EVERY WOMAN READS THE TIMES FOR SOCIETY GOSSIP AND FASHION NOTES.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

THE TIMES—ONE CENT FOR ::: EIGHT PAGES. ::: THE BEST. THE CHEAPEST

VOL. 1. NO. 27. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1894---EIGHT PAGES. ONE CENT.

FIVE DAYS OF TALK AND THEN REFLECTION

Debate on the Carlisle Currency Bill Begun in the House.

NO VOTE BEFORE THE RECESS

Gen. Sickles' Significant Remark That It Isn't a Law Yet.

At the Very Outset Mr. Springer Has to Admit That There Are Defects in the Measure—Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, Contends That the Plan if Crystallized Into Law Would Not Afford a Shadow of Relief.

The most casual observer, looking in on the House yesterday, could not have failed to recognize the fact that a subject of absorbing interest to the members was under discussion. While the galleries were nearly empty and the attendance on the floor was not large, every speaker was accorded the closest attention, and from the hour of assembling until the close of a long session every word spoken was listened to. The members gathered around the speakers, many of them standing in the aisles or leaning on the desks, now and then attempting to puncture the statement of the speakers with a question or aiding him to parry some thrust of a political adversary.

The subject which so much interested the House was the currency bill, prepared by Secretary Carlisle and reported without change, after a sharp fight, by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

While it had been expected that the proposition would meet with some opposition from within Democratic ranks and an almost solid front on the Republican side, the hostility apparent the moment it came before the House was such as to cause the friends of the measure grave anxiety.

Indeed, this hostility within Democratic ranks had become so apparent, as already indicated in THE TIMES, that the Committee on Rules declined to bring in a rule to fix a date for a vote, and will therefore simply permit the bill to continue before the House all of this week and

AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

Quite probably the events of the week may result in the calling of a caucus of the Democrats early next month to consider what the course of the party in the next House shall be, for it became apparent by yesterday's happenings that the prospects of an easy passage of the bill were not as flattering as had been believed.

Immediately after the call of committees for reports, the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Skinner, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for consideration of the bill. His motion prevailed without discussion, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, took the chair. Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, in charge of the opposition to the measure, gave notice that at the proper time he would offer a substitute.

Mr. Springer before entering upon his argument attempted to effect an arrangement by unanimous consent for setting the limits of debate. He asked that general debate should be considered closed on Saturday next when the holiday recess would be taken.

Mr. Walker protested against any arrangement at this time. He said he felt convinced that no member would discuss this measure in other than a serious vein. The subject was too grave.

IT COULD NOT BE TRIFLED WITH.

When Mr. Springer's request was preferred, Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, promptly objected, thus showing that the bill was to meet with antagonism from every quarter.

The attempts to reach an agreement having failed, Mr. Springer took the floor and delivered the opening speech in favor of the bill. He said that the great importance of the pending measure could not be more effectively emphasized than by referring to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which showed that last year there were $8,000,000 deposited in national banks, having a capital stock aggregating $1,069,000,000. Their deposits amounted to $4,220,000,000.

The committee, he said, had given the subject the most careful consideration, having carefully examined the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and called before it some of the ablest financiers in the country. He did not pretend to say that the bill represented the views of individual members of the committee. It was a compromise and as such harmonized fairly the views of all.

Mr. Sickles, of New York, interrupted Mr. Springer to ask him how he reconciled the second and fifth sections of the bill. The second provided that the note holders should have a first lien on the assets of the bank issuing them, the fifth gave the association of banks contributing to the safety fund a

FIRST LIEN ON THE ASSETS.

Mr. Springer replied that the proposed act gave the bill holders the first lien on the assets, the banking association a first lien on the "remaining" assets.

"But the word 'remaining' is not in the fifth section," said Mr. Sickles.

"That will be the effect of the law," remarked Mr. Springer.

"It is not law yet," retorted Mr. Sickles, sententiously. "You must vote it through first."

Mr. Springer finally admitted that the word "remaining" should have been incorporated in the fifth section, but said this was one of the slight defects of the bill that could be readily corrected.

"In case of panic, if half the banks in this proposed system," inquired Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, "should fail, would the other half be assessed to redeem the failed bank notes?"

"Certainly."

"That is, the solvent banks would be bankrupted to aid the insolvent?"

"There would be no such result," replied Mr. Springer. "If all the banks should fail under this system the

NOTE HOLDERS WOULD BE SECURE."

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, who was in charge of the opposition to the measure, then took the floor. He began with a statement of the essence of the Baltimore plan. The beginning and the end of that plan, he said, was to give the national banks power to withdraw their United States bonds from the Treasury and issue circulating notes on their assets up to 50 per cent. It afforded

NOT A SHADOW OF RELIEF.

Mr. Carlisle had drawn this bill over night. He described what he considered the peril of the present condition of things in the banking world, the dangers that threatened. Yet, he said, the Committee on Banking and Currency had dawdled away its time until this undigested scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury had been thrown into the hopper, when after a few hearings it had been brought into the House

WITHOUT A SINGLE CHANGE.

Such action was amazing. He had no words to express his opinion of the action of the committee. Mr. Walker then spoke at some length upon his own banking bill, which has been before several Congresses.

While deserting the manner in which his bill would redeem and retire the legal tenders Mr. Tracey, of New York, interrupted him to ask if his bill would retire the Sherman notes.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Walker. "Read my bill and you will find all the details worked

(Continued on Second Page.)

ONE MORE DEFAULTER.

He Was the Usual "Trusted Cashier" and Did the Usual Dabbling in the Stock Market.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 18.—A special from Rome to the Syracuse Post, says: The greatest surprise Romans have had in many years, was caused to-day by the news that John E. Bielby, the trusted cashier of the Central National Bank, was a defaulter in the sum of $27,000. The shortness in the account was first suspected about two weeks ago by National Bank Examiner J. Van Veranken, of Schenectady, who visited the institution at that time. On Monday of this week, he suddenly and unexpectedly reappeared and continued his investigation and made the above discovery.

Bielby admitted that he had taken about $72,000, and says that he speculated in stocks, was caught in a downward market and took the bank funds to recover himself. Most of these funds were also lost.

President Albert W. Orton, of the bank, who was in New York at the time of the discovery, was telegraphed for and arrived home this morning, when for the first time he learned of the defalcation.

Samuel Gillett, the teller of the bank, who is also the mayor of Rome, disappeared Monday evening and his whereabouts are unknown by his wife.

Mr. Bielby says, however, that no one is at fault besides himself, and Mr. Gillett has nothing to do with the defalcation. The business of the Oneida County Savings Bank is handled by the Central National Bank, and to-day State Bank Examiner B. H. Backus, of Albany, and an assistant arrived here to examine the books and accounts of the savings bank.

The depositor's books will be called in and compared with the ledger accounts. The stability of the bank will not be impaired because it has a good surplus.

Mr. Bielby's method of covering up the defalcations, which have extended over about a year and a half, was to receive funds from depositors and conceal the record of such receipt from the bank examiner, making the liabilities of the bank seem to be less than they really were.

BLIXT MOST SUSCEPTIBLE.

His Wife, Brother, and Father Trying to Prove That He Was Wholly Under Hayward's Influence.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 18.—W. W. Hayward, Harry's father, to-day declared that both of his sons would be cleared, that Blixt was confessedly a notorious liar, and that his various confessions would have no weight.

He added that there was evidence that Blixt was in the power of a gang and committed the crime under their dictation, with the understanding that if discovered it should be ascribed to Harry Hayward. This gang, he added, was not composed of Minneapolis people. Mr. Hayward refused to account for the behavior of Adrain, the elder brother, saying it would be explained later.

Mrs. Claus A. Blixt to-day made a long and succinct statement to R. E. O'Dell, her husband's attorney, the purport of which was that she had long known of the immense influence exerted over her husband by Harry Hayward. She tried in vain to counteract it. Blixt said several times that Hayward would be the death of him and that he dared not disobey him.

Just before the crime Blixt went around like a man in a dream. It was hard to attract his attention, and his memory became defective. Hayward impressed on Blixt what he had to do many times a day and kept the idea of the crime constantly before him, according to the wife's statement.

This evidence is to be used in connection with that of Blixt's father and brother to show that the man was of a temperament most susceptible to an influence that approached the hypnotic in its character. It is a question as to whether the court will permit testimony of a hypnotic character, but the defense will make a strong effort to show at least that Blixt was not a free moral agent when he committed the crime. This line of defense will make the trial a most novel one in criminal annals.

ATTEMPTED TO TAKE HIS LIFE.

In a Fit of Despondency Over His Son's Death, Patrick Farrell Tries to Jump Overboard.

A determined attempt at suicide was made by Patrick Farrell, forty years of age, of First and N streets southwest, about 9 o'clock last night. The desperate man walked midway out upon the N street bridge, which spans the old canal at First street, and attempted to throw himself into the deep channel of water and slime beneath.

He had clambered upon the railing when two colored men seized him, and although he struggled violently, held him until their cries attracted Policeman Parks, of the Fourth precinct, who took Farrell to his room, where he was undressed and locked in his room.

Farrell's son William, a bright-faced lad of nine years, was killed about a month ago by being thrown from a runaway team and crushed beneath the wheels. The lad was his father's idol and, being industrious and kind-hearted, was generally liked. Ever since the boy's death the father has been despondent, and has frequently threatened to end his days by suicide. The police believe he will yet carry out his purpose unless he is closely watched.

KILLED THE DETECTIVE.

Desperate Crooks Recognized Reech and Made Away with Him.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Dec. 18.—It has been developed that Henry Beech, one of the men murdered by tramps in a box-car near this place a few days ago, was a detective employed by the National Detective Bureau of Indianapolis.

He had been detailed on a special case, and had adopted the disguise of a tramp. The theory is now announced that the murderers were desperate crooks and recognized Beech as a detective following them with the ultimate intention of causing their arrest. Henry Harris, the surviving victim of the tragedy, it is now believed will recover.

OUTRAGED A SCHOOL GIRL.

Capture of the Villain by a Posse After a Deadly Fight.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 18.—Near Salem this morning Miss Annie Custer, a girl sixteen years of age, while on her way to school, was criminally assaulted by an unknown man. The teacher of the school arrived immediately after, and, on being informed of the occurrence, organized a posse and went in pursuit of Miss Custer's assailant.

After a two hours' search, followed by a desperate battle, in which several shots were fired, nobody being hurt, the man was captured.

There is talk of lynching to-night, but it is thought wiser counsel will prevail, and the law will be allowed to take its course. The girl is badly injured.

Will Test the Income Tax.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Clarence Seward, who it was reported would to-day give out a statement regarding the assertion he and Joseph H. Choate would test in the courts the constitutionality of the income tax, was to-night seen at his home in Fifth avenue. He declined to give out any statement.

Get your lunch to-day at the Kingsley Cafe, 907 Pennsylvania avenue. Everything is pure and clean.

Read the word contest advertisement of VAL BLATZ BEER.

EX-INSPECTOR STEERS ALSO EXACTED TRIBUTE

Dragged Into the Mire of Corruption By the Lexow Committee.

VOORHIS WANTS VINDICATION

Important Testimony of a Sergeant of the Steamboat Squad.

Exposures Caused Surprise, but Mr. Goff Was Not Able to Pierce the Armor of Those Higher Up—A Stream of Policemen Testified to the Blackmail of Corporations by the Police—Rumors of Indictments.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Police Sergeant John J. Taylor, of the steamboat squad, testified before the Lexow committee to-day that ex-Inspector Henry V. Steers had systematically exacted money from policemen who were paid for extra work by steamship and railroad companies.

Other witnesses swore that Capts. Max F. Schmittberger, Anthony Allaire, and George Gastlin had been guilty of similar offenses. A futile effort was made by Counsel Goff to elicit from John W. Reppenhagen additional facts of importance concerning the payment by Capt. Creeden of $15,000 for his captaincy.

The day's developments before the Senate investigation committee entangled police headquarters in a lot of official corruption. Despite this fact, however, public sentiment is far from as turbulent to-night as it was Friday when Captain Creeden's confession set the city agog with excitement.

The meeting of the inquisitorial senators to-day had been fraught with great possibilities and hence the intense anxiety which moved the large throng in attendance on the session. It was expected that Mr. Goff's ordinance of exposure would be directed toward breastworks that have hitherto withstood all assaults and that the startling sensation of Friday would be rendered trivial beside to-day's events, and though the testimony adduced did point the finger of wrong toward an ex-inspector of police whose official reputation was hitherto regarded as immaculate the popular appetite for sensational developments

HAS NOT BEEN APPEASED.

Still, in official circles, the news of to-day's exposures has brought a sentiment unbounded. Supt. Byrnes, when told of Sergt. Taylor's testimony against ex-Inspector Steerts, manifested great astonishment.

"I am amazed, astounded," was his only comment, and no argument could induce him to pronounce an opinion. Inspector Williams and Conlin evinced similar feelings.

Sergt. John Harley, who was formerly detailed to do duty in Inspector Steers' office, said, "I have always and do now consider Inspector Steers a man of unblemished character, and I cannot believe that he ever accepted any bribe moneys." And so many other officials of the police department expressed themselves.

Steers was for many years captain of the city hall squad. He was made inspector when Supt. Murray took charge of the department, and retired two years ago. At that time he was chief inspector, in command of the detective office. His pension of $2,500 per annum goes with the now defunct rank of chief inspector. He was a conspicuous and popular member of the Washington Heights Methodist Church.

The sensational evidence against Steers was not brought forward until late in the afternoon, Counsel Goff having paved the way with a number of witnesses who swore that steamship and railroad companies had paid tribute to the police for guarding their property. One after another a stream of policemen swore to this fact, and then the big sensation of the session was sprung as a fitting climax to the day's proceedings.

Police Justice Voorhis appeared in the chamber and announced his desire for vindication in connection of the Creedon affair. Inspector McAvoy, who succeeded Steers as inspector, was also implicated by Taylor's testimony that the money was sent to headquarters after Steers' retirement.

Inspector McLaughlin was not inculpated because he succeeded Steers only as chief of the detective bureau, and consequently did not handle the collections from the steamboat squad.

Many rumors concerning alleged indictments against police officers accused before the Lexow committee are current throughout the city, but beyond Sergt. Taylor's testimony the developments in connection with police cases to-day have been of no importance.

OFTEN FALLS AMONG THIEVES

Dr. Starkey Adds Another Experience to His Unique Record.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Dr. Herbert A. Starkey, of Harvey, Ill., a surgeon of the Grand Trunk and Illinois Central Railroad, was shot in the thigh last night by burglars, who attempted to rob the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Selight, near this city, where he was visiting.

About eighteen months ago Dr. Starkey was shot and sandbagged in Chicago and left for dead on the tracks of the Grand Trunk there, by desperate criminals.

He will probably recover from his wound, although it is quite dangerous.

BELL COMPANY LOSES.

Adverse End to the Monopoly of the Big Patent Suit.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The long-contested patent suit of the United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company was ended this morning, when Judge Carpenter, of the United States circuit court, rendered a decision against the telephone company.

This suit was a bill in equity praying for the repeal of letters patent issued to Emile Berliner, assignor of the American Bell Telephone Co., for a combined telephone and telegraph system.

SAW HIS PAPA MURDERED.

Testimony of Little Wladislaus Bariewitz in the Zawaczki Trial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The feature of the day in the Zawaczki murder trial was the testimony of young Wladislaus Bariewitz, the twelve-year-old son of the murdered man, who told with faint voice and choking sobs of what he saw on the night of the assassination.

The little fellow said that his father had been thrown to the floor and his mother had held his feet, and while Zawaczki sat on his stomach Ledlow choked him with his hands.

Perhaps a Bedding Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Manufacturers of bed springs, mattresses and bedding met in secret session at the Sherman House to-day to form a national association which will regulate the output of goods and control prices. Delegates were present representing the trade in all sections of the country.

See W. D. Clark & Co's., ad page.

To-Kalon Brandy

For mince pies, plum puddings and sauces, 85 cents per bottle. To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th st.

Read the word contest advertisement of VAL BLATZ BEER.

ENDED WITH A LOVE FEAST.

McGuire and Morgan Bury the Hatchet at the Labor Convention—Gompers Was Complimented.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—The great labor convention was in a melting mood until it adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock to-night. A few minutes before adjournment two of the strongest leaders, P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, and Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, who have for five or six years enlivened each recurring convention with a feud that seemed to grow stronger every year, told the convention what they thought of each other and then shook hands and decided to be friends, amid applause of the assembled delegates.

The closing hour was devoted to telling personal experiences. President Gompers took part in this recitation of grievances.

The most important feature of the day's work was the adoption of resolutions on the Debs matter, and these were of a character that was fully anticipated. All attempts to resurrect the political questions were promptly suppressed.

The attendance was not by any means full, many delegates having left for home, but the balance will go to-night. President Gompers returns east via Chicago. The officers take their positions on January 1, and in the meantime the removal of the headquarters from New York to Indianapolis will be made. Treasurer Lennon will remain as a resident of New York city.

Chairman Bramwood, of the committee on the Phillips bill, providing a commission to consider labor laws, reported favorably. Mr. Pomeroy submitted a minority report opposing the bill because it provides for an intermediary between the people and their servants in Congress, and advocating the referendum in its place.

Mr. Pomeroy spoke in favor of his report. Mr. Gompers was called from the hall and during his absence the United Mine Workers of America presented resolutions complimentary to the retiring chief, which were unanimously adopted with much applause.

Upon his return to the hall Mr. Gompers supported the majority report on the Phillips bill in a strong speech, and it was adopted. A number of the delegates asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Mr. McBryde offered a substitute to the committee's report favoring unity of action of trades unions, but declining to affiliate in any way with the Knights of Labor so long as that organization occupies its present position upon important questions concerning organized labor. It was adopted.

MET THE USUAL FATE.

Negro Who Attempted to Assault a Young White Girl Lynched by "100 of Marion County's Best Citizens."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 18.—While all the men were at work in the field, a young negro called at Mr. L. W. F. Sanderson's home, about three miles south of this place, last Saturday morning, and asked for some matches. Seeing that there was no one at the house but Mr. Sanderson's daughter, a young lady sixteen years old, the negro made an indecent proposal.

He then attempted to use force and said to her with an oath that when he returned he would bring a crowd with him and they would hold her and if she gave the alarm they would kill her. She began to scream. The negro became frightened and ran.

Miss Sanderson then ran to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. In a short time a crowd was scouring the woods, their numbers being increased every minute. About 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon the negro was found, taken before the girl and fully identified. He acknowledged his guilt. He was then brought to this place for preliminary hearing before Justice Wilson and was committed to jail.

As there was no way of getting to Ocala at this time of night except by private conveyance, Constable Billingsleg started to his home with the prisoner, about a mile from the station, where he would keep him until Sunday and take him to Ocala.

On the way home the constable was met by a crowd, overpowered, and the prisoner taken from him and visited with the fate that is usual in such cases. Sunday morning he was found hanging by the neck dead with this card pinned to his breast: "Done by 100 of Marion county's best citizens." The jury's verdict was that the negro came to his death at the hands of parties unknown.

GRANITE STATE STATESMEN.

Gov. Smith and Party Here to Attend the Unveiling of Statues.

Gov. John B. Smith and staff, of New Hampshire, arrived in town last night at 11:30. They were met at the Baltimore and Ohio depot and welcomed to the Capital only by a TIMES reporter. The party proceeded immediately to the Ebbitt House, where they will remain during their stay in Washington.

Gov. Smith and party came to the capital to be present at the unveiling of the statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. Stark, at 2 p. m. Thursday. These statues were presented to the United States by the State of New Hampshire, and have already been placed in Statuary Hall. There will be no formal presentation and no public speech-making, but speeches will be made in the House and Senate commemorative of the great statesman and sturdy soldier.

On Wednesday evening Senator Chandler will give a public reception at his home, from 4 o'clock until 7, in honor of the governor and his friends, and on Thursday evening the New Hampshire residents of Washington will give them a banquet at Willard's Hotel.

The distinguished party consists of Gov. and Mrs. John B. Smith, Councilor and Mrs. Moulton, Councilor and Mrs. Ray, Miss Ray, Councilor Blunt, Gen. and Mrs. Wellman, Gen. and Mrs. Gale, Miss Gale, Gen. Adams, Gen. George Cook, Col. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Brigham, and Mrs. C. E. Balch.

BLOODY OVERCOAT IDENTIFIED.

Evidence That Byron D. Coburn Was Murdered by His Hired Man.

GORHAM, Me., Dec. 18.—The blood-stained overcoat which was found in the barn in which Byron D. Coburn was murdered last Thursday, was to-day positively identified as one worn by James Lewis, Coburn's hired man, on a trip to Portland, on the afternoon of the murder by an employe of Green's livery stable, at which Lewis put up his horse.

This tightens the net of circumstantial evidence about Lewis, who is now under arrest.

It became known to-day that Lewis bought poison while in Portland. This led the authorities to disinter the body of the murdered man to-day for the purpose of a second autopsy.

The stomach was removed and its contents will be carefully analyzed for traces of poison. The coroner's inquest will be continued to-morrow and a verdict is expected before night.

DEBS WILL SUBMIT.

He Prefers to Dispense with the Care and Cost of an Appeal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, and his colleagues have decided to take the penalty imposed by Judge Woods without appeal. They will go to the Cook county jail next Monday.

The officials reached this decision to-day without the advice of their attorneys, and their decision is positive.

Debs says an appeal would probably be of no avail. The worry and expense were also considerations.

Latest floral novelties, Small's, 14th & G sts.

ALMOST A SLAP FOR MR. CLEVELAND

Some South Carolina Solons Object to Inviting Him,

BUT SPEAKER JONES WAS COOL

And the President Was Finally Offered the Freedom of the Floor.

Representative Duncan Said That the Legislature Should "Not Honor a Man for Whom It Had So Little Respect"—Intense Feeling Against Cleveland on Account of Silver—Two Dissenters in the Senate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18.—The dull routine of legislation in the House of Representatives was broken to-day by an incident that promised to create much discord, but which by the coolness of the speaker and a few members was happily avoided.

Mr. Magill, of Abbeville, introduced a concurrent resolution reciting that President Cleveland was in the State and that as a courtesy to the Chief Magistrate of the country, he be invited to visit the legislature and be accorded the privileges of the floor. As soon as the resolution had been read,

SEVERAL MEMBERS OBJECTED

to its consideration and J. T. Duncan moved that it be laid on the table, as the legislature should "not honor a man for whom it had so little respect."

Seeing that a debate might be precipitated that would not be creditable to the house, efforts were made by the more conservative members to get Magill to withdraw the resolution. He refused, and others thought it would be as much an insult to withdraw it as to reject it.

At last Speaker Jones hurriedly put the question to a vote and it went through without a dissenting voice, the Speaker announcing that it had been "unanimously agreed to."

A large majority of members are free

SILVER MEN AND BLAME CLEVELAND

for having too much to do with the financial stringency of the times. They are intensely opposed to his political views, and hence their indisposition to show him any courtesy.

When the resolution was presented in the Senate there was no debate, but when the motion to adopt was put it was carried, two Senators dissenting without expressing their reasons therefor.

To-night Mr. Duncan introduced a resolution criticising President Cleveland as having

PROSTITUTED HIS HIGH OFFICE

And used his opportunities to betray the Democratic party and repudiate its principles, and "that we record ourselves as opposed to the resolution passed by this house doing honor to the greatest party wrecker in the history of American politics."

The resolution was signed by two members and they asked that it be put on record. The house refused to put it in the journal.

CHASE AFTER TAYLOR.

Affidavits Showing Sale of Appointments by the Recorder Filed With the Civil Service Commission.

Recorder of Deeds Charles H. J. Taylor has not yet reached the end of his woes. Additional charges have been filed with the Civil Service Commission against him, backed by documentary evidence.

Early in Mr. Taylor's official career differences arose between him and W. Calvin Chase, the latter attacking the recorder most violently in his paper.

The differences were thought to have been adjusted, but it would seem not. Chase filed a remarkable affidavit yesterday, signed H. C. C. Astwood, in which the latter makes the statement that he was Taylor's emissary to make peace with Chase, and the terms demanded by Chase were the reinstatement of Miss Henderson, discharged from Taylor's office, and two additional appointments to be controlled by Chase, and $200 in cash.

Taylor agreed to reinstate Miss Henderson, to give Chase the two appointments in his office and two in the Government Printing Office, and $10 a month during his term of office.

Astwood then took Chase to see Taylor in person and this last proposition was ratified by both parties. The appointments were made on Chase's suggestions, but Astwood does not know whether it was carried out in full, as he afterwards severed his connection with both Taylor and the Democratic party. All this was sworn to before L. W. Pulies, a notary public, on November 12, 1894.

Mr. Chase states that he shall file additional charges against Taylor in a few days. It seems that Taylor a short time ago informed Miss Jennie Anderson, one of Chase's proteges, that Chase was preparing to attack him in his paper, that she had the power to prevent it, and unless she did so she would be discharged. Miss Anderson denied having the influence over Chase, but at the same time told the latter of Taylor's threats. Mr. Chase then wrote Taylor a letter, in which the Astwood affidavit is referred to and Taylor is attacked without gloves.

The recorder accepted the challenge, and immediately discharged Miss Anderson, together with Miss Georgia V. Savoy, another of Chase's appointees.

The recorder says that Chase attended a dinner he gave last Friday, and that the ridicule that he has since received on that account angered him, hence his action.

Said Mr. Taylor: "Chase dared me to discharge them, and I did so. I had also learned that Chase had been paid money for the appointment of one of the young women. Let him do his worst."

GRIFFO'S DEFIANCE TO DIXON.

Scene in a Theater, and a Row with Tom O'Rourke.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The bad feeling which has existed of late between Young Griffo and George Dixon came to a head to-day. Dixon is filling an engagement at the Lyceum Theater, in this city.

At the matinee to-day Griffo was in a box. As soon as the champion feather-weight stepped on the stage Griffo leaped over the foot-lights, excitedly pulled a $5 bill from his pocket and throwing it at Dixon's feet, challenged him to cover it. Dixon laughed at him, and under the pursuasion of friends Griffo subsided.

But the lull was only temporary. After the show Griffo and Tom O'Rourke, Dixon's manager, collided in a neighboring saloon, and hot words were exchanged. Griffo told O'Rourke that he was "only fit to manage niggers anyhow," whereupon the Australian was staggered by a vigorous blow in the face. Serious trouble was only avoided by mutual friends of the men.

Mr. Stevens' Lecture on Japan.

Mr. Durham White Stevens, of the Japanese legation, will have a fine audience when he appears at Metzerott Music Hall to-night to lecture on Japan. In the audience will be the members of the Japanese legation and other distinguished people. Three members of the Chinese legation have seats reserved. Mr. Stevens proposes to explain the causes leading up to the trouble between Japan and China. He ought to be able to do it satisfactorily, for he was a resident of Japan for sixteen years before he became connected with the legation here.

Finest violets, Small's, 14th and G sts.

Read the word contest advertisement of VAL BLATZ BEER.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Word Contest

WE WANT TO KNOW . . . . .

How many correctly spelled words of no less than five letters each you can form from this combination:

VAL BLATZ BEER

As an inducement for Washingtonians to gratify our curiosity, and at the same time to further popularize in Washington this already popular Beer, we will offer three prizes---one each for the three largest correct list of words, as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—One Case Val Blatz Beer every week for 3 months.
SECOND PRIZE—One Case Val Blatz Beer every week for 2 months.
THIRD PRIZE—One Case Val Blatz Beer every week for one month.

The Conditions:

Use only Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1894 edition. Contest closes 12 o'clock noon December 28, 1894.

This contest is open to all. Names of participants will not be divulged unless there should be an objection to our doing so. Address or bring all communications and list to

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SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIANS.

Resolutions Adopted Calling Upon the United States to Take Measures to Suppress These Persecutions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—At a general mass-meeting in Chickering Hall this evening resolutions were adopted denouncing the Turkish massacres of Armenians and appealing for governmental aid to prevent the recurrence of such outrages. The gathering had assembled for the purpose of adopting these resolutions.

Americans predominated in the assemblage and addresses were delivered by Gen. Wager Swayne, who was chairman; Dr. William C. Ward, the Rev. Dr. Dickerman, Dr. E. M. Bliss, J. Augustus Johnson, ex-consul to Bayreuth, and the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Dr. W. C. Ward, editor of the Independent, said if this were the only outrage of the kind that had occurred, indignation might be less, but this was only one of comparatively common affairs.

Rev. Dr. Dickerman read letters from Gov. Flower, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Bishop Potter, Seth Low, Recorder-elect Jown W. Goff, and Rev. Dr. McArthur.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of New York city and vicinity, in mass-meeting assembled, extend our warmest sympathy to the Christian people of Armenia who have again and again been plundered, violated and killed for their religious faith, with no prospects of redress or any cessation of the outrages to which they are subject under Turkish rule, except through the intervention of the great Christian powers; also

Resolved, That we call upon the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin to enforce without further delay the provisions of the sixty-first article of said treaty, and we call particularly upon the British government to fulfill the obligations which it further assumed by the Cyprus convention; also it is

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to our government to take, in the name of our common humanity, all the measures consistent with our foreign policy, in order to suppress the civil and religious persecution for which the Turkish government is responsible, and we urge immediate and effective consideration of the resolutions.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, with the request that the same be communicated through the Department of State to the representatives of the signatory powers.

Bishop of Mouch Not Arrested.

The Turkish legation has received the following official telegram: "Among the erroneous statements published about the Armenian troubles it has also been said that the Armenian bishop of Mouch had been arrested. This news also is without the least foundation in fact."

That Familiar Debt Discussion.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 18.—The commission constituted by an act of the last session of the general assembly to take steps looking to the settlement of West Virginia's part of the debt of the original State met here to-day and had an informal conference, but no action was taken. The commission decided to ascertain the exact amount of West Virginia's portion of the debt, and then to await the action of the legislature of that State.

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CHINESE GENERALS UNDER ARREST

Admiral Ting and Taoti Kung Must Give Accounting.

INVESTIGATING THE MASSACRE

Japanese Officers Court-marshaled for Not Restraining Their Men.

Some of the Foreign Correspondents Say That the Excesses of the Japanese at Port Arthur Where Excusable By Parallel Cases in the Best European Armies—A Review of the Japanese Barbarities.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18.—An imperial decree has been issued ordering Li Hung Chang to arrest Kung, the Taoti of Port Arthur, and the four Chinese generals who were in command at Port Arthur, and to send them to Pekin for trial and punishment for the loss of that important dockyard and fortress.

Admiral Ting, who, by the way, was in command at the disastrous naval engagement off the Yalu River, has been arrested for failing to defend the dockyard of Port Arthur against the Japanese forces.

The Japanese government has heard of the Japanese excesses at Port Arthur, and a strict inquiry is now proceeding. Some of the Japanese officers are now being

TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

for not restraining their men after the capture of Port Arthur.

Most of the foreign correspondents declare that the excesses were excusable by parallel cases which have occurred in the best European armies.

The officials of Port Arthur report that the Japanese have made stringent regulations for the protection of the inhabitants of that place, who are now said to be returning. Many of them are receiving food from the Japanese.

A Chee Foo dispatch to the Associated Press, on November 28, announced that Chinese fugitives declared that the Japanese sacked Port Arthur, shooting every one, old and young, and that

PILLAGE AND MURDER WERE SUPREME

for three days. The dead, they asserted, were barbarously mutilated, their hands, noses and ears being chopped off and other atrocities committed. No resistance, it was added, was offered by the people. But the Japanese soldiers secured the country for days, killing all the Chinese they could find. All the streets of Port Arthur, the fugitives further declared, and the harbor were filled with dead bodies.

These reports of the Japanese atrocities at Port Arthur were, on the day following, confirmed from various sources; but it is stated that they were provoked by the persistent atrocities of the Chinese.

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