:

"The main point alleged is that a contempt case like this is a criminal proceeding, and the motion is to discharge the respondents on the ground that their answer denying the contempt is conclusive. It is true that a procedure like this is criminal technically, but not essentially. It is an incident in the main case in equity under the bill filed by the government. No case has been cited here in which the Federal courts have sustained the proposition put forward by the attorneys for the respondents. If anything should happen to change our minds during the further course of the case the defendants will have the benefit of the change. As it is now, we are certain to rule that the answer is not complete. As the case is to be further examined it is well that all questions be kept as free as possible from opinions from the court and we will, therefore, not give any extended opinion."

SEND THE CASE TO A MASTER.

Judge Woods then asked the attorneys in the case to state how long it would require to hear the evidence on the charge of contempt. As he did not wish to remain in the city, he suggested that the matter be referred to a master in chancery to take testimony. The suggestion met with the favor of the counsel for the defense, but the lawyers for the government opposed it. Mr. Milchrist said the evidence for the government could be all presented in a day at the most, while Mr. Gregory suggested that the case be given to a master with orders to report in thirty days.

The court finally decided to go on with the case to-morrow morning, with the understanding that if it did not make rapid progress it might be sent to a master at any time.

During the discussion Edwin Walker, special counsel for the government, made the suggestion that it was within the power of the defendants to end the trouble by declaring the strike off. They are still in contempt, he said, and the government is in possession of information that the injunction is still being violated.

Judge Woods said that if there are further violations of the injunction a supplemental information can be filed and the guilty parties will find themselves in a much worse position than they would otherwise be in.

Attorney Gregory denied that it was within the power of his clients to declare the strike off or that any trouble which may exist on the railroads is within their control. With that the subject was dropped.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Bancroft continued his argument. He said the answer of the defendants does not deny that the telegrams bearing the name of Debs were sent and the answer did not allege that they were forgeries. If the defendants were acting in good faith they would in their answer tell who had used the name of Debs without authority. It was also their duty to see that the use of his name in that way was stopped.

Attorney John F. Geeting, for the defense, concluded the argument against the punishment of men without trial by jury. It was the constitutional right of the defendants, he said, to advise men to quit work.

At the conclusion of Mr. Geeting's remarks, Judge Wood gave the decision refusing to discharge the defendants.

CITING THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

During the proceeding to-day District Attorney Milchrist called the attention of the court to the act of 1890, known as the anti-trust law. He read some of its provisions, stating that if two or more persons conspire to obstruct interstate commerce they should be deemed guilty of an offense against the government, and should be proceeded against in the United States Circuit Court in equity. The district attorney said that under the law the argument of the defense, that the bill under which the injunction was issued is void, falls to the ground. The bill was filed under the act of 1890. There is no doubt, Mr. Milchrist said, that the government has such a pecuniary interest in interstate commerce that it has a right to file such a bill. The government maintains itself in part by the revenue derived from the postal service.

The greater part of the day's session was taken up with the argument of Attorney Edwin for the defense. Mr. Edwin was frequently interrupted by Judge Woods, who questioned the attorney closely. Judge Woods was particularly inquisitive in regard to the advisory character of the American Railway Union officers' duties.

"If the officers could not order a strike, but could advise the organization's members," asked the judge, "why could not the former advise the men to desist after the strike was in force?"

Attorney Edwin replied that the government's complaint contained nothing regarding advice, but simply charged the defendants with ordering strikes.

"If the government meant 'advice' instead of 'order,'" said the attorney, "it should have said so. Our answer fully covers the case as stated by the prosecution."

Suing Their Defaulting Treasurer.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The troubles of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association found their way into court to-day, when a suit for $20,000 was filed by the organization against the bondsmen of ex-Secretary-Treasurer William A. Simsrott. Simsrott's recent disappearance led to the discovery that he was a defaulter to a large amount, but owing to the fact that the association was not incorporated criminal proceedings were impossible.

CONCERNS OF THE DISTRICT

Dangerous Grade Crossing at Brookland Must Be Guarded.

WATCHMAN ALL DAY AND NIGHT

Capt. Feiberger's Recommendation—Streets to Be Graded, Repaired and Improved—Excise Board Action—Pumps to Be Closed—Building Permits Granted.

Capt. G. J. Feibeger, of the Engineer Department, has indorsed the complaint of Miss Bessie T. McCormick as to the dangerous grade crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Brookland as being a just one. He gave the matter careful consideration, and yesterday he recommended to the Commissioners that the railroad company be required to keep a watchman at that place during the entire day and night. Engineer Commissioner Powell approved the suggestion and the railroad officials will be asked to comply with the request.

Capt. Feibeger was so much impressed with the statement made by Miss McCormick that he sent General Inspector E. Y. Beggs out to the place with instructions to make a thorough survey of the surroundings of the crossing and to learn what means the railroad employed to protect the lives of people.

General Inspector Beggs submitted his report, in which he stated that he found that the company had a watchman employed at Brookland, or as it is now known, "University station," from 6 a. m. until 9 p. m. During the fifteen hours that the watchman is on duty he is constantly at work. In his examination into the complaint he found that after 9 o'clock at night when the watchman goes home there are nine regular passenger trains that pass this station at full speed between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. There are also a number of freight trains that go by during the time mentioned.

DANGER THAT LURKS IN THE NIGHT.

He says: "From about 1 a. m. to 5 a. m. the trav