

RICHEST OF 'EM ALL

Senator Elkins is a Candidate For President.

AND IS WORTH \$15,000,000

He Owns a Finer Place Than George Vanderbilt.

AND IS A TERRITORIAL MAGNATE

Mr. Elkins Knows Latin, Greek and Hebrew and was Once a Professor and Edited Text Books.

New York, Jan. 27.—The richest Presidential candidate comes from West Virginia. This may surprise those who have looked upon Levi P. Morton as the Dives of the campaign. But in reality no aspirant for the chief magistracy can vie with Stephen B. Elkins in respect of money. They think a great deal of him in West Virginia, and they propose to stand by him in the Republican Convention until the last.

Recent political developments have made Senator Elkins more than a possibility. The plan of his managers is to "buy low" during the first few ballots, and allow Morton and Harrison and Reed and McKinley and Allison to kill each other off. It is not a bad plan, and there are many reasons why it may succeed.

Senator Elkins is one of the most remarkable men in the country, although not in the sense that he is a fortune hunter. He is a very poor one. To-day he is estimated to be worth \$15,000,000 and some think that in time he will be the richest man in the United States. His property consists, first, of vast tracts of coal lands in West Virginia. This property will be enormously valuable in age to come. The Senator is a stockholder in numerous Southern railroads. He has large sums invested on mortgage in New York and Pennsylvania. He is a banker on a very large scale.

The Senator some twenty years ago married "Hallie" Davis, daughter of Senator Davis, of West Virginia. This lady is one of the most beautiful members of the official set at Washington. It was she who planned the princely home called Hallehurst, at Elkins, West Virginia, which is the most superb private residence in the South, not exceeded even by George Vanderbilt's Biltmore in splendor. This private residence is one of the show places of the South. It is situated in the center of a vast stretch of mountain and table land. The grounds for miles around are laid out in parks and gardens, ponds and water-falls. The preserves are stocked with game of every description. Once a year the Senator invites a party of friends to Hallehurst, and the festivities continue for weeks. The entrance hall of this place is the most spacious in America. The largest open fire-place in the hall is on one side, and an oak and brass staircase on the other. The illumination is by means of wax candles.

Although the Senator is a self-made man, he is what many self-made men are not—a scholar. His library is the finest collection of books ever made by a private individual in the country. It comprises 25,000 volumes, and the Senator reads most of the time. He is accomplished in Greek—he taught Greek for a living once. He is also a very clever Horatian scholar, and was the first to attract attention to the elegance of Eugene Field's translations of the odes of the Sabine bard. When the Senator was 19 he won a prize for the best Latin verse in imitation of the Carmen Saeculare of Horace. The Senator also edited an edition of Shakespeare's works, and he has written and published for the use of schools some years ago.

In Hebrew the Senator's attainments are even more surprising. His studies of Old Testament manuscripts have been prosecuted with vigor, and he and the Senator's correspondence before the latter's death, having been brought together by their labors in the same field. Should Mr. Elkins be elected to the chief magistracy, he will undoubtedly be the most scholarly president we have ever had.

Senator Elkins is not only a territorial magnate. He owns a railroad nearly 200 miles long, which runs for half that distance over his own coal mines. His horses are of the very finest breed, and his horses are the member of the family most addicted to their use. The Senator himself, the most very rich men are very unostentatious in his way of living.

In the middle west the movement in favor of the Senator's nomination is very strong. He has been careful to cultivate public sentiment in all possible ways, and he has avoided contests of any description. He is not an avowed candidate for the Presidency. On the contrary, he has gone to the length of saying that there are many candidates preferable to himself; but for all that it is believed that he would be intensely gratified by the nomination. He does not go out of his way to attract public attention. He likes his post in the Senate, and knows that he can remain there indefinitely.

The West Virginians believe he will secure the nomination, owing to his own marvelous talent, as a practical politician. It was Mr. Elkins who brought about Blaine's nomination in 1884. He was the controlling influence in the nomination of Harrison four years later. He is sagacious in making political deals, and so, not a single failure has diminished the luster of his record as a tactician.

Mrs. Elkins is a potent factor in the success of her husband. She is a leader of Washington society. Her fame as a business has spread to the whole South. When she married Mr. Elkins she was a young representative in Congress, and she the belle of Washington, for her father was serving in the United States Senate. The rise of Elkins has been steady ever since.

The Senator owns entire towns in

West Virginia. They are built on the most approved sanitary principles, and are sold for sums that appear ridiculously low to easterners. Every business enterprise with which Mr. Elkins has concerned himself, has proved amazingly successful. There seems to be no end to the development of his resources. The Senator is not fond of having his great wealth advertised, for he fears it may injure him politically, but there can be no getting over the fact that he is to-day the richest aspirant to the Presidency of the United States.

KILLED A PROMINENT MAN

He Was Taken from the Officers on His Way to Jail and Swung to a Tree and Riddled With Bullets

Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 28.—A party of twenty-five men who were picked up from open boats off Long Island, Monday morning, by the schooner Helen H. Benedict, landed here late last night and left early today for Woodstock, N. Y., whence they sailed last Sunday. The men were the part of the survivors of the steamer J. W. Hawkins, recently purchased at Baltimore for an alleged Cuban cruise, and she sailed from New York last Sunday night, having on board between seventy-five and one hundred men bound to join the Cuban insurgents.

The rescued men report that when the steamer was off the stern end of Long Island she sprang a serious leak, and the water gained so rapidly on her that all hands were obliged to take to the boats.

On Monday morning the men were picked up by the schooner Benedict, bound from Norfolk to Boston, with coal, getting twenty-five of them.

The J. W. Hawkins was a steamer of 125 tons net, built at Kennebec, Maine, in 1880, and hailed from Onancock, Va. The steamer has been engaged in the fishing business, but has been lying idle in the Baltimore harbor for some months. Two weeks ago a Mr. Timony appeared in Baltimore, and offered to purchase the steamer for a Mr. Smith, of New York. Those interested in the sale noticed that plenty of money for the purchase was apparently at hand, and that the buyers' agents, wanted to get the steamer away as soon as possible. A great deal of money was owed by the steamer to Baltimore parties. An old account of the crew and other expenses were promptly paid, and an open account of a ship yard was also settled. Two firms threatened libel suits for money due them, and their bills were promptly paid. The sellers asked no questions and the buyers did not volunteer any information of the future of the steamer.

This is the vessel mentioned in Associated Press despatches yesterday concerning which the Spanish minister notified the State department claiming the Hawkins left New York with an expedition of 150 men, arms and stores, in command of Calixto Garcia and was going to Cuba to take men and arms at Palm Beach, Fla., or elsewhere and convey them to Cuba.

The schooner Alicia B. Crosby which arrived here later in the day, brought 150 more men from the Hawkins. The men displayed great anxiety to get back to New York, and would have very little to say about their affairs. It was learned, however, that ten of their number had been lost. The men were transferred to Woodstock as soon as possible after their arrival here and proceeded to New York by the earliest train.

GEN. GOMEZ IS HARD PRESSED.

The Situation of the Insurgent Chief Still Critical.

Havana, Jan. 28.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has passed the village of Salud, south of Bejuco, this Province going westward apparently to the assistance of Gen. Antonio Maceo, who has been reported to be hard pressed by the Spanish troops in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The insurgents have burned some splendid houses at Vaguanama, near Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara, and the case mills about San Luis.

Maceo's position continues to be regarded here as critical, and it is considered certain that Gomez's attempt to march west is for the purpose of relieving him, and to enable him to pursue Gomez closely and harass his forces, compelling them to fight daily and it is claimed here that they are becoming demoralized. Grave reports are circulated of Gomez's sickness, and this, combined with the stores which he is making, is held to be a factor to make their advance slower than it would otherwise be.

The leaders, Cayito and Alvarez, are operating in Santa Clara, the policy being to threaten small towns and keep the country stirred up as much as possible, and thus make it necessary to lessen the forces that can operate against Maceo and Gomez. It is not admitted that this policy has been very successful.

The government claims to be expecting news of important successes from Pinar del Rio province.

The news of the loss of the filibustering steamer Hawkins was received with immense satisfaction.

ALL QUIET IN VENEZUELA.

Resolutions of Thanks to President Cleveland Passed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Minister Andrade received to-day his regular private and newspaper mail from Venezuela to-day. There was a lack of official communications owing to the serious illness of Mr. Rojas, the minister of foreign affairs. There is apparently no abatement of the strong feeling of satisfaction in Venezuela over the attitude of this Government respecting the boundary dispute. The news of the loss of the filibustering steamer Hawkins was received with immense satisfaction.

Resolutions of thanks to President Cleveland and promise their support to the government of Venezuela in case of an emergency.

There is nothing in the newspapers to show any disturbances in the Republic, but on the contrary everything is tranquil and quiet.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Treasury lost \$70,000 in gold coin and \$16,000 in gold bars to-day, making the reserve at the close of business \$50,355,463.

TEN MEN WERE LOST

Wreck of the Filibuster Steamship Hawkins.

OFF LONG ISLAND COAST

She Was on Her Way to Cuba With 150 Men.

AND IN COMMAND OF GARCIA

The Vessel Sailed from New York Sunday Ostensibly to Take an Excursion Party to Bermuda but Sprung a Leak.

Vineyard Haven, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A party of twenty-five men who were picked up from open boats off Long Island, Monday morning, by the schooner Helen H. Benedict, landed here late last night and left early today for Woodstock, N. Y., whence they sailed last Sunday. The men were the part of the survivors of the steamer J. W. Hawkins, recently purchased at Baltimore for an alleged Cuban cruise, and she sailed from New York last Sunday night, having on board between seventy-five and one hundred men bound to join the Cuban insurgents.

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Particulars of the wreck of the Hawkins had been gleaned from the men by the officers of the rescuing vessel. As nearly as could be ascertained, the story is that the steamer sailed from New York on Sunday, ostensibly bound to Bermuda on a winter excursion. She carried, however, 80 men mostly Spaniards and several hundred pounds of ammunition. It was intimated that several wealthy Cubans were in the party.

Early Monday morning they ran into a northeast gale and the heavy cross seas, which swept the steamer, caused her to open and she began to fill rapidly. Signals of distress were set, but before those on board had time to do more than clear the boats, she went down, about 63 miles southeast of Sandy Hook Lightship.

The schooner Leander V. Beebe, Alicia B. Crosby and Helen H. Benedict, had seen the Hawkins signals and immediately bore down on her. The crew and passengers had already taken to the boats and they were picked up with much difficulty on account of the gale and high seas. The Benedict picked up 25 men and among them were the steamer's first officers and steward. The Crosby saved 13 out of 23 out of another boat, but the other ten were unable to paddle the boat in rough seas and were lost. The rescued men were nearly exhausted. The Beebe succeeded in rescuing those in the other boats, but she put back probably for Delaware Break. Water was so much on board that the crew was taken to the other boats. It is claimed by the men that the Hawkins was unseaworthy and should never have undertaken the voyage.

A CUBAN'S STORY OF THE WRECK

Over \$80,000 Worth of Arms Were Thrown Overboard.

New York, Jan. 28.—Jose C. Hornandez a Cuban who was on board the steamship J. W. Hawkins, an alleged filibuster which was wrecked off the Eastern end of Long Island last Sunday night told the following story to a reporter of the World to-day.

"We left New York in the Hawkins last Saturday night. The steamship belonged to the Cuban revolutionist party having been purchased recently by them for filibustering work against the Spaniards.

"On board her were 120 men of the Cuban revolutionary party. In addition to this was a crew of 16 men. The ship was commanded by Captain Hall, C. H. Crowell was mate.

"We left New York at midnight last Saturday, from the foot of 138th Street-East River.

"We put out quietly in the dead of night, and in a few minutes were steaming for the sound. We ran smoothly enough that night and all the next day. We had no trouble until 3 o'clock Monday morning. At that time the sea was beginning to get pretty rough and the engineer asked for help. He said that the engine room had sprung a leak and that the pumps were choked. Two men from the revolutionary party were detailed to assist in bailing the engine room out with buckets.

"Later more men were detailed for the same purpose, but the water kept gaining on them. At last the water came into the engine room so fast that Capt. Hall told us to lighten the ship by throwing overboard bags of coal. The coal was piled up on deck. We threw it over as fast as we could, but it did not seem to do an good.

"Then we began to throw over the cases of arms and ammunition. We had a great quantity on board. There were over \$80,000 worth of arms alone. We had two Hotchkiss guns, 1,200 Remington and Winchester rifles, and one million rounds of ammunition. In addition to this there were 3,000 pounds of dynamite and a lot of raw material for making heavy explosives. All these things we threw into the sea, which, by this time, was boiling around us and sending great waves over the decks.

"We worked all night and when day light came we had thrown all of the cargo and coal overboard. Still the water continued to gain on us in the engine room, and at last it put out the lights.

"At intervals, all through the hours of darkness, we burned rockets and fired signals of distress. But it was not until about 8 o'clock in the morning that we saw any other vessel. At that time we sighted three schooners and they sailed as close to us as they could with safety. Then it was that we were ordered to take to the boats. There were six small boats on the steamship, but only five of them were available. The sixth was so covered with wreckage, which had been thrown over it by us in the efforts to get at the arms and coal, that we could not reach her in time.

AMERICAN'S STATEMENT.

He Says the Steamer Was Over-Laden With Men and Arms.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 28.—Thirteen of the crew of the wrecked steamer, J. W. Hawkins, passed through here, on Monday morning, New York. They were landed by the Alicia B. Crosby. The party included nine Cubans and four Americans, the former indicating that they could not talk English.

The Americans are H. M. Clary, Thomas Kelly, Frank Thompson and Henry Nelson. Clary was the only communicative member of the party. He said the steamer, he understood, had \$100,000 worth of arms and ammunition on board. Florida port where more arms were to be obtained, and later she was to sail for Cuba. Clary further states that the steamer was overladen, sinking very deep in the water. There were 120 on board Sunday morning when the Hawkins sailed from Port Morris. He knew that ten men were drowned while the Crosby was rescuing one boat load. He also says Gen. Garcia and sixteen of his staff were on board the Hawkins.

A SUICIDE AT CHARLOTTE.

Col. John E. Brown Shoots Himself and Will Die.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 28.—(Special) Col. Jno. E. Brown, a lawyer and prominent citizen of this town, shot himself through the head with a 38 calibre pistol at 2 o'clock to-day at his office. He is fatally wounded and no hope is entertained for him. His health and financial trouble seem to be the cause.

Brown is solicitor for the Criminal court of this place, and has been for years. He leaves a wife and several children. His wife is a sister to Mrs. Stoneville Jackson. It is quite a shock to the city.

BY TURNING OUT DEMOCRATS.

That's How Kentucky Republicans May Break the Deadlock.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 28.—The sixth ballot of the joint session of the Kentucky Legislature was taken to-day and resulted, Hunter 65; Blackburn 55; Henry Watterson 9; John Brown 11; Wilson 1; total 132. The sound money Democrats voted to-day for Henry Watterson.

A resolution was drawn up in the Republican caucus last night providing for an investigation of the eligibility of certain Democratic members of the house. It is said the investigation will be introduced and pushed very soon, as the Republicans claim to have good cases against a number of Democratic members.

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AUNT SUSAN RULES

The Convention of Woman Suffragists.

ORATORS IN PETTICOATS

Called Down by the President's Chestnut Bell.

POCKETS JUST LIKE A MAN

Amusing Things One Sees and Hears at a Meeting of Women Who Want to Take Charge of Affairs.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—(Special)—Aunt Susan B. Anthony stepped forward and took the gavel from Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, who had been holding down the meeting of the Women Suffragists during her brief absence of a few moments.

"Well, we are in the midst of business, I wish somebody'd make a motion," said Aunt Susan, dryly.

"I move we adjourn!" responded a sister from over in the corner.

"No, you can't move that just now, we've got a little more business!" which ruling was accepted without a murmur, and with a look of apology on the face of the member who seemed to think she was making a bad break.

All this happened yesterday afternoon in the Universalist church, corner 13 and L streets, N. W.

Last night there was a greater crowd than in the afternoon. There was scarcely standing room. The auditorium was pentagonal in shape, and the platform was almost in the center.

There were vague rumors of a fight that occurred in executive session, and while everybody's hair had been smoothed in order to bind the public to any signs of internal feud, yet there were here and there little outcroppings on the part of Aunt Susan which plainly showed those who had incurred her pleasure or displeasure. She got her revenge in her introductions.

Miss Emily S. Richardson came forward, a spinster who had scored at her age in the eyes of the men, and attempted to catch it. And here it just where Aunt Susan scored.

Said she: "Well now introduce Miss Emily S. Richardson, who has been heard by us for the last 15 or 16 years. The speaker came forward, and she tried to live down by putting on a young voice and young eyes, but Dame Nature was on Aunt Susan's side and fetched Miss Emily ere long. She paused presently, grew a trifle pale, and then with a gesture of despair, she went down in her clothes, and got out a pair of spurs, at which a laugh of triumph, heard all over the house, issued from Aunt Susan's sarcophagus, a kind of resurrection-day laugh as warped in tone as a crack in a coffin.

The Americans are H. M. Clary, Thomas Kelly, Frank Thompson and Henry Nelson. Clary was the only communicative member of the party. He said the steamer, he understood, had \$100,000 worth of arms and ammunition on board. Florida port where more arms were to be obtained, and later she was to sail for Cuba. Clary further states that the steamer was overladen, sinking very deep in the water. There were 120 on board Sunday morning when the Hawkins sailed from Port Morris. He knew that ten men were drowned while the Crosby was rescuing one boat load. He also says Gen. Garcia and sixteen of his staff were on board the Hawkins.

Aunt Susan interjected the remark that the speaker was a Quaker, and was for peace. Mrs. Miller stopped indignantly and whispered to Aunt Susan, who announced to the audience that the speaker wanted it understood that she was a "fighting Quaker," which brought down the house. Mrs. Miller received so much applause that Aunt Susan found her reputation growing so rapidly, and rapped the bell of time, but Mrs. Miller had captured the convention—speaking of the men. She was as raw-boned as Abraham Lincoln, as long-armed as Henry Clay, with a face like a bonnet tied under a grandmother's chin with narrow black ribbons, and the bow-knot underneath gradually went to pieces. The audience grew wild under her eloquence, which was Henry Clay at first hand—and by the way, the old lady said that she was born in Virginia.

All this time the new United States Senator Cannon, just sworn in yesterday, was sitting on the platform, the only man among them. He had made his speech, which brought down Aunt Susan's folks—with a smile, which was the highest mark of her approval.

The crowd was great, and women were pursued against the walls. Aunt Susan got up with no foolishness in her face. Said she: "It may be against the law, but if it ain't, we'll just have a row of chairs put down this aisle."

There was a pause, but no chairs were forthcoming. Aunt Susan churned her thoughts a while, and exclaimed: "Now the seat was when five women could sit on a seat, and now with your 'puff' sleeves, you can only get three on a seat; you'll just have to squeeze yourselves together to make way for the other women standing up." Then the light came over this last order. Some

TURKEY AND SILVER

They Occupied the Attention of the Senate Yesterday.

THE SULTAN DENOUNCED

Purple Wants Resolutions Followed Up by a Blow.

THREE SPEECHES ON FINANCE

Voorhees and Clark Speak in Favor of Remonetization of Silver and Gray in Favor of the Gold Standard.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Foreign affairs and finance occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, vigorously upheld a strong application of the Monroe doctrine and was at times warmly applauded for the patriotic ring of his sentiments. Senator Turpie, of Ind., touched on the Turkish atrocities in a brief but very energetic speech in which he declared that the resolution of the Senate, rigorously applied, should be followed by a blow, a shot, which should crash through the Sultan's seraglio sweeping back Mohammedanism and advance Christianity.

Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., who was until recently Chairman of the Finance Committee, spoke in advocacy of the remonetization of silver, and sharply arraigned those responsible for the elimination of silver from the coinage. Mr. Gray, of Delaware, urged the advantage of a gold standard. His speech was notable in its presentation of the fluctuating prices, showing them to result from invention and natural causes and not from silver demonetization. Mr. Clark, of Wyoming, spoke in favor of silver coinage.

Another effort was made by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in charge of the Finance Committee, to have the vote fixed for Thursday. Mr. Hill objected, however, and Mr. Jones notified Senators to prepare for a test of endurance on Thursday, as he would ask them to sit until a vote was taken.

A resolution to inquire into the arrest of Eugene V. Debs, occurred during the day, but action was deferred until to-morrow.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The session of the House was brief to-day. Contrary to general expectation the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill precipitated a discussion of the tariff. None of the foreign complications was even mentioned and the bill was passed in less than an hour. The appropriations carried by the bill are about \$100,000 in excess of those appropriated for the current fiscal year.

A resolution to amend the act (Den. Mo.), which authorized the committee on accounts for the employment of an additional clerk in the folding room led to a discussion of the number of additional employees carried on the House rolls under the present organization. Mr. Dockery (Dem. Mo.), contended that 12 additional officers had been created at salaries aggregating \$15,875 per annum.

Mr. C. W. Stone, (Rep. Pa.) replying to Mr. Dockery, called attention to the fact that five Democrats had been retained on the rolls out of courtesy to the minority. "If we are to be taunted," said he, "because we have employed Democrats, perhaps we can find a way to dispense with their services."

Simmered down, he said, the increase amounted to six. The resolution was adopted.

The death of Frederick Renann, of the 18th Illinois district, who died July 18, 1895, was announced, and the House adjourned out of respect to his memory.

OUTRAGED AND THEN KILLED.

Dugby, N. S., Jan. 28.—The body of Annie Kempton, the 16-year-old daughter of Isaac Kempton, was found horribly mutilated in her home at Dugby today. She had been assaulted and murdered while alone in the house last night. The body was surrounded by the disarranged furniture. Her throat was cut, and her body terribly bruised. Almost everything in the room was bespattered with blood, showing that a severe struggle had ensued. "There is no clue."

TARIFF BILL SIDETRACKED.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Jones of Nevada, was present at today's meeting of the Senate committee on Finance but the revenue tariff bill was not taken up. It is the understanding that the bill will not be again considered by the committee until after the silver bond bill shall have been disposed of by the Senate when it is now believed it will be promptly reported in some shape.

I cannot understand how turning over the State government, "horse, foot and dragons," to the Republican party, while we get only the privilege of voting for a presidential candidate who will have not the remotest chance of election, is "co-operating for a great and fundamental principle," while I must admit that this would "avoid our being successfully charged with co-operating for spoils," for there would certainly be no spoils for the rank and file of the People's party.—M. L. Wood to Senator Butler.

Col. Ingersoll wickedly charges that he feels toward those who have been praying for him as the girl did toward the young man who squeezed her hand. She said: "It pleases him and doesn't hurt me." Better give him up.

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I cannot understand how turning over the State government, "horse, foot and dragons," to the Republican party, while we get only the privilege of voting for a presidential candidate who will have not the remotest chance of election, is "co-operating for a great and fundamental principle," while I must admit that this would "avoid our being successfully charged with co-operating for spoils," for there would certainly be no spoils for the rank and file of the People's party.—M. L. Wood to Senator Butler.

Col. Ingersoll wickedly charges that he feels toward those who have been praying for him as the girl did toward the young man who squeezed her hand. She said: "It pleases him and doesn't hurt me." Better give him up.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Senator Jones of Nevada, was present at today's meeting of the Senate committee on Finance but the revenue tariff bill was not taken up. It is the understanding that the bill will not be again considered by the committee until after the silver bond bill shall have been disposed of by the Senate when it is now believed it will be promptly reported in some shape.