THE SALT LAKE HERALD

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR | SALT LAKE CITY, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1897. | NUMBER 243

GLANCE AT LATE CONGRESS

When and Why It Was Called By President McKinley.

SESSION MET ON MARCH FIFTEENTH

Struggle Over the Passage of the Tariff Bill Reviewed.

Necessity of the Passage of the Sundry Civil, the Agricultural, the Indian and the General Deficiency Bills Must Have Called the Extraordinary Session, Anyhow—Some of the More Important Items Contained In the Several Measures—House Committees.

Washington, July 25.—The extraordinary session of congress which has just closed was called by President McKinley two days after he took the oath of office on the steps of the capitol. It met in pursuance of his proclamation at noon on March 15.

The special message transmitted by him to both houses on the opening day was brief.

It explained the deficiencies in the revenues, reviewed the bond issues of the last administration, and urged congress promptly to correct the then existing conditions by passing a tariff bill that would supply ample revenues, support the government and the liquidation of the public debt. No other subject of legislation was mentioned in the message and the tariff had been the all-absorbing feature of the session. The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the preceding house had been at work throughout the short session which ended on March 4, giving hearings and preparing the bill which was to be submitted to the extra session. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee, and 13 days later, March 31, 1897, it passed the house. It went to the senate, was referred to the committee on finance, and the Republican members of that committee spent a month and three days in its consideration and preparing the amendments, which were submitted to the senate on May 7, and exactly two months later, on July 7, it passed the senate with 872 amendments. The bill then went to conference, where, after a ten days' struggle, on July 17 a complete agreement was reached by which the senate receded from 118 amendments and the house from 511. The other 243 in number were compromised. The conference report was adopted by the house on July 19 at the conclusion of 12 hours' continuous debate. The report was taken up in the senate on July 20 and adopted on July 24. The tariff bill was signed by the president the same day.

NOT ENTIRELY.

Congress did not devote its session entirely to the tariff, although it did subordinate everything else to this one measure. The four appropriation bills which failed on March 4 last in themselves would have compelled President McKinley to call congress in extra session, even if the necessity for a revision of the tariff bill had not existed. The appropriation bills were the sundry civil, the agricultural, the Indian and the general deficiency. Those bills were introduced and passed by the house in the initial form in which they existed at the time of their failure of enactment into law at the preceding congress, but they were amended in some important particulars by the senate, and when they finally became laws, contained more or less new legislation of interest and importance. The general deficiency carried a providing accepting the invitation to take part in the Paris exposition in 1900, and appropriated $25,000 to defray preliminary expenses; appropriated $150,000 for a new immigrant station at New York to replace the one destroyed by fire. The most important piece of legislation in the bill, however, was that limiting the cost of armor plate for three new battleships to $300 per ton. In case the secretary of the navy should find it impossible to make contracts for armor within the price fixed, he was authorized by this provision to take steps to establish a government armor plate factory of sufficient capacity to make the armor. In executing this authority he must prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings and machinery suitable for the factory; advertise for proposals and report to congress at its next session.

In the Indian bill, after a severe struggle in both houses, the questions of sectarian schools was settled by the following declaration of the policy of the government:

"That the secretary of the interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amounts contracted for among schools of various denominations for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year of 1898, but shall only make such contracts at such places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 40 per cent of the amount to be so used for the fiscal year 1895."

GILSONITE DEPOSITS.

The question of opening entry to the gilsonite deposits in the Uncompahgre reservation in Utah was also compromised by opening such agricultural lands as have not been allotted to the Uncompahgre Indians on April 1, 1898, to entry but reserving to the United States title in all lands containing gilsonite, asphalt or other like substances.

In the sundry civil bill the most important new provisions was that suspending the order of President Cleveland setting aside about 21,000,000 acres as forest reservations. The law also includes a general scheme of legislation for the government and protection for the forest reservations of the country.

The Republican leaders of the house decided at the opening session to pursue a policy of inaction in order to throw the responsibility for delaying the tariff bill upon the senate, and, therefore, the committees were not announced until the close of the session, and only urgent matters were considered. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of the American citizens in Cuba at the solicitation of the president; $200,000 was appropriated for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers. A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport supplies contributed for the relief of the poor and famishing Indians in India, and $50,000 was appropriated for the entertainment and expenses of the delegates to the United States postal congress, who met in this city. The only piece of general legislation enacted by this congress except the tariff bill, are the laws to prevent collisions at sea and to put in force regulations to prevent collisions upon certain harbors, rivers, and inland waters of the United States; and the bill authorizing the president to suspend discriminating duties on foreign vessels and commerce.

OTHER IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

The senate, not being confined as to scope of its legislation, dwelt with a number of important subjects, both in and out of executive session. One of these, which attracted world-wide attention, was the general arbitration treaty, negotiations by President Cleveland with Great Britain. After exhaustive consideration, despite the great pressure brought to bear upon the senate by religious and commercial bodies throughout the country, the senate rejected the treaty.

The Hawaiian treaty of annexation negotiated by President McKinley, was still unacted upon when congress adjourned.

In open session, after much debate, the senate passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, a bankruptcy bill including both voluntary and involuntary features, and the "free homes bill."

But none of these important questions received consideration in the house.

The following minor bills and joint resolutions became laws, managing to escape objections from any member:

Authorizing the secretary of war to receive for instruction at the military academy at West Point, Carlos Gutierres, of Salvador; to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the entry of lands in Greer county, Oklahoma, to give preference rights to settlers and for other purposes," approved Jan. 18, 1897; reappropriating $10,000 not expended for the relief of the Mississippi river flood sufferers for the flood sufferers at El Paso, Tex.; authorizing foreign exhibitors at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition to be held in the city of Omaha, Neb., during the year 1898, to bring to the United States foreign laborers from their countries, respectively for the purpose of preparing for and making exhibits; to provide for the immediate repair of dry docks numbered three at the New York navy yard; making appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river from the head of the passes to the mouth of the Ohio river, and to supply deficiencies in appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and three bills authorizing the construction of bridges across the Pearl river, Mississippi, the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and across the Clinch river, Tennessee.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Full Membership of the Most Important Ones.

Washington, July 25.—The full membership of the more important house committees, as announced by Speaker Reed at the close of the special session of congress, is as follows:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Robert R. Hitt, Illinois; Robert Adams, jr., Pennsylvania; Lemuel E. Quigg, New York; Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; William A. Smith, Michigan; J. P. Heatwole, Minesota; Richard Pearson, North Carolina; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Charles L. Henley, Indiana, Republicans.

Hugh A. Dinsmore, Arkansas; Francis Newland, Nevada, silver Republican, and Champ Clark, Missouri; John S. Williams, Mississippi; Albert S. Berry, Kentucky; William Howard, Georgia, Democrats.

Additional members ways and means—George B. McClelland (Dem.), New Lork.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; William W. Grout, Vermont; Stephen A. Northway, Ohio; William A. Stone, Pennsylvania; Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey; James A. Hemenway, Indiana; James J. Beldon, New York; Samuel S. Barney, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky, Republicans.

Joseph D. Sayers, Texas; Alexander M. Dockery, Missouri; L. F. Livingston, Georgia; Thomas McRae, Arkansas; John M. Allen, Mississippi, Democrats, and John. C. Bell (Colorado), Populist.

JUDICIARY.

David B. Henderson, Iowa; George W. Ray, New York; Case Broderick, Kansas; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; James A. Connelly, Illinois; Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Richard W. Parker, New Jersey; J. R. Overstreet, Indiana; Warren R. Baker, West Virginia; D. A. Alexander, New York, Republicans.

William L. Terry, Arkansas; David A. DeArmond, Missouri; Samuel W. T. Lanham, Texas; William Elliott, South Carolina; Oscar W. Underwood, Louisiana; David H. Smith, Kentucky, Democrats.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Joseph H. Walker, Masachusetts; Marriott Brosius, Louisiana; Henry U. Johnson, Indiana; Henry C. Vanvoorhis, Ohio; James T. McClure, Minnesota; Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey; George Spalding, Michigan; E. J. Hill, Connecticut; John N. Southwick, New Jersey; John W. Prince, Illinois; John M. Mitchell, New York; A. M. Capron, Rhode Island, Republicans.

Nicholas N. Cox, Tennessee, Democrat; Francis J. Newlands, Nevada, silverite; J. F. Stallings, Alabama; Daniel Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; John W. Maddox, Georgia, Democrats.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Charles Stone, Pennsylvania; James H. Southard, Ohio; Edward S. Miner, Wisconsin; E. J. Hill, Connecticut; Thomas Updegraff, Iowa; Jacob Yost, Virginia; William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; L. N. Littauer, New York; D. W. Mills, Illinois; William M. McIntyre, Maryland, Republicans.

Richard P. Bland, Missouri, Sam B. Cooper, Texas, Democrats. Charles S. Hartman, Montana, Silver Republican. Rice A. Pierce, Tennessee, Democrat. Samuel Maxwell, Nebraska, fusion; Edward R. Ridgely, Kansas, Populist. Charles F. Cochran, Missouri, Democrat, and H. B. Ferguson, New Mexico, Democrat.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

William P. Hepburn, Iowa; L. Fletcher, Minnesota; James S. Sherman, New York; I. P. Wagner, Pennsylvania; Charles F. Joy, Missouri; John B. Corliss, Michigan; Charles G. Kennet, New York; James F. Stewart, New Jersey; John Simpkins, Massachusetts; John A. Barham, California; R. B. Hawley, Texas; J. R. Mann, Illinois, Republicans.

William McAleer, Pennsylvania; Robert C. Pavey, Iowa; William H. Hirarchinson, Illinois; William G. Ad-

(Continued on Page 2.)

GOLD FEVER INCREASING

History of the Days of Forty-Nine Repeated.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST THIS TIME

Little or No Method Appears to Be Used.

Inexpierenced People Who Have No Idea as to What They Will Have to Undergo Seem the Most Anxious to Take Their Lives In Their Hands—"Beg, Borrow or Steal," But Go, Seems to Be the Motto—Vessels With More Passengers Than Are Allowed By Law.

San Francisco, July 25.—The desire of the goldstruck throng for the rich diggings in the Klondyke district resembles for all the world the craze of easterners to reach California in the days of old and the days of gold. There is little or no method in this longing of the masses to reach the El Dorado in the great unknown territory of the northwest.

People who have had no experience in mining or have undergone none of the hardships incident to such a journey as will follow a trip to the Yukon country, are clamoring for passage and straining every nerve to secure the funds necessary on which to make the trip. Many are making sacrifices in order to visit the country that promises so much.

Every steamship office in the city is literally overrun with people seeking information concerning the Klondyke country. Those who have the money have not hesitated to pay for the passage, trusting in many instances to good luck to give them the food on which to subsist during the coming winter. The Excelsior, which leaves on Wednesday next, has a full passenger list, but big bonuses are being offered every day for a berth on the vessel.

The steamer Umatilla left this morning for the north with 290 passengers and a full cargo of provisions. She goes to Port Townsend, where she connects with the City of Topeka, sailing direct to Juneau. The owners of the Umatilla have applied to the inspectors of hulls and boilers for permission to carry all the passengers that the vessels owned by the company will hold. The Topeka, which is scheduled to leave Seattle early next week, has already more passengers than is permitted by the law. The same is true of the George W. Elder, which is scheduled to sail July 30. The people at Seattle are begging the steamship company officers to provide them with transportation.

More people are anxious to go to Alaska and the Yukon country than can possibly be accommodated at the present time. It is believed by many that the vessels now fitting at San Francisco and destined for Dawson City by wav of St. Michaels will never reach the former place. The river begins to freeze about Sept. 10, and it is not posible for vessels leaving San Francisco after Aug. 1 to reach Dawson Citr for at least five or six days after the extreme cold has set in.

WAS A GREAT SIGHT.

City of Mexico Leaves Seattle For Dyea.

Seattle, July 25.—No greater crowd ever assembled on the wharves of Seattle than that which witnessed the departure of the steamer City of Mexico for Dyea this morning. On the Mexico were 282 passengers who left to seek their fortunes in the Klondyke. The advertised time of sailing was 9 o'clock, but it was considerably after 12 before she left. Long before that time the wharf was completely blocked with people who were on hand to witness the departure, and the crowd spread out along the wharves and docks to the north for nearly a mile. At a conservative estimate there were fully 8,000 people on the wharves, twice as many as had assembled to bid adieu to any preceding steamer, showing that far from abating, the Klondyke fever is more virulent than ever. In adition to her pasengers the Mexico carried some 1,800 tons of freight, consisting almost entirely of the outfits of the goldseekers. She had on board 48 horses to be used in packing these supplies over the Chilcootpass from Dyea to Lake Linderman.

Mexico Takes Out a Mob.

Port Townsend, Wash., July 25.—The steamer Mexico left here at 5 o'clock with 400 passengers, all except 50 being bound for the gold fields. All went well provisioned and equipped. Many have supplies for a three years' stay. The party was made up of men representing all callings and professions, young, middle aged men and many time scarred veterans, who joined the similar rush to the gold fields in California nearly half a century ago.

They Don't Like the Idea.

San Francisco, July 25.—The Pacific Coast steamship people are very much exercised over the action of the treasury department in making Dyea a sub-port of entry, which they claim was done at the reques: of the Canadian Navigation company through the Dominion government. The Canadian Pacific company operates a line of steamers between Victoria and Juneau, and asked to have United States customs officers placed on board their boats, which they wanted to run through to Dyea direct. These officers were to collect duties and thus obviate the necessity of landing cargoes at Juneau. The treasury department went even further and made Dyea a sub-port of entry. The local steamship people say this will turn the gold hunters from the east to the Canadian route to the injury of the local line.

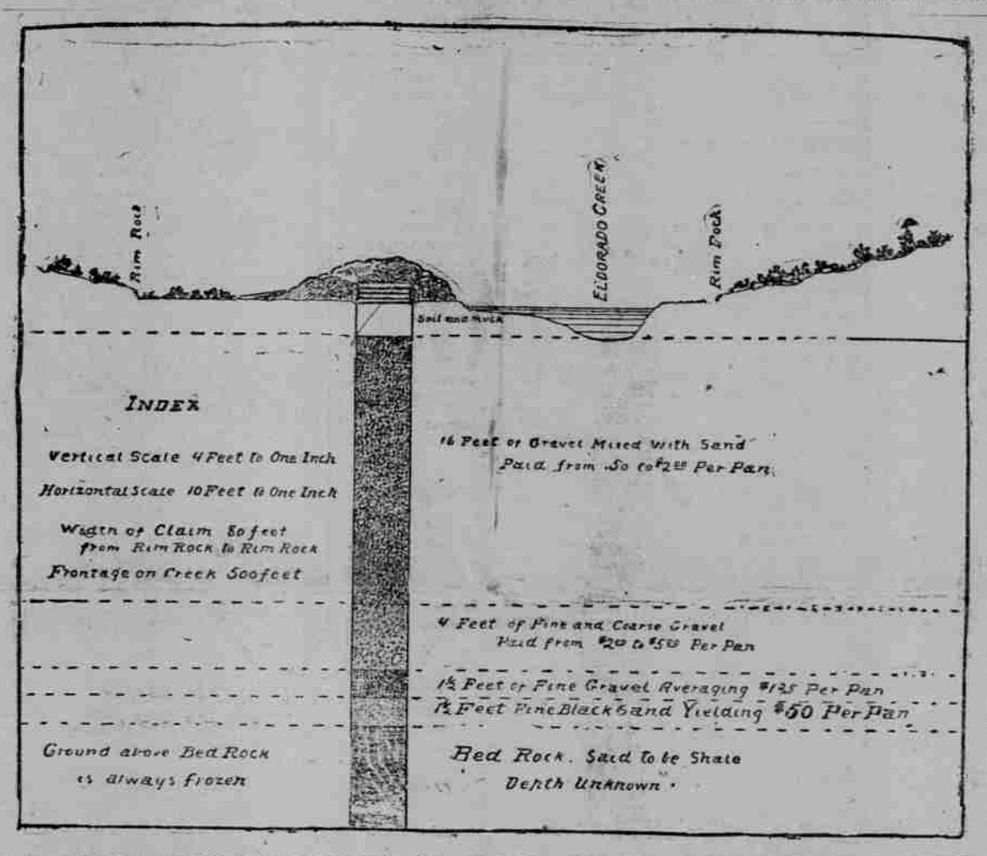
More Steamers Chartered.

Seattle, Wash., July 25.—The steamers Rosalie and Edith have been chartered by Frank E. Burns to make trips to Dyea and Skagaway, leaving here July 31. The Rosalie will carry 200 passengers with their freight, while the Edith will carry 75 head of horses.

It is intended to have the vessels return in 12 days for another voyage. Should the business justify, the Rosalia may be continued permanently on the run. Fares are the same as established by the companies now carrying to these points and no cut is anticipated so long as the present rush continues.

Is a Great Scheme.

New York, July 26.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Wilmington, Del., says: P. L. Packard and William A. Pratt, president of the board of directors of the street and sewerage department of this city, each have gone to Seattle, Wash. At Seattle they will be joined by a party and will go to Juneau, Alaska, where they will survey a pass from Taku inlet on the Alaskan coast to Testin lake, which a syndicate here proposes to use as a railroad route for transporting miners and supplies into the Yukon territory. Mr. Pratt is an experienced civil and electrical engineer and is professor of electrical engineering at Delaware college. Mr. Packard and Mr. Pratt will return to this city about Oct. 1 with their report.



A SECTION ACROSS THE GULCH ON CLAIM NO. 9, EL DORADO CREEK.

This shows the surface and one of the four holes, eight feet square sunk to "bedrock," from which $40,000 in flaxseed and nugget gold was taken, with depth, character and yield of the several strata worked through. It may be said that the men did not waste time on panning out the 16-foot layer, which only paid from 50 cents to $2 per pan, but directed all their efforts to taking out the dirt to get at what the richer strata below was holding for them. This shaft is but a sample of 500 others from the mouth to the head of the creek, which, though varying slightly in thickness of the upper layer and the depth to bedrock, were generally uniform as to the rich "pay streak" on the bottom next to the bedrock and in the net returns per superficial foot of area of the shaft.—San Francisco Call.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Causes Secession In the Church at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, July 26.—The negro question has caused secession in the Trinity Evangelical church here. About six months ago the pastor, Rev. George W. Herbe married David P. Redd, a colored horse doctor to a white woman, a member of the German congregation. Meetings were held last week at which the minister was denounced for his action and these culminated today in the secession of the congregation from the church. The secessionists met a new church society. The cornerstone of its doctrine is anti-miscegenation.

Enoch Ingersoll Attempts Suicide.

New York, July 25.—Enoch Ingersoll, who is said to be a cousin of Robert G. Ingersoll, tonight attempted to commit suicide in a drug store in Bath Beach, Brooklyn, by taking an ounce of laudanum. Mr. Ingersoll was in a despondent mood on account of some trouble, the nature of which he would not disclose. After three hours hard work by physicians, Mr. Ingersoll was restored to consciousness.

DEBS IS VERY CONFIDENT

No Doubt as to the Ultimate Success of the Strikers.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD TODAY

It Will Consider Ways and Means of Success.

Rumors of All Kinds Are Afloat at and Around the Various Mines and On the Streets, But Serious Trouble Is Not Expected For Some Time Yet, If Indeed at All—Deputies Being Sent to Various Points Where There Is the Remotest Prospect of a Club.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 25.—Eugene V. Debs will be the first of the labor leaders arriving in Wheeling to attend the conference of executive officers of the various labor organizations of the country called by President Ratchford to consider ways and means to bring success to the coal strikers. He comes from Fairmont on Monday afternoon. Advices received by local labor leaders are to the effect that nearly all the executive officials of national labor organizations will come to the conference. As to the outcome of the conference, there is much uncertainty, though it is claimed the result will be the calling upon the firemen, brakemen and conductors to refuse to haul cars hauling West Virginia coal. There is no hope of ability to have the railroad engineers to join this movement, in fact, the engineers' brotherhood will not be represented at the conference.

DEBS IS CONFIDENT.

Held Three Good Meetings at Various Mines Yesterday.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 25.—Eugene V. Debs held three good meetings at the various mines today and is confident that the men will be gotten out although he will not say he expects the move tomorrow. The general impression is that if the break is not made tomorrow, it will not be made at all. It is hard to tell what the men will do when the morning comes.

Today the operators succeeded in keeping many of the men from the meetings and it looks as easy to keep them in the mines. Mahon left this afternoon for Clarksburg, where he and Rhea addressed a good meeting.

All the mines are guarded by deputies and no men are allowed on the company's grounds. A body of the organized men will stay at each of the different mines tonight and a herculean effort is to be made to induce the men not to go to work tomorrow morning. Rumors of all kinds are afloat tonight, but no trouble is expected. Tomorrow will certainly settle the strike one way or the other, so far as this region is concerned.

DEPUTIES ORDERED OUT.

Ready For Trouble, But Praying There Will Be None.

Pittsburg, Kan., July 25.—The mine operators at yesterday's conference claimed they had unmistakable evidence that the Illinois strikers had sent about 14 delegates here to agitate a strike in all of the important mines. The delegates came quietly and dealt with the delegates selected by the several mines to the convention only.

The strong argument the agitators used with the Kansas miners holds the key to the situation westward; that if Kansas went out the railroads would bring the operators to time.

Operators say that it will make no difference whether Kansas, with only 10,000 miners, goes out or stays in, but the miners see in the extra work and storing of coal that is going on a desire on the part of the operators to fortify themselves against a strike. They are all suspicious that coal from Kansas mines is to be smuggled into strike territory.

DEPUTIES ORDERED OUT.

Sixty deputy sheriffs have been ordered out and are now (midnight) at the union station awaiting orders to move. Their destination is kept a profound secret, but it is supposed they are to be sent to the mines of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal, in anticipation of any raid that may be made. But as the strikers' officials declare that the contemplated march has been abandoned, no conflict is expected. Another march on Canonsburg was begun tonight. A big meeting of the miners was held at Reising this afternoon. They were informed that the Allison mine intended to resume work this morning and in a very short time it was decided to make another tramp across the country and reinforce the 100 strikers that have been on guard. They will remain until Tuesday morning. There was a great hurrying to and fro in all the mining settlements in that section before the sun went down. Every man decided to take two days rations along. Women, as has been the case during the present strike were among the most active agitators. They advised their husbands and sweethearts to take another tiresome trip across the country in order that their conditions might be bettered.

Later—It was learned that the deputies were supplied with Winchester rifles, and dispatched to the New York & Cleveland company's mines. The request for deputies, it is said, came from Mr. De Armitt, who received word from a scout that a large body of men were marching towards the mines, coming from the direction of McKeesport and the Youghiogheny district.

Nothing more definite than the above is known.

MINERS' MEETING.

Was a Great Success From One Standpoint.

Clarksburg, W. Va., July 25.—The miners' meeting advertised for today has proven a great success from the miners' standpoint.

On every train scores of miners arrived. About 500 miners and double that number of citizens listened to the speeches. J. W. Rea of Chicago, vice president of the Painters and Decorators' union, spoke of the benefits derived from organized labor. He was well received. W. D. Mahon, president of the National Street Car union, stated that if the strike would be lost it would be on account of the West Virginia miners, and that a general boycott would be declared against all West Virginia coal in the future by all organizations of labor in the United States.

Over 100 men said they would join the union and a meeting will be held on Monday. There is no doubt that all will go out by Tuesday. Mr. Mahon says 40 national organizations will be represented at Wheeling on Tuesday and action will be taken that will cause a settlement or once or a general strike will be called for.

THE HERALD BULLETIN

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SHEDDING HIS SKIN.

REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE AT BUTTE.

John H. Price Undergoing His Annual Skin Shedding, Like a Snake—Lasts But a Few Days.

(Special to The Herald.)

Butte, Mont., July 25.—John H. Price, the remarkable freak of nature who annually sheds his skin like a snake on the 24th or 25th of July, is undergoing his yearly experience in this city under the care of a number of interested physicians.

Price took ill at 1 o'clock yesterday and for several hours suffered violent pains and from dizziness and nausea, followed by unconsciousness, caused by the congestion of his skin. He was subjected to a violent rubbing by his wife and late last night he regained consciousness and his skin began to loosen all over his body.

The shedding period only lasts a few days and he is then ready to go to work again in his new coat, but sometimes his feet remain so tender that he is compelled to wear the old skin for moccasins for several days.

The peculiar freak of nature has puzzled doctors from all parts of the country and no one has yet been able to offer a reasonable theory to account for it.

APPEAL FOR WORDEN.

Trip of the Mother of the American Railway Union.

Chicago, July 26.—Mrs. Mary G. Jones of California, who is known in labor circles as "The Mother" of the American Railway union, is in the city on her way to Washington. She is going there for the purpose of interceding with President McKinley on behalf of S. D. Worden, who is sentenced to death for certain acts performed during the labor riots in California in 1893. President Cleveland recommended Worden's pardon, Governor Budd having granted a stay of execution on President Deb's appeal until a decision be rendered by the supreme court of the United States. Mrs. Jones is strongly fortified with leters from all the labor organizations of the country and President Debs of the social Democracy.

FROM MONTANA TO MISSOURI

Missoula Army Bicyclists Arrive at St. Louis.

TRIP ANYTHING BUT PLEASANT

Merits of the Bicycle Thorughly Tested.

Two Thousand Miles Made In 40 Days and Through a Section That the Creator Must Have Left Unfinished—General Miles' Idea of the Use of the Bicycle In Modern Warfare Seems to Have Been at Least Partially Proven to Be Feasible.

St. Louis, July 25.—The Twenty-fifth infantry bicycle corps, which reached this city last night, completing their 2,000 mile ride from Fort Missoula, Mont., in 40 days, 35 of which were actually spent on the road, are in camp at Forest park. During the day thousands of people visited the troops. While here the officers, Lieutenant J. Moss and Surgeon J. M. Kennedy, will be entertained by prominent citizens, while the troopers, who are colored men, are the guests of local bicycle clubs. Later they will be transferred to Jefferson barracks.

The Twenty-fifth infantry bicycle crops left Fort Missoula, Mont., on June 16, 23 in number, Lieutenant J. A. Moss, Surgeon J. A. Kennedy and Edward H. Boos, the official reporter, and 20 soldiers selected from the four companies stationed at Fort Missoula. During the trip one of the men was returned to Fort Missoula on account of not being able to keep up. The first 12 days of the trip were rainy and disagreeable, but good time was made nevertheless. It was during these days that the main divide of the Rocky mountains was crossed as well as the greater part of Montana. There were a few pleasant days while the corps was in Montana and excellent runs were made.

In crossing the Crow Indian reservation, heavy rains fell and the corps was stuck in the gumbo mud much of the time. All the way across Wyoming, rain hampered the progress of the company and many hardships arose from lack of good water.

The southwestern corner of South Dakota was crossed, 15 days being occupied in this state. The sandy roads were awful and the prairie beside the road was a field of prickly pears, making travel on the wheels very careful and tiresome work. A stretch of good, but hilly, road was struck, after leaving Edgemont, and the run east of there to the Nebraska line was made in short order.

As soon as Nebraska was reached, new troubles were confronted in the shape of sandhills and heat. After Alliance was reached and for a distance of nearly 200 miles, the sand in the roads was eight to ten inches deep. The road was given up and the railroad was used, the men riding as much as possible, but walking the greater part of the time. While in this desolate country there was no good water to drink, and a number of the men were taken sick. After four days of suffering, the sandhills were passed.

The corps passed through Grand Island, Lincoln and Table Rock, in Nebraska, and out of that state into Missouri on July 17, at Rulo. As a whole the roads through Nebraska were good, but far from being level, short steep hills being continually encountered.

The roads across Missouri were bad and hilly, and with the exception of a few gravel roads, were the worst on the entire trip. When away from the railroad, the people were inhospitable; in one instance water sufficient for cooking was refused and no reliable information regarding the roads could be gained. The last three days of the trip was severe and hard on the men.

The distance covered on the trip was 1,900 miles, the average per day being 52½ miles. After leaving the Nebraska sandhills the average was over 60 miles per day.

The bicycles stood the trip remarkably well, but few accidents of a serious nature having occurred, those that did occur being through carelessness.

In an interview Lieutenant Moss said: "The trip has proved beyond peradventure my contention that the bicycle has a place in modern warfare. In every kind of weather, over all sorts of roads, we averaged 50 miles a day. At the end of the journey we were all in good physical condition.

"Seventeen tires and half a dozen broken frames is the sum of our damage. The practical result of the trip shows that an army bicycle corps can travel as fast as cavalry or infantry, under any circumstances, and at one-third the cost and effort.

"I am not sure whether we will return on our wheels or not, but will know as soon as orders are received from Washington."

KING'S COMMITTEE.

IMPORTANT, BUT NOT WHOLLY TO HIS LIKING.

Practically a Member of the Washington Common Council—May Request a Transfer.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, July 25.—Representative King's only assignment, that of membership of the committee on District of Columbia, practically makes him a member of the common council of the district, for the senate and house committees really give to all district legislation the only careful consideration it receives. The assignment is an important one, but not wholly to Judge King's liking, and at the regular session he may request the speaker to transfer him to the committee on public lands.

Bert Olsen, secretary to Representative King, and R. B. Thurman, secretary to Senator Rawlins, leave for home tomorrow morning.

Too Much Love, Less Sense.

New York, July 25.—At a small hotel in Westchester village Patrick Sullivan, 25 years of age, and his pretty cousin, Annie Sullivan, were found dead this morning. They had been asphixiated by illuminating gas, but whether the pair had committed suicide or were accidentally smothered or whether the young man deliberately killed his sweetheart and then himself, no one yet can tell.

Hope For the Arctic.

Halifax, N. F., July 25.—The steamer Hope, after coaling at Camp Belliton, C. B., sailed at noon yesterday for the Arctic regions with Lieutenant Peary and party on board.