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, 337-3.

Business Office, 337-2.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 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 District of Columbia—Partly cloudy, with conditions favorable for thunderstorms in the evening; continued high temperature; south winds.

For Virginia—Partly cloudy; thunderstorms in southern portion; south winds.

"THE TIMES" OFFERS $100 TO HELP THE COXEYITES.

That blatant scalawag Coxey has abandoned his followers and returned to Ohio to run for Congress. Like a cur he sneaked away, leaving the men he brought here by misrepresentation in a destitute, starving condition. Blindly, foolishly, they followed him, believing in his mad scheme to coerce Congress, and now that he has gained notoriety and a nomination through their loyalty, Coxey, the dastardly coward, has basely deserted, and has left his followers to deliver themselves to the authorities to be jailed or put in the workhouse. And Browne, the other wretch, whose brain was strongly addled, foresaw the inevitable end and went away several weeks ago on an alleged lecture tour. May he never return.

Language cannot be found to express the contempt felt by most people for those two impostor charlatans, Coxey and Browne, nor is it capable of indicating the sympathy for their poor, deluded followers. The first two made the march to Washington either on horseback, in a carriage or in the more luxurious Pullman car, and the followers tramped through rain and snow, over wearisome roads, and sometimes without food, to back up the wheel-brained schemes of two mad cranks.

Coxey and Browne have gone, and may their souls not rest as easily as did their consciences in the base betrayal of their army. Their followers are here and in a suffering condition, and now what shall be done to relieve them?

THE TIMES will give $100 toward a fund sufficient to send the Coxey army back to their homes, or to some place where they can find employment. This sum is not large, but if the public comfort committee will take the matter in charge many other similar donations can be secured.

In an emergency like this, sentiment, prejudice and kindred feelings should be subordinated to the public good. The Coxey army under its leaders was not entitled to general charity, but now that Coxey and Browne have gone an effort should be made to send the rank and file back to their homes. Let us hear from the public comfort committee.

THAT LABOR COMMISSION.

The personnel of the labor commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the cause of the recent railroad strike will not meet the entire approval of wage-earners, inasmuch as it is partly composed of lawyers who are more in sympathy with railroad corporations than with employes. John D. Kernan is a prominent attorney and was a railroad commissioner for the State of New York for a number of years; Nicholas E. Worthington is at present a circuit judge in Illinois. The remaining member of the commission, Carroll D. Wright, is well known in the labor world.

It will make no difference as to the result of the investigation, except as to its possible prejudicing of public opinion. The commission has no authority except to investigate, and, while it may recommend punishments or methods of restraining strikes, it can do no more than make its report.

The present administration has been singularly favorable to the appointment of attorneys to public office. Perhaps it is because they are more capable than ordinary persons, or possibly they are more persistent in seeking official preferment. For some reason they continue to get there, and unfortunately enough are left to supply all vacancies that may occur during the next two years.

PREACHER DEMAGOGUES.

Last Memorial Day a certain Rev. Cave stirred up considerable feeling and comment by publicly bewailing the downfall of the Confederacy in an oration delivered at Richmond, Va., and yesterday Rev. Weaver prayed at a political meeting in Iowa that the Almighty deliver the country from the Democratic party as speedily as possible.

Both of these reverend gentlemen had a perfect right to express their views in the manner above stated, but it is hardly reasonable that either of them was sincere in his remarkable utterances. The result of the war has been accepted by friend and foe as the best possible settlement of a contest brought on by sectional differences, and the Democratic party is not responsible for the present depressed condition of affairs.

There are ministers of emotional temperament who allow themselves to be controlled by intense feeling rather than by calm, dispassionate thought. On religious matters that require faith and hope for a rule and guide to their conduct they are reliable and excellent advisers, but outside of their calling they are not always competent to speak on public affairs. Reverends Cave and Weaver belong to that class, and in the depths of their natures neither of them believed what he said.

AGAIN THE TARIFF BILL.

President Cleveland has much the best of the tariff controversy in the Senate, notwithstanding his talking has to be done by proxy. Iago Hill and Don Cæsar de Vilas have ably defended their leader, which unfortunately also includes a defense of the sugar trust, inasmuch as the President advises a tax on sugar.

If there is anything in protection a tax on coal and iron is infinitely more desirable than a tax on sugar, because the coal and iron interests are so much larger and from a protection standpoint involve the welfare of many more people. Not more than 10 per cent. of the sugar used in this country is produced here, while nearly all the coal and iron ore used in manufacturing and for fuel purposes is dug in the mines of the United States.

From a reform standpoint, coal, iron ore and sugar should be placed on the free list, and should reach the consumer at the lowest possible cost. Especially is this true of sugar, for the reason that its sale is controlled by a trust. The United States consumes more than half of the world's product of sugar, and it is the largest item of food used by our people. It is estimated that each inhabitant, man, woman and child, annually consumes sixty-four pounds of sugar, the aggregate cost of which is $265,000,000. Last year the sugar trust made a profit of over $35,000,000 on the sugar controlled by that corporation.

President Cleveland needs no defense except for his stand on sugar, and it is time for the Senators to stop talking and come to an agreement. The Gorman Senate bill provides a surplus of about $30,000,000, the amount supposed to be raised by the sugar tax, and as that surplus is not needed it would be well to strike out that part of the bill. If coal and iron ore must be taxed let it be on the reciprocity plan, and then we shall have a tariff law that will be useful, acceptable, and which can be defended.

WASHINGTON IN SUMMER.

There is nothing more absurd than the remark so frequently heard in Washington with each recurring summer season: "Everybody is out of town." As a matter of fact, compared with the population of other cities, very few of the permanent residents of Washington leave town during the warm months. This is due in a great measure, no doubt, to the fact that the delightful rural environments of the National Capital furnish more and varied relief from the heat of the city and are more attractive than can possibly be the case at any one summer resort; that recreation and relaxation which people crave in summer can be had to an unlimited extent on river banks and in sylvan nooks within easy reach of the city and at almost no expense at all. The permanent residents of Washington know and appreciate these facts and, therefore, it is not they who figure in the season's exodus.

Those who leave Washington when the dog star rules compose but a small fraction of its whole population. They are its winter residents, and they are probably less than 5 per cent. of the total. Their absence affects the general business life of the city but little, for the wage-workers, who are the real support of every business community, "we have with us always." It is their earnings that pass most promptly and most regularly into circulation and are the bone and sinew of the tradesmen's accounts.

True, there may be somewhat of dullness in what passes under the somewhat latitudinous designation of society. There may not be quite as many routs, balls, dinners, at homes, or pink and yellow teas, but there is ample compensation for all that in the numerous excursions and picnics, whereby the river resorts and the beautiful woods along Rock Creek are made to resound with music and the harmony of mirth and jollity. Washington retains its permanent population more complete in summer than does any of its sisters.

We are all here.

WITNESS the Hon. Pinetree Vilas planing himself into Presidential underpinning.

THE bicycle craze among women threatens to vindicate the bloomers of Dr. Mary Walker.

IT is all explained when we remember that President Cleveland has for some time been about to go out for big game.

THE best preventitive for that $20 counterfeit is the present unfrequent occurrence of denominations of that size.

A CASUAL glance at the Washington small boy will convince Senator Call that the sock incident has been entirely forgotten.

WILL Col. Bob Ingersoll kindly get into the present climate of Washington and revise his denial of the existence of the inferno.

IF newspaper pictures of Coreans are correct the average American is ready to believe that the Chinese will turn and run at first sight.

CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE should carefully brush up his geography and prepare to explain to all Russia the wide distance between Kentucky and Arkansas.

THIS striking summer raiment of Thomas Brackett Reed is an obvious attempt to strengthen his Presidential boom by the approval of the Bar Harbor summer girl.

AND now comes Mr. Mowbray with an admission that "Anarchy is escaping gas." This is a frank proposition, but it must carry the corollary that Mr. Mowbray is a very wide open faucet.

WILL the United States Senators please quit defending the President and defending each other, and defend the people from the rack and ruin that stalks in the wake of this Senatorial delay?

LOOKING toward the Pennsylvania gubernational election it will be seen that the Hon. Larry Neal of Ohio is preparing assurances of his distinguished sympathy for the Hon. Bill Singerly of Pennsylvania.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS' BILL.

House Committee on Public Buildings Has Decided to Report It.

The House Committee on Public Buildings has decided to report the bill recommended by the American Institute of Architects requiring that plans for all public buildings shall hereafter be chosen by competition.

The bill authorizes the appointment of a commission consisting of three architects chosen by the President and two members of the engineer army corps, with whom is to rest the administration of the law. Plans for buildings costing over $100,000 are to be prepared by five chosen architects, the best of which is to be selected by the commissioners. Designs for buildings costing less than $100,000 are to be prepared by one architect.

Unsuccessful competitors will receive moderate payment for their work, and the architect whose plan is accepted shall supervise the work of construction at 5 per cent. on cost.

Indian War Pensions.

Senator Call yesterday introduced a bill granting pensions to all persons who served in the Black Hawk, Creek, Cherokee, and Florida Indian wars for thirty days.

In the Field of Politics.

Col. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, was renominated yesterday for Congress by acclamation by the Third Iowa District Republicans.

Col. A. J. Stahl, of York county, was yesterday nominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district, now represented by Frank A. Beltzhover.

The Populists of the Fifth Indiana district have nominated Prof. James A. Boyce for Congress.

The Democrats of the First Maryland Congressional District yesterday nominated W. Laird Henry for the unexpired term of the late Representative Bratton in the Fifty-third Congress, and Joshua Nutts for the Fifty-fourth. Resolutions strongly endorsing President Cleveland were adopted, and the names of Gorman and Gibson repeatedly hissed.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

Two members of Congress for New England were sitting in their seats before the session opened yesterday morning discussing the respective merits of Messrs. Milliken and Boutelle and their relative capacity for securing legislation.

"Milliken does very well," said the first Congressman, "but the trouble is that he goes about it in the ordinary way and tries to reason out the why and wherefore. In this way there is always danger of stirring up some one against your bill."

"How about Boutelle?" asked the second Congressman.

"Oh, Boutelle," said he, "is different, Boutelle makes himself agreeable and all that; why Boutelle could think a bill through."

Senator Turple is the greatest bookworm in the Senate contingent. He was seen yesterday at one of the old second hand bookstores thumbing over some long-abandoned volumes with deep interest and apparently succeeded in finding something that was of value for he quietly proceeded to take it in the store with him. The only man on the Republican side who can keep pace with him is Davis, of Minnesota, unless Lodge, of Massachusetts, can be added. He perhaps has as fine a library as any Senator on the list, and he uses it, too. But his selection is not so strictly bookish as is that of the real bookworm. Books on history and politics take first place.

Apparently Representative Quigg, of New York, has come to the conclusion that Aldrich and Quay and Allison and Sherman are not likely to be of any assistance to him in "killing the Wilson bill." He has almost entirely abandoned those gentlemen, and is now giving counsel and comfort to the conservatives. He had long talks with Hill and Smith yesterday, and now confines his attention to the Democratic side of the chamber, apparently under the impression that his best chances for success is there.

Senator Smith, by the way, is said to be becoming sensitive over the way the newspapers treat him in discussing his attitude on the bill. He says he does not want to kill the bill, and never did; that his sole object is to perfect and reform it and prevent too radical cuts.

Apparently the people at home think the New Jersey delegation need some prodding up, for each Senator and Democratic member in the House received in his mail yesterday some handsomely engraved resolutions from the Jeffersonian Club of Newark indorsing President Cleveland and his letter to Chairman Wilson.

Representative Pigott, of Connecticut, said yesterday with an air of relief. "I have at last gotten all my postmasters appointed, and you have no idea what a source of satisfaction it is to me. I feel rested at the very idea. I think a member owes it to his constituents to look out for the postmasterships, not so much on the patronage principle as on that of fostering party pride.

"You have no idea how in the small towns there is an ambition to be the representative of the Federal fort. In many cases where there is no money in the office it is regarded as a matter of pride to have held the position, and there is always a great deal of satisfaction at a hold-over of the opposite party on the ground that it honors the enemy."

A very considerable opposition is manifested in the House to the bill for the settlement of the Pacific railway debts, which has been recently reported by the House Committee on Pacific Roads. The opposition comes chiefly from representatives in the States which the roads traverse, where they are not especially popular, but there are some from other sections. Representative Bland, of Missouri, is one man who has set his mind on government ownership. Judge Culberson, of Texas, is another, although his opposition is not so great. Mr. Geary, of California, is a third who wants the line made a national road, with low rates and fares. Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana, who kept the bill dancing between the Judiciary Committee and the Pacific Railways Committee, is another who does not want the present bill to go through. Altogether there is evidence of a materialization of obstruction, which does not make the passage of the bill this session any certainty.

Senator Lodge is considered the Balfour of the Senate. He has the same chilling sarcasm, the same conservative tendencies, the same belief in the virtue of coercion, as note his advocacy of the force bill; the same aristocratic superiority of manner and breeding much of the same inclination to philosophic scholarship, at the same time he possesses the finical characteristics of a man of special tastes. All things considered, Mr. Lodge is a nearer approach to the famous British Tory leader than any other man in public life, and while in the atmosphere of Boston his type is not uncommon, he is more or less of a picturesque figure among his colleagues here in Washington.

Senator Washburn yesterday introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Patents to investigate certain frauds which are alleged to have grown up under the patent system, and to report a remedy by bill or otherwise.

The preamble to the resolution recites that combines are formed to purchase patents which are about to expire and which cover alleged improvements of general use, after which the purchasers notify persons using the improvements that they are infringing a patent and often force such persons to pay a demand upon them for infringement, which they do in preference to becoming defendants to a suit, whether the claim be just or fraudulent, which it often is.

Senator Hill a civil service reformer!

Strange as it may sound the distinguished New York Senator, who is supposed to be a partisan spoilsman of the most approved type, is responsible for having secured the passage of the present civil service law in his State just at the close of a legislative session. The story is not generally known and is very interesting.

It happened in this way: It was about ten minutes before 12 and the session of the State senate at Albany, over which Mr. Hill, who was then Lieutenant Governor, was presiding, was drawing to a close. Ten minutes more would kill three-quarters of the bills in the pile that lay on the desk before the Lieutenant Governor's chair.

Dan Lamont, the private secretary to Gov. Cleveland, came in and walked up to the chair to have a few words with Hill. The bitter opposition to Cleveland had not taken the shape then that it did very soon after. "See here," said Hill to Lamont, "down somewhere in that packet of bill is the civil service bill. If it is to be passed this session, it must be gotten up in short short order." Lamont took the hint, fumbled over the bills and found the treasure, and then carefully laid it on the top of the pile. He was there as Cleveland's emissary. Hill saw it all, but said not a word. Without looking at the title of the bill he passed it over to the reading clerk. It was among the "elect," and was passed on the reading of its title without a word. In five minutes the session closed. At that time Hill had ambitions of following out Cleveland's reform policy on all lines. It didn't last long.

Local Brevities.

W. H. Green has been appointed by President Spencer general manager of the eastern system of the Southern Railroad, with headquarters at Washington.

Francis G. Newlands, sole acting trustee of the estate of William Sharon, yesterday gave to C. C. Glover and Thomas M. Gales, trustees, to secure Arthur T. Brice, a deed of trust on "Pretty Prospect" for the loan of $50,000.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The negotiations which have been in progress for some time past between the United States Cordage Company and the Pearson Cordage Compay for the absorption of the latter concern by the former have been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Catholic summer school officials at Plattsburg, New York, received a letter yesterday from Mgr. Satolli, apostolic delegate, announcing that he would reach Plattsburg on Tuesday next, July 31, and expressing his wishes for the complete success of the school.

Tommy Ryan of Chicago got the decision last night in the twenty round welter-weight championship fight with mysterious Billy Smith of Boston, at the Queen City Athletic Club in Minneapolis.

Two little girls, Katie Johnson and Sadie Hubbard, who had been sent to Atlantic Highlands, N. J., for a two weeks's outing by a New York fresh air association, were drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing in a pond on Chapel Hill.

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS

Among the Washington guests at Congress Hall, Cape May, are the Guatemalian minister, in company with his wife, Mme. Arriage, and family, Mrs. Frank V. Bennett and maid, Count Ede Milkung and wife, J. H. Cathell and sister, M. Somers, Andrew Y. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Betauamt, Mr. and Mrs. William Hancock, Messrs. Phil and Harry King, M. Ed. J. Plaza, of Mexican legation; Mrs. S. W. Cobb, Miss Louise Jamison, Frank Jamison, Thomas M. Rogers, Andrew E. Sanborn, Hon. Stephen M. White, Manuel Multeno, of the Spanish legation; Mrs. A. T. McCallum, Miss McCallum, Mr. B. H. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. I. I. Rodriguz, C. C. Brooks, E. O. Wagenherst, Mrs. T. K. Wallace, Hamilton S. Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moffutt and son.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brainard, of Takoma Park, entertained last week a number of Washington friends. Instrumental and vocal music were the features of the entertainment. The two young granddaughters of the hostess, Nellie and Mamie Webber, delighted those present with songs and recitations. Among those present were: Mr. E. B. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edelin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Larcombe, Mrs. I. Jimmerson, Mrs. Nellie Webber, Miss Jones and Miss Tucker.

Miss Virginia Mactavish and her mother, Mrs. Carroll Mactavish, have returned from an extended trip in the East, where they went with a small camping party and a retinue of fifteen servants. They are now in Paris and will shortly leave for England, where they will visit friends. In August Miss Mactavish will come to America for two months and will visit Baltimore.

Congressman and Mrs. S. J. Schermerhorn, of Schennectady, N. Y., have returned to the city after several weeks stay at Atlantic City. Mr. Schermerhorn has fully recovered from his long, serious illness.

Misses Daisy and Delta McLaurin, daughters of Senator A. J. McLaurin, of Mississippi, left Wednesday for New York city, accompanied by their uncle, Mr. Wallace McLaurin.

Mr. James B. Eustis, United States ambassador to France, has left Paris for Vichy. During his absence the embassy will be in charge of Mr. Henry Vignaud, charge d'affaires.

Richard Watson Gilder, who has been visiting at Gray Gables since Saturday, has returned to New York. Mrs. Gilder remains as Mrs. Cleveland's guest a few days longer.

An interesting reception was held Wednesday evening at Mrs. Frazee's studio, at the Harrison, corner of Third and G streets northwest. There were many art lovers present.

Mrs. and Miss Huyck will left yesterday for Narragansett, where they will be joined later by Lieut. and Mrs. Attermell, who are now at Chevy Chase Inn.

Mrs. Charles Waters will leave shortly for a visit to her home in Rhode Island, where her husband will join her later to spend his vacation.

Miss Emilie G. Given and Miss Jessie Campbell are visiting Mrs. John T. Fairchild at the Welmont, Pelham Heights, N. Y.

Mrs. I. N. Martin, sister-in-law of Gen. Albert Ordway, will leave shortly for several weeks' stay at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker have been in Carlsbad the past two weeks. Miss Minnie Wanamaker is with them.

Dr. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, is spending his vacation among the Catskill Mountains.

Mrs A. J. Woude and her sister, Miss Murphy, will leave August 1 to spend a month at Atlantic City.

M. Geshard Gade, United States consul at Christiana, Norway, sailed Wednesday for Bremen.

Mrs. D. A. Chambers is in Saratoga on a visit to her son, Rev. Tileston F. Chambers.

Mrs. Ridgway, Miss Ridgway, and Mr. J. Castle Ridgway are at Asbury Park.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. A., is now at the Holland House, New York.

Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N., will spend the summer in Europe.

Mrs. Lamont and the children, who are summering at McGrawville, N. Y., joined the Secretary at New York and spent the day. They have returned to their country home and the Secretary has returned to Washington.

Society at Newport is discussing with lively interest the report of the early marriage of James J. Van Alen, Newport's millionaire, who was made famous by his appointment as ambassador to Italy, and his final declination of that office, and of Mrs. Henry Allen, of Bristol, R. I. Mrs. Allen was formerly Miss Marguerite De Wolfe.

Miss Edith Duryee, daughter of Col. Redfield Duryee, has gone to New York to visit her sister, Mrs. Willie R. Richardson.

The marriage of Miss Helen B. Wilson and Mr. Albert M. Hoge, of Tennessee, took place Wednesday at the home of the bride, No. 1523 Columbia street northwest. Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Ascension church, performed the ceremony. Only the immediate friends and relatives of the family were present. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hoge will be at home to their friends at No. 632 Rhode Island avenue northwest.

Mr. W. N. Croggon and Miss Ida W. Lee were married Wednesday morning at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 508 Seventh street southwest. Rev. J. H. M. Lemon officiated. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal couple left for an extended trip North.

A delightful lawn party was given at the residence of Rev. R. R. West, at Brookland, by the Baptist Young People's Union. Many young people of Washington took part in the interesting programme. Miss Ellis rendered most artistically a piano solo, Dr. Duncan, of Washington, recited "The Deacon's One-horse Shay," and Mr. Hyde, of Washington, rendered several vocal selections.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday as follows: Harry W. Stanton and Emma Finks, both of Alexandria, Va. Peter H. Weisiger and Lizzie M. Innes, both of Granite, Va. Andrew J. Scott and Ella L. Foster, Charles Herbert Jones and Annie L. McKenney, Daniel N. Rose and Mary M. Lucas, Robert R. McGregor Barr and Annie Bowman, James H. King, of Washington, D. C., and Mamie O. Johnson, of Alexandria, Va. William Townsend and Mary Grady.

She Is an Artist with the Pistol.

RENO, Nev., July 26.—Mrs. M. A. Hartley this evening shot and killed State Senator M. D. Foley. The cause of the shooting is unknown. Mrs. Hartley is an artist and has rooms in the Bank of Nevada, where the shooting occurred. Foley was shot in the stomach and died in half an hour. Mrs. Hartley has been arrested. The shooting caused great excitement here, as Senator Foley was one of the most prominent men in the State, having been president of the Bank of Nevada.

Mrs. Hartley, when asked to make a statement, said she had nothing to say, except that she had shot Senator Foley, and had intended to do it. She had known Foley since last October. Mrs. Hartley is a widow.

Miss Miriam Evans Injured.

Miss Miriam H. Evans, of this city, who is the guest of her grandfather, Capt. Benjamin F. Brown, of East Patrick street, Frederick, Md., accidentally broke both bones of her left arm while attending a church picnic on Wednesday. Miss Evans was sitting on a wheelbarrow at the time, when it suddenly started, throwing the young lady to the ground.

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

HIS HOOK WAS WELL BAITED

Banks and Business Men Were Swindled by David Coleman.

HE RAKED ABOUT $55,000 IN ALL

Bought Blocks of Stock in Manufacturing Concerns and Paid with Bogus Checks on the Columbia National Bank of Washington—Detectives Have No Clew.

An attempt to swindle the Columbia National Bank of this city out of $117,100 by means of false checks has come to naught through the watchfulness of Mr. Clarence Carson, the cashier.

When Mr. Carson opened his mail on Tuesday morning he was astounded to find a letter from the cashier of the Lincoln National Bank of New York requesting the Columbia National Bank to remit $61,000 on two checks which were enclosed. The checks purported to have been drawn by David Coleman and indorsed by E. C. Rice, paying teller. The checks bore every appearance of being genuine, but as no such person as David Coleman had an account at the bank, nor had any one by the name of E. C. Rice been paying teller, Mr. Carson at once saw that the checks were bogus and so notified the Lincoln bank by wire. One of the checks was for $33,600, drawn by David Coleman in favor of himself and deposited in the Lincoln bank for collection. The other was for $28,600, drawn by David Coleman in favor of the Higgins Soap Company, of New York city, David Coleman, auditor, and J. W. Stray, treasurer.

Later in the day another check for $20,500 came through the Washington clearing house from the Bank of the Republic, which had received it from the Fourteenth Street Bank of New York for collection. This check was also signed David Coleman, and was indorsed by J. J. Richardson. In the afternoon a telegram was received from the First National Bank of Paterson, N. J., asking if a certified check for $35,000 drawn by David Coleman was good. Cashier Carson immediately replied that it was not.

The Columbia Bank will not lose anything by the transaction, but the New York banks are out a considerable sum, and the officials of the bank here are at a loss to know how the New Yorkers came to be taken in so cleverly.

COLEMAN'S CLEVER OPERATIONS.

The explanation, however, comes from Paterson, N. J. It seems that Rev. Gerhardt W. I. Landan, a retired Presbyterian minister, who now conducts a real estate business in that city, about three weeks ago read an advertisement in a New York paper in which the advertiser said that he had $30,000 which he desired to invest in some good paying business and that he desired to become either an active or silent partner. Mr. Landan is the owner of a large silk mill property in Paterson, which, on account of the dull times, has been idle for some time past, and as he desired a partner with capital he answered the advertisement.

On the following day the supposed investor, who said his name was David Coleman, called at the office of Shaffer & Burt, No. 99 Nassau street. He told Mr. Burt that he was looking for some neat lucrative business in which to invest his money, and spoke about the advertisement he had inserted in the papers, offering to put $30,000 into a good business, and he had received two answers which he desired the lawyer to investigate.

One of the answers was from Mr. Landan. Mr. Landan's letter was answered, and last Thursday Messrs. Burt and Coleman went to Paterson to inspect the silk plant.

THEY BIT AT THE BAIT.

The result was that a bargain was struck up between them then and there. The two principals agreed to form a copartnership under the firm name of G. W. I. Landan & Co., Coleman to pay $30,000 for which he was to receive a half interest in Landan's silk mill. Each was to put in $2,500 as a running account to be deposited in one of the Paterson banks.

On Monday Mr. Landan met Burt and Coleman at the station in Paterson and took them to the office of Lawyer Weiss, when the deed conveying the half interest was drawn up. When they went to the First National Bank to consummate the transaction Coleman did not give Mr. Landan the cash as he had agreed, but instead produced what purported to be a certified check for $35,000 on the Columbia National Bank of Washington and a bank book to show that he had $200,000 on deposit there. As he handed the cashier of the bank the check Mr. Landan said it was all right and gave Coleman his own check for $2,500. Coleman said: "I may as well deposit this right here and then I can have a small personal account to start with." He drew $600, however, and left the remainder on deposit.

Mr. Landan then went to the bank to draw $15,000 of the money with which to pay off a mortgage on his plant. Cashier Bell, of the bank suggested that as the transaction was a large one, it would be well to inquire of the Columbia Bank by telegraph if Coleman was what he represented. This was done and an answer received that the officials knew nothing whatever about Coleman, and had certified no check for him.

BANK BILLS AND CHECKS GALORE.

Mr. Landan went to New York, where he called on Mr. Burt and explained matters to him. That gentleman was greatly surprised, for he too had been duped. Landan and Burt went to a number of places where Coleman had said he had been staying or had done business, but he was not known at any of them. While Coleman was talking with Landan in Paterson he exhibited a big roll of bank bills and also two certified checks, one for $33,500 and one for $18,000, on the Columbia National Bank of Washington. He also showed certificates of $27,000 worth of stock in the Higgins German Soap Company of New York.

In speaking of the matter Mr. Landan, who reported his loss to Inspector McLaughlin, of the New York police department, said that the inspector told him that New York had never seen a cleverer swindler or one whose plans were so well conceived and carried out.

The foregoing story was supplemented last night by two press dispatches, one from New York and the other from Brooklyn. The New York dispatch said:

"So far as known to-day the man calling himself David Coleman, and describing himself as a retired mail transportation contractor and capitalist, has left town with $6,500 of the assets of the Lincoln National Bank of Forty-second street, $1,100 of the money of Mr. J. J. Richardson of 91 Beekman street, $600 from the account of G. W. Landan in the Paterson bank, $28,600 worth of stock of the Higgins Laundry Soap Company of Brooklyn, which he paid for with a forged check, and a contract for $18,000 stock in the Cyclone Furnace Company, paid for with a forged check. The Richardson transaction was made in the Fourteenth street bank, but that institution does not lose a cent. The police have no clew to Coleman's whereabouts as yet."

HIS DEAL WITH THE HIGGINS COMPANY.

The Brooklyn dispatch told the following story: "On motion of Counsellor Lamb in the special term of the supreme court this morning, Judge Bartlett appointed Joseph W. Stray as receiver for the Higgins Soap Company, with securities to the amount of $20,000. Some time since the company became involved and unable to meet its obligations, and it was finally decided to sell a number of shares of stock to tide over the difficulty. A customer was found in the person of David Coleman, who came from Washington, D. C., and with a letter purporting to have been signed by the president of the Columbia National Bank, of that city, and representing the bearer to be a wealthy stockholder of that institution, negotiations were entered into with Coleman, who said he would take 300 shares.

"He was particular about the condition of the concern, and ten days were consumed by the expert accountants in going over the books of the company in order to furnish Mr. Coleman a satisfactory statement. After this formality had been gone through with, Coleman paid for the shares with a check on the Columbia bank, which purported to have been certified by the cashier of the bank. This was deposited by the Lincoln National Bank. The creditors of the soap company were then notified that the concern was again in a solvent condition as the result of the $28,000 received from the sale. Later it was discovered that the check was worthless, and that Coleman was a swindler. There was then nothing left to do but ask for a receiver."

WAVES OF TROPICAL HEAT.

Unprecedented Record of Hot Weather, Which Is Causing Serious Damage to Crops in the West.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Prof. W. L. Moore, in charge of the United States weather bureau in this city, to-night furnished the Associated Press with the following special report on the extraordinary hot wave now prevailing in the central portion of the country:

"Abnormally low barometric condition, attended by extreme heat and brisk south winds, covers the middle Mississippi, lower Mississippi, and Missouri valleys. The area throughout which the temperature this afternoon exceeded 100 degrees embraces the States of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, the south half of Minnesota, Western Wisconsin, and northwestern part of Illinois. Throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, Texas, and Indian Territory the temperatures considerably exceeded 90.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26.—The mercury has been trying hard to climb past the hundred mark for the past three days, but the best it could do was 98 yesterday and 97 to-day. The crops have been seriously damaged. Reports from Western Kansas and Oklahoma are just as bad as they can be. The Kansas crops appear to be in danger of almost total destruction.

Topeka reports from central and western discouraging. The corn crop will be a failure in more than half of the State. In the western third of the State the crop is ruined, while in the central portion a fair crop will be raised only in sections where local rains have fallen. The corn in many fields has burned up, and during the past few days hot winds have swept over the eastern half of Kansas, leaving destruction in their path.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 26.—Crops in this vicinity are being badly damaged by the drouth and severe heat wind that has been raging during the past few days. To-day a subscription was started among the business men, and a large amount of money was soon raised to secure the services of the rainmakers.

SIOUX CITY, July 26.—This has been the hottest day of the year. The thermometer going up to 107 at the weather bureau.

QUINCY, Ill., July 26.—To-day's temperature was a record breaker. The official thermometer at the signal station stood at 102 at 5 p. m.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 26.—This has been the hottest ever known here. The thermometer registered as high as 108 in the shade.

WATERLOO, Iowa, July 26.—This has been the hottest day of the year, the thermometer registering 105 in the shade.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Julio 26.—The hottest weather in ten years was experienced here to-day. Street thermometers showed 110 in the shade.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Thomas Doran, a letter carrier, was stricken with the heat to-day and died before the physicians could be summoned.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 26.—The thermometer reached 100 in the shade here to-day. The weather reports are very discouraging and the railroad officials in St. Joseph are feeling very blue. Reports received at the Burlington headquarters to-day are to the effect that the skies are clear and high, and hot winds are blowing. About the same conditions are reported from the St. Joseph and Grand Island country, and unless rains come very soon the crop of corn will be lost.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26.—More withering blasts never swept across parched Sahara than that which scorched the great plain between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. For two days the simoon had been blown from the southwest and each day was hotter than its predecessor. Yesterday the maximum temperature was 86 degrees at the highest point; to-day it was 106. From all over the territory tributary to Omaha, a strip of 300 miles north and south, and 500 miles east and west, come reports of the terrible effects of the hot winds. Wherever the ground was dry the growing corn has been baked. When there was any moisture left there is still hope for the crop. Rain of twenty-four to thirty-six hours would be worth a great deal of money. Small grain has been generally harvested and will suffer none. A special from Chadron says rain fell there to-day. The temperature there reported was 108. At Superior, on the southern border of the State, the maximum was 112. All points report to-night the temperature at about 100 and above.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 26.—As indicated by reports from various points in Minnesota, South and North Dakota, and Northern Iowa, to-day has been one of the hottest on record in the Northwest. From 100 to 112 degrees in the shade is reported. The long continued drouth is proving disastrously to the crop. Wheat in South Dakota is reported nearly all out of the way, but corn must have rain immediately. The same conditions exist in northern Minnesota. Reports from Northern Iowa say corn is injured beyond the power of rain to restore. The situation is somewhat better in North Dakota.

ABERDEEN, N. D., July 26.—Furnace-like heats prevailed here for the past week, culminating this evening at 107 degrees in the shade.

Colored Authors' Association.

BALTIMORE, July 26—The Colored Authors' Association to-day elected the following officers: President, Bishop B. W. Arnett, Ohio; secretary, J. Garland Penn, Virginia; treasurer, Annie J. Cooper; historian, D. B. Williams, Virginia; vice presidents, Rufus Perry, New York; E. A. Johnson, North Carolina; J. M. Langston, Virginia; T. T. Fortune, New York; board of managers, W. E. Scarborough, Ohio; Francis E. Wharper, Pennsylvania; Rev J. L. Thomas, Virginia; L. J. Coppin, Pennsylvania; Rev. C. B. W. Gordon, Virginia; Lucretia Coleman, Ohio; Gertrude Mossell, Pennsylvania.

It Will Be Corbett's Last Fight.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—James Corbett, the pugilist, sailed for New York to-day on board the White Star line steamer Majestic. Before leaving he said that he was returning to the United States sooner than he expected in order to meet Peter Jackson and arrange a match with him before the latter started to England. He said that he would not be prepared to fight Jackson for six months. This would be his last fight, and he intended to be in perfect condition when the battle took place.

Will Go Back to His Throne.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 26.—Prince Besolow, twenty-six, son of the late King Arman, of the Vei tribe in Africa, who was converted to Christianity and fled the Dark Continent to escape the wrath of his people, has been notified of his reinstatement to the throne. He sails to-morrow from New York on the steamship Lucania for England, where he will visit Queen Victoria and deliver a course of lectures before going to Africa.

Drugged and Outraged.

GREEN POINT, L. I., July 26.—Miss Mamie Kerrigan, a girl who came here from New York, was found to-day lying unconscious in the woods just within the village. An examination by physicians disclosed the fact that she had been drugged and outraged. The girl had not recovered consciousness at a late hour to-night, and her condition is considered critical.

Oldest Preacher in the Country.

READING, Pa., July 26.—Rev. Francis A. Hoffman, aged eighty-eight years, the oldest preacher in the evangelical church in the United States, died at his home here to-day. He was an active minister for over sixty years and had charge in a number of States. He was popularly known as "Father" Hoffman.

LESS TRACK AND SWITCHES

Commissioners Suggest Important Changes in Street Car Lines.

FIFTEENTH STREET SITUATION

All North-bound Cable Cable Cars to Go Up Fourteenth Street and the South-bound on Fifteenth Street—New Terminal Loops for the Columbia and Eckington Railways.

Superintendent Miles, of the District telegraph and telephone service, yesterday in a letter to the Commissioners spoke of the need of additional fire alarms in the county. He approved of the application of Daish & Co. for the location of a fire alarm box on their new elevator, corner of Florida avenue and North Capitol street, and stated in connection with its location that two more boxes should be erected in that vicinity.

Senator Harris has been sent a lengthy report by the Commissioners relative to Senate bill 2059 requiring the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company to make certain changes on its Mount Pleasant line.

They say that the plan to have the Mount Pleasant cars run from Pennsylvania avenue up Fourteenth street and the Georgetown cars to use the Fifteenth street tracks and dispense with the New York avenue tracks is acceptable to them, as it would afford much relief to the present crowded condition on Fifteenth street.

They suggest as "a more complete, satisfactory, and equally practicable remedy, however, is to make all south bound cars go down Fifteenth street, and all north bound cars go up Fourteenth street. This would require one track only