TURN DOWN NEGROES

Senate Committee Against Re-enlisting ex-Soldiers.

FORAKER LOSES HIS FIGHT

Makes Final Effort to Gain His End in Committee, and Will Make Last Stand in Senate To-day—Democrats Determined that Neither Bill Shall Come to a Vote There.

All prospect for legislation looking to the restoration of the Brownsville negro battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry disappeared yesterday when the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, by a vote of 9 to 4, decided to report adversely all pending legislation on the subject.

The committee was in session about an hour. There was little discussion, the time being consumed in voting. Two bills were pending before the committee—one by Senator Foraker, of Ohio, which directed the restoration of the soldiers to the rolls, with full pay and allowances to date from their original discharge by order of the President; the other, by Senator Warner, of Missouri, embodied the views of the administration and authorized the reinstatement of the soldiers of the battalion who could show that they had not participated in the shooting up of Brownsville or had guilty knowledge of the affair. The Warner bill made no provision for arrears of pay and allowances.

Foraker Will Not Compromise.

It had been evident for some time that the majority of the committee would not agree on the conditions of reinstatement. Senator Foraker would not consent to accept the Warner bill, or any compromise measure. He adhered to the ground which he took at the outset, that the soldiers were discharged unlawfully and without information to sustain the charges against them, and the testimony taken during the investigation by the Senate committee only strengthened his opinion.

The first vote yesterday came on the motion of Senator Foraker to substitute his bill for the Warner bill. On that motion the vote was: Ayes—Senators Foraker, of Ohio; Hemenway, of Indiana; Scott, of West Virginia, and Bulkeley, of Connecticut—four, Republicans. Noes—Senators Warren, of Wyoming, chairman; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Du Pont, of Delaware, and Warner, of Missouri, Republicans; and the five Democratic members of the committee.

Democrats Change Sides.

A vote was then taken on the motion to report favorably the Warner bill. On that motion the Democratic Senators voted with the four Republican Senators, who were in the minority on the first vote, and the vote was reversed. A motion was then made to report the Warner bill adversely, and that motion prevailed by the same vote by which the committee had refused to report it favorably, except that the attitude of the Senators was reversed, Senators Foraker, Hemenway, Scott, and Bulkeley and the Democrats voting in the affirmative.

Senator Foraker was authorized to make the adverse report on the Warner bill. Thereupon Mr. Foraker suggested that he would like to have his bill occupy the same position before the Senate as the Warner bill, and on his motion it was ordered to be reported, also adversely, and Mr. Foraker was ordered to make the report. The Ohio Senator did not command the full strength of his committee on this motion, two Democratic Senators—McCreary, of Kentucky, and Frazier, of Tennessee—and one Republican, Scott, of West Virginia, voting in the negative.

Minority Will Report.

Senator Warner then asked permission on behalf of himself and Senators Lodge, Warren, and Du Pont to submit a minority report to the Senate in favor of the Warner bill, and this the committee agreed upon. The report will be submitted to the Senate probably to-day, and an extended debate will follow, but it is agreed on all hands that no legislation will pass. The Democratic Senators practically served notice on their Republican colleagues yesterday that they would not consent to a vote on any bill restoring the discharged soldiers to the roll.

RESTRICT FEDERAL COURTS.

Senator Burkett Offers Bill to Limit Use of Injunctions.

Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, yesterday introduced in the Senate a bill proposing to limit the use of injunctions by Federal courts against State courts and State officers.

The bill proposes to amend section 720 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to make it read as follows:

"The writ of injunction shall not be granted by any court of the United States to stay proceedings in any court of a State, except in cases where such injunction may be authorized by any law relating to proceedings in bankruptcy, nor shall a writ of injunction or a restraining order be granted by any court of the United States against officers of any State in executing State laws until upon the final hearing and determination of the cause by the court where such action was instituted."

REPORT LA FOLLETTE BILL.

Senate Committee Favors Employers' Liability Measure.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday reported favorably the bill of Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, known as the employers' liability bill, to meet the objections raised by the Supreme Court in a recent decision against the constitutionality of the act passed at the last Congress.

The La Follette bill gains an advantage by the report yesterday over the bill on the same subject introduced by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, now pending before the Judiciary Committee. It will have a prior place on the Senate calendar as a result of the report.

Heyburn Bill Again Goes Over.

The Heyburn bill, to purchase for government use, the land between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall, came up on the Senate calendar yesterday, but Senator Gallinger asked that it go over until the Commissioners report regarding the value of the land, as requested to do by a resolution passed by the Senate.

Stay Out of China, His Advice.

A warning to the young men of America not to go to China to look for work is embodied in a letter sent recently to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Wilbur T. Gracey, United States consul at Tsingtau, China. There are few opportunities in the far East, he writes, and the only safe way to obtain employment there is to get a contract with some reliable firm at a price that will insure an income as large as would be necessary to live in New York.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, March 31.—Arrived out: Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen; Vaderland, at Antwerp. Sailed: Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen.

ASTOR GARAGE ABLAZE.

Exploding Auto Results in the Destruction of One Machine.

New York, March 31.—John Jacob Astor's private garage, at 56 and 58 West Twenty-sixth street, took fire from an exploded automobile this afternoon.

The blaze was extinguished after one machine had been destroyed, another scorched, and the patrons of a lunch room abutting in the garage from Sixth avenue driven out by the smoke which rolled through the lunch room from the fire.

Firemen stopped the fire after the garage had been pretty well burned out, and $50 damage had been done to the lunch room.

HEYBURN STARTS FILIBUSTER

Refuses to Allow Bill to Dam a Washington River to Pass.

Washington Senators Opposed by Colleague from Neighboring State and Senator Teller.

Notice of a filibuster that may reach proportions damaging to future legislation in the present session of Congress was served yesterday in the Senate by Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, who declared that he would not let a pending bill come to a vote so long as his efforts could prevent it.

The bill to which the Senator objects proposes to grant to a small private corporation the right to construct a dam across the Snake River at what is known as the Five-mile rapids, in the State of Washington. Senators Piles and Ankeny, of that State, are backing the measure, and Senator Teller, of Colorado, yesterday, took sides with Mr. Heyburn on constitutional grounds.

The discussion occupied the entire session of the Senate yesterday, and was only stopped by a motion to adjourn, which Mr. Piles made when he found that it was impossible to get a vote on the measure. Mr. Heyburn contends that the bill's passage would injure the navigating of the river.

In a speech on the bill, Senator Teller took occasion to criticise the position of Secretary Root in favor of an enlargement of Federal powers. He deprecated, he said, what he conceived to be the steady encroachment of the Federal power upon the rights of the States, and complimented the speech made by Justice Harlan in New York recently, in which the jurist defined the relative rights of the Federal and the State governments.

"The forty-six sovereignities represented by that many State governments are closer to the people than is the general government, and better fitted to preserve order and pass upon local matters," said Mr. Teller.

DR. HILL IS NOMINATED

President Sends in His Name as Ambassador to Germany.

Ambassador Tower Resigns Before Time Originally Set, and Administration Ignores Controversy.

The ending of the German-American incident arising from the reported opposition of Emperor William to David J. Hill, was officially announced yesterday in the transmission to the Senate of Dr. Hill's nomination as Ambassador to Germany.

Charlemagne Tower, the present American Ambassador at Berlin, has tendered his resignation to take effect June 1, and it has been accepted.

With Dr. Hill's name, the President sent to the Senate the nominations of Arthus M. Beaupre, of Illinois, to be Minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, succeeding Dr. Hill, and Spencer F. Eddy, of Illinois, to be now secretary of the embassy at Berlin.

On account of the great reticence on the subject observed in official circles, and the desire of President Roosevelt and his advisers to have the case dropped and forgotten, it cannot be learned in any authoritative way whether Mr. Tower's resignation was tendered as a result of the embarrassing incident arising from his telegram to the State Department that there was "opposition" to Dr. Hill on the part of Emperor William. A few days ago it was said in official quarters that Mr. Tower had never resigned formally, so that his resignation seems to have been cabled since the Hill incident was begun.

Mr. Tower's resignation appears to have been a voluntary act on his part, however, although the date set for his retirement is earlier than that mentioned by Mr. Tower in a previous communication.

He indicated then that he would remain in Berlin until August. This setting forward of the date appears to have been due to a desire on the part of the administration and Mr. Tower to give Dr. Hill the opportunity of presenting his credentials to Emperor William without any great delay, in order to emphasize that there was and is not the slightest objection on the Emperor's part to receive him.

The Hill incident is ended, officials declare, and nothing has come to light to indicate that President Roosevelt holds Mr. Tower in any degree responsible for what has occurred. Too much idle gossip on the part of prominent members of the society set in Berlin is given as the basis for the supposed opposition to Dr. Hill.

GERMANS WANT CASE CLOSED.

Hope Money Is Not First Requisite for Berlin Post.

Berlin, March 31.—All America and Europe now so well knows the truth of the lamentable episode concerning the American ambassadorsip here that the only excuse for a further reference to it is an outburst of comment by the German press to-day.

The organ of the conservatives of the extreme right, declares that whoever suggested doubts of Dr. Hill's suitability did the Kaiser a bad service, as the utterance of such doubts might have easily disturbed the friendly relations with the United States, which his majesty desires.

The National Zeituns prays that benevolent destiny may preserve Berlin from becoming the Eldorado of diplomatists who owe their position less to ability than to wealth.

The Taggliche Rundschau thinks the matter as calculated to excite well-founded irritation in Washington.

Germania, the organ of the Center party, asks whether the chancellor had knowledge of Ambassador Tower's letter, according to which, the paper declares, the greatest possible outlay b ythe ambassador at Berlin is to be regarded as the first condition for the cultivation of good relations between Germany and the United States.

The radical Berliger Taggeblatt says the idea should not be raised that Germans find an empty skull more pardonable than an empty purse and that the saying of King Philip that an ass laden with gold can jump over any wall must not come to its realization in this country.

WELCOME TO DIVINES

Continued from Page Two.

guests for business letters each day in the pastor's study from 6 to 8 o'clock at night.

The opening session of the conference will begin this morning at 9 o'clock, with the Sacrement of the Lord's Supper. At 10 o'clock Bishop Cranston will preside, and the conference formally organized. The afternoon session will be opened by an address by Mrs. W. G. McDowell, president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Mrs. May Comisky Bliss, of Detroit, will speak on "Is America worth saving?"

Evangelistic services will be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and an address will be made by Rev. W. F. Sheridan, D. D. Special music will be under the direction of Rev. A. F. Campbell.

An anniversary of foreign missions will take place at 7:30 o'clock to-night. Rev. J. F. Goucher, D. D., will preside. Addresses will be made and exhibits shown by A. B. Leonard and C. V. Vickery. This will conclude the programme for to-day.

List of the Ministers.

Following is a list of the ministers who will attend the conference, and the names and addresses of the persons by whom they will be entertained, the name of the ministers appearing first:

Bishop Earl Cranston, at home, the Ontario.

A.

S. M. Alford, at home, 812 S st. nw.
L. St. C. Allen, by Isaac Bowbeer, 1235 10th st. nw.
A. H. Ames, at home, the Mendota.
J. E. Amos, by Miss Mary H. Fowler, the Wyoming.
Wm. Anthony, by Mrs. Murray, 1330 12th st.

B.

W. C. Babcock, by Wm. D. Lynch, the LaFetra.
G. C. Bacon, at home, 808 11th st. ne.
Henry Baker, at home, 1390 Q st. nw.
C. W. Baldwin, by F. T. Woodward, 915 S st. nw.
R. S. Barnes, by Mrs. Murray, 1330 12th st. nw.
W. W. Barnes, by Rev. J. W. R. Sunwalt, 1447 R st. nw.
F. R. Bayley, by C. C. Pursell, the LaFetra.
J. W. H. Beale, the Dolly Madison.
M. L. Beall, by M. H. Fearnow, 437 7th st. sw.
W. D. Beall, by A. A. Chapin, 612 E st. ne.
Osborn Belt, by R. V. Belt, 1314 10th st. nw.
L. M. Bennett, by W. P. Reinohl, 18 N st. nw.
L. E. Bennett, by Rev. W. G. McNeil, 509 3d st. nw.
R. E. Benson, by Rev. W. H. Chapman, 1506 P st. nw.
A. A. Bichell, by Mrs. R. G. Dick, 1408 8th st. nw.
A. Bielaski, at home, 1226 Irving st.
C. S. Biggs, by Miss Mary Scott, Howard House.
W. E. Bird, by E. H. Booth, 717 21st st. nw.
Harry Boggs, the Dolly Madison.
C. F. Bonn, by John L. Nuber, Rust Hall.
W. C. Brian, by Stephen Chipley, 209 E st. ne.
F. M. Bristol, at home, 330 C st. nw.
Joel Brown, by Dunbarton Avenue Church, the Dolly Madison.
D. M. Browning, by Mrs. Ruth Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
O. H. Brown, at home, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
E. Buhrman, by Mrs. Ruth Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
H. W. Burgan, by Mrs. Ruth Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
Ambrose Burgess, by Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Watson, 1411 N. J. ave.

C.

A. F. Campbell, by W. H. Harrison, 3282 N st. nw.
W. F. Carey, by Isaac Bowbeer, 1235 10th st. nw.
L. C. Carroll, by Mrs. Lydia Tilton, 220 2d st. ne.
W. A. Caroll, at home, Baltimore, Md.
Watson Case, by Dr. F. J. Foster, 942 S st. nw.
G. W. Cecil, by Edgar I. Boorsem, Rust Hall.
F. D. Chada, by Mrs. Anna M. Wilkins, Rust Hall.
W. H. Chapman, at home, 1506 P st. nw.
L. M. Chambers, by J. L. Houchen, 34 Randolph st.
H. H. Clark, at home, Annapolis, Md.
B. F. Clarkson, at the Dolly Madison.
T. E. Capes, by R. S. Ferguson, 144 Tenn. ave. ne.
C. S. Cole, at home, 432 Shephard st.
W. W. Costin, by Mrs. Julia R. Truxton, 1742 S st. nw.
M. H. Courtney, at the Dolly Madison.
U. S. Crowder, by Mrs. A. Ford, 312 2d st. sw.
J. T. Creek, by J. W. Clendening, 409 14th st. nw.
S. H. Cummings, by Mrs. Ruth E. Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
W. E. Curley, by Capt. E. H. Ripley, 109 6th st. ne.

D.

J. H. Dashiell by J. F. Birch, 1630 O st. nw.
W. W. Davis, by M. C. Figg, 919 S st. nw.
Joseph Dawson, at home, 2317 16th st. nw.
W. H. Dell, by Irving O. Ball, the Hamilton.
B. F. Devries, at the LaFetra.
D. M. Bibblee, by A. A. Chapin, 612 E st. ne.
J. Y. Debbins, by Rev. W. L. Davidson, 1711 Lamont st.
C. G. Doney, by W. H. Proctor, 921 P st, nw.
H. F. Downs, by J. R. Wright, 1336 10th st. nw.
C. E. Dudrear, at Rust Hall.
O. H. Draper, by Mrs. Carter, 2415 18th st. nw.

E.

J. Edwards, by Mrs. W. S. Washburn, 1223 M st. nw.
J. R. Edwards, by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. La Fetra.
R. N. Edwards, by J. W. Alderton, 1015 East Capitol st.
W. S. Edwards, by A. B. Browne, the Hamilton.
C. E. Ely, by W. C. Eldridge, 1356 Kenyon st. nw.
D. L. Ennis, by Mrs. Lincoln Green, the Wyoming.
J. T. Ensor, by Isaac Birch, 3128 Dumbarton ave.
G. W. Evans, by M. I. Brittain, 3213 13th st. nw.

F.

E. P. Fellenbaum, by W. C. Eldridge, 1356 Kenyon st. nw.
J. P. Feltner, by J. J. Darlington, 1610 20th st. nw.
L. M. Ferguson, by A. H. Hoover, 1211 N. J. ave.
W. M. Ferguson, by George R. Linkins, 1332 Mass. ave. se.
J. W. Fleming, by John W. Reid, 425 M st. ne.
D. A. Foard, by Rev. W. H. Chapman, 1506 P st. nw.
H. S. France, at home, 309 5th st. se.
John W. Flynn, at home, 608 Park road.

G.

E. C. Gallaher, by Nixon Brewer, 214 8th st. sw.
L. M. Gardner, at the Dolly Madison.
S. German, by Rev. Albert Isborn, 1205 Kenyon st.
A. J. Gill, at the La Fetra.
R. H. K. Gill, by J. W. Clendenning, 409 14th st. nw.
J. M. Gillum, by Miss Mary Scott, Howard House.
C. G. Girelius, by Prof. E. Frisby, 1607 31st st. nw.
L. W. Gossnell, by C. L. Harding, 1445 Girard st. nw.
J. F. Goucher, at the Fredonia.
S. W. Graffiin, by Isaac Birch, 3128 Dumbarton ave.
J. M. M. Gray, by Charles H. Gray, 428 Shepherd st.
J. F. F. Gray, by John W. Reid, 425 M st. ne.
W. C. Griffith, at the Dolly Madison.
J. A. Gross, by George C. Hough, 709 Randolph st.
Francesco Guglielmi, by Miss Elizabeth Pierce and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the Portner.
Charles E. Guthrie, at home, 909 R st. nw.

H.

W. A. Haggerty, at home, Buckannon, W. Va.
J. Helpenny, at Rust Hall.
J. B. Hall, by Charles Ziebor, 609 Mass. ave. ne.
J. W. Hammersley, by Mrs. R. C. Talty, 1911 F. st nw.
W. McK. Hammack, by Mrs. L. E. Thomas, 609 Q st. nw.
J. P. Hand, by James Doney, 727 Mass. ave. ne.
C. Hardecker, by J. E. Houchen, 34 Randolph st. nw.
W. C. Harden, by Robert I. Carr, 847 Upshur st.
G. C. Harrison, by Mrs. Lilly Colvin, 1503 Belmont ave.
Wm. Harris, by L. L. Derrick, the La Fetra.
J. T. Hart, by Hosea B. Moultin, 1324 9th st. nw.
S. M. Hartsock, by F. B. Gilmore, 411 4½ st. sw.
D. Haskell, by Mrs. H. M. Wright, 1423 8th st. nw.
J. A. Haugh, by Edgar I. Boorsem, Rust Hall.
F. H. Havener, by A. B. Jackson, 1694 13th st. nw.
Edward Hayes, by J. H. Doney, 727 Mass. ave. ne.
U. S. A. Havener, by Mrs. Mary Hayghe, 230 A st. ne.
G. W. Heyde, 601 M st. nw.
J. P. Heisse, by R. V. Rusk, 1301 Belmont ave.
G. W. Hobbs, by B. F. Williams, 1449 Fairmont st.
W. M. Hoffman, at Rust Hall.
C. T. House, by Mrs. La Fetra, the La Fetra.
J. K. Horn, at Rust Hall.
C. L. Hubbard, by T. M. Riffel, 419 M st. nw.
E. L. Hubbard, by J. C. Jemison, 46 R. I. ave. nw.
H. E. Huddleson, at Rust Hall.
E. D. Huntley, at home, the Portner.
J. H. Hyatt, at Rut Hall.

I.

C. O. Isaac, at home, Anacostix.
F. R. Isaac, by Hosea B. Moulton, 1524 9th st. nw.

J.

J. E. James, by Nixon Brewer, 214 8th st. sw.
W. T. Jarboe, by F. L. L. Hieler, 3323 Warder st.
R. B. Jones, at Rust Hall.
J. A. Jeffers, by M. I. Brittain, 3213 13th st. nw.
J. H. Jeffries, at the Dolly Madison.
C. A. Jones, at the La Fetra.
G. L. Jones, by Rev. W. G. McNeil, 509 3d st. nw.
Hugh Johnston, by Miss Emory, 207 I st. nw.

K.

F. A. Killmon, by Mrs. R. C. Talty, 1911 F st. nw.
Reuben Kolb, by Mrs. Ruth Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
R. G. Koontz, by Mrs. Hattie M. Wright, 1423 8th st. nw.
W. A. Koontz, by Mrs. Hattie M. Wright, 1423 8th st. nw.

L.

E. H. Lamar, at home, 756 11th st. se.
C. W. Lanham, by Mrs. M. E. Lanham, 426 7th st. se.
N. S. Landstreet, by Rev. W. L. Lynn, 1132 4½ st. sw.
C. M. Leviston, at Rust Hall.
T. S. Long, by Mrs. C. W. Sisson, 1517 Columbia st.
V. A. Lonier, by Dr. Rich. Kingman, the La Fetra.
M. F. Lowe, by Mrs. H. M. Wright, 1423 8th st. nw.
G. A. Luttrell, by Mr. and Mrs. Fenderson, 1411 N. J. ave.
W. L. Lynn, at home, 1132 4½ st. sw.
W. A. Lytle, by John N. Stevenson, 836 Varnum st.

M.

W. V. Mallalieu, by Mrs. L. Green, the Wyoming.
G. G. Markham, at home, 21st st. and Benning rd.
O. C. Marriott, by Mrs. Ruth Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
J. H. Marsh, Andrew Chaney, 821 N. C. ave. se.
J. T. Marsh, by Andrew Chaney, 821 N. C. ave. se.
E. E. Marshall, at home, 10 K st. ne.
D. H. Martin, by Mrs. J. N. Bovee, the Portner.
G. E. Maydwell, at home, 308 A st. ne.
W. L. McDowell, by Mrs. Dr. Larrick, the Fredonia.
R. C. McDowell, at home, 1244 Md. ave. ne.
B. I. McGowan, by Mrs. Lydia Tilton, 220 2d st. ne.
W. G. McKenney, by E. S. Godfrey, 942 Westminster st.
W. I. McKenney, by Mrs. S. P. Marshall, 1417 Belmont st.
A. H. McKinley, by Mrs. E. A. High, 518 21st st. nw.
James McLaren, by G. O. Wilson, Anacostia, D. C.
J. L. McLain, by Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walker, 1101 P st. nw.
W. G. McNeil, at home, 509 3d st. nw.
B. W. Meeks, by Rev. W. G. McNeil, 509 3d st. nw.
W. J. Meeks, at home, Hyattsville, Md.
Page Milburn, by Rev. A. Osborn, 1305 Kenyon st.
G. W. Miller, at the La Fetra.
D. G. Miller, by Miss Ella Boorsem, 601 M st. nw.
W. F. Miller, at Rust Hall.
H. D. Mitchell, by Mrs. W. E. McDowell, 1420 R. I. ave. nw.
R. M. Moore, at home, the Kenesaw.
D. E. Moylan, at Rust Hall.
E. T. Mowbray, by Rev. J. W. R. Sunwalt, 1447 R st. nw.
F. E. Mumford, by Mrs. Woodward, 125 N. Y. ave. nw.
A. N. Munday, at Rust Hall.
K. G. Murray, by L. Breuninger, 18th and Park rd.
S. R. Murray, at home, 812 20th st. nw.

N.

H. R. Naylor, at home, 913 R st. nw.
J. St. Clair Neal, by Irving O. Ball, the Hamilton.
Henry Neil, by J. M. Holmes, 601 M st. nw.
J. C. Nicholson, by G. W. F. Swartzell, the Fredonia.
R. J. Nicholson, by Jas. E. Nicholson, 933 E st. nw.

O.

W. L. Orem, at home, Chevy Chase.
W. M. Osborne, by Dr. J. W. Hodges, 639 E. Capitol st.

P.

J. R. Pardew, by J. W. Davis, 601 M st. nw.
T. E. Parrish, by Rust Hall.
W. C. Parrish, by C. H. Etz, 1027 Monroe st., Brookland.
W. D. Parry, by Mrs. G. H. Harries, 601 M st. nw.
C. L. Pate, at home, 3130 O st. nw.
E. E. Pearce, by Rust Hall.
R. E. Pearce, by Mrs. Woodward, 125 N. Y. ave. nw.
T. E. Peters, by Mrs. Ruth Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
William Pierpoint, at home, Alexandria, Va.
A. J. Porter, by G. C. Hough, 709 Randolph st.
F. G. Porter, by Capt. E. H. Ripley, 109 5th st. ne.
E. C. Powers, at home, Brightwood, D. C.
J. A. Price, at home, 1324 Monroe st.
A. F. Poore, by Mrs. K. C. Crymes, 438 N st. sw.

R.

H. F. Rall, by Mrs. M. C. Davis, 16 3d st. se.
H. E. R. Reck, by W. S. Detwiler, 1612 6th st. nw.
B. G. W. Reid, by W. F. Reed, 35 U st. ne.
M. F. B. Rice, by G. W. F. Swartzell, the Fredonia.
C. H. Richardson, at home, 412 10th st. sw.
H. M. Rider, by the La Fetra.
V. N. Ridgeley, by Mrs. Ruth Gaver, 1522 9th st. nw.
W. F. Roberts, by Mrs. W. S. Washburn, 1223 M st. nw.
W. Rogers, by W. L. Davidson, 1711 Lamont st. nw.

S.

G. R. Sanner, by C. W. Huguely, 454 M st. nw.
H. R. Savage, by George W. Acorn, 1424 6th st. nw.
J. R. Schultz, by George W. Acorn, 1424 6th st. nw.
William Sheers, by E. Graves, 927 Mass. ave. nw.
W. F. Sheridan, by C. W. Brown, 1411 K st. nw.
E. E. Shipley, at home, Baltimore, Md.
F. W. Shriner, by Rust Hall.
J. A. Shuckey, by Rust Hall.
A. E. Slagle, by H. C. James, 1809 1st st. nw.
E. H. Smith, at home, 4700 Wis. ave.
H. C. Smith, by J. B. Loyd, 1358 U st. nw.
J. Edgar Smith, at home, 1515 E st. se.
Joseph E. Smith, at home, 1839 Mintwood ave.
J. O. Spencer, by Dr. W. P. Thirkield, Howard University.
J. W. Smith, by Rev. E. H. Smith, Tennallytown.
A. R. Snedegar, by M. L. Eichelberger, 1522 Columbia st.
J. E. Snyder, by Mrs. M. Lindsay, 1305 Euclid, nw.
H. G. Spereer, at home, Congress Heights.
A. E. Spielman, by W. H. Proctor, 921 P st. nw.
R. W. Springer, absent.
J. C. Starr, by G. S. Collison, 923 Va. ave. sw.
J. W. Start, at home, Baltimore, Md.
E. C. Stebbens, by Mrs. Howell, 1301 K st. nw.
G. F. Stiles, by Mrs. Howell, 1301 K st. nw.
J. W. R. Sunwalt, at home, 1447 R st. nw.
R. C. Stubbins, by Mrs. Howell, 1301 K st. nw.

T.

G. D. Taylor, by Rev. F. M. Bristol, 330 C st. nw.
L. A. Thirkield, by Mrs. Dr. James McKee, the Plymouth.
Wilson Thomas, by Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, 3400 Brown st. nw.
A. H. Thompson, by W. W. Eldridge, 316 Md. ave. ne.
E. S. Todd, at home, Los Angeles, Cal.
Isaac Tozer, at Rust Hall.

V.

W. W. Van Arsdale, at home, Alexandria, Va.
J. B. Van Meter, at home, Baltimore, Md.

W.

C. H. Wagner, by W. H. Chapman, 1506 P st nw.
W. W. Wagner, at Rust Hall.
J. L. Walsh, by Dr. D. Olin Leech, 631 Md. ave. ne.
E. L. Watson, by Dr. D. B. Street, 1000 9th st.
F. G. Watson, by W. H. Proctor, 921 P st. nw.
R. W. H. Weech, by C. E. Harding, 1453 Girard st. nw.
C. T. Weed, by W. H. Fisher, 38 I st. ne.
H. P. West, at home, Bel Air, Md.
T. M. West, at home.
Thomas Wheeler, by Mr. L. E. Breninger, 18th st. and Park road.
J. R. Wheeler, by A. T. Stuart, 3106 17th st. nw.
G. LeR. White, by R. I. Carr, 847 Upshur st.
S. White, at home, 1414 14th st. nw.
L. T. Widerman, at the La Fetra.
James P. Wilson, by A. W. Chapin, the Carroll.
J. P. Wilson, by Mrs. G. H. Harries, 601 M st. nw.
J. I. Winger, by A. W. Chapin, the Carroll.
D. B. Winstead, by Dr. T. C. Smith, 601 M st. nw.
J. P. Wright, by Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cline, 117 Tenn. ave.
R. L. Wright, at home, 921 Mass. ave. nw.
U. S. Wright, by Mr. L. E. Thomas, 609 Q st. nw.
J. S. Willdridge, by J. Umberger, 2426 N. Capitol st.
J. O. Wrightson, by C. W. Brown, 1411 K st. nw.
A. B. Wood, by Mr. H. C. James, 1809 1st st. nw.

Y.

C. E. Young, by Charles Morrell, 1333 Harvard st.
C. M. Yost, by C. W. Huguely, 454 M st. nw.

Z.

A. H. Zimmerman, at home, Washington, D. C.

TWO HUNDRED LAID OFF.

Navy Yard Employes Angered at Being Furloughed.

Two hundred mechanics, mostly machinists, employed at the Navy Yard, were yesterday furloughed for ninety days, beginning with the expiration of their duties last night. The men feel that in most instances the furlough means discharge.

Despite the fact that Congress on Monday appropriated $2,000,000 to the navy yards under the urgent deficiency clause, the men were laid off.

The fact that many men have been retained has angered the machinists, who say it would have been better for each man in the yard to have been furloughed for a small period of time than to have the burden fall on the few. They also charge bad faith in that the appropriation was passed with the understanding that it would keep the men employed at the local yard.

The matter will be taken to Congress by Columbia Lodge and Federated Lodge of machinists, and efforts made to have the furloughs reduced and distributed among a greater number of men, thereby reducing the burden.

Block in Providence, R. I., Burned.

Providence, R. I., March 31.—Damage estimated at upward of $50,000 was caused by a fire early to-day which destroyed the Billings block, on Washington street, occupied largely by jewelry and liquor firms.

Credit for All Washington.

Our Splendid Stock of Go-Carts

Contains an immense assortment of all the new styles, both in rattan and the folding metal ones. There are ever so many different patterns, but they are all good qualities and thoroughly practical. The prices are almost as varied as the designs—we have styles to suit every pocketbook.

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If you are inclined to make your home in the suburbs you will find it to your best interests to make your selection of a suitable site in Chevy Chase, D. C., without delay. Our representatives will meet you on the property to give you all information.

Thos. J. Fisher & Co., Inc.
738 Fifteenth Street N. W.

NEGRO EDUCATION

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The growth of industrial education among the negroes of this country has been so rapid that those who are not in close touch with the work will be surprised by the statement that there are today no less than 175 schools which offer industrial and normal courses to the negro. In 1877 there were only twenty-seven such institutions, and in 1880 only forty-four.

Georgia leads in this movement, and to-day has fifteen negro industrial schools. North Carolina has fourteen, and South Carolina twelve. Virginia and Mississippi each have nine, Alabama and Tennessee seven each, and Arkansas, Florida, and Louisiana six each.

Statistics show that there are but very few juvenile delinquents in the United States among the negroes who have been in the industrial schools, and they further show that there are very many more negro juvenile delinquents in the North, where industrial education is not usual, than there are in the South, where it is getting to be the rule. In Massachusetts there are 163 negro children in reform schools for every hundred thousand of negro population, as compared with nineteen in Virginia. There are 222 in New York, as compared with 5.2 in Georgia, and 165 in Pennsylvania, as compared with 11 in Tennessee.

The nature of the work in each of the schools is primarily the same, the greater time being devoted to industrial, domestic, and normal training, with enough of the academic side to make one efficient in the application of these arts. The department of training for prospective teachers is an important work of these schools. It is from among these that the leaders of this people must come.

There is a strong tendency to-day among the leaders of education, both black and white, to provide for the great mass of the colored children a training that will give them skill in the industrial and domestic arts. All educators agree that the education of the negro of the future is to be along the lines of the manual arts; that they must make of him an intelligent laborer. He must know at least something of the applied sciences, and he must have a moral training that will argue for a life on higher levels. In many of the Southern States where industrial schools for the negro race have proved a success, the courses in the classics and literature are being taken out of the schools already established and industrial and trade courses put in instead.

At Tuskegee courses are given in thirty-six different industries, such as agriculture, basketry, blacksmith, bee-keeping, bricklaying, plastering, brick-making, carpentry, carriage trimming, cooking, dairying, architecture, freehand and mechanical drawing, dressmaking, electrical and steam engineering, foundring, harness making, housekeeping, horticulture, canning, sewing, laundering, machinery, mattress making, millinery, nursing, painting, saw-milling, shoemaking, printing, stock raising, tailoring, and turning and wheelwrighting. All students, however, get training in the elementary academic subjects in either the day or night schools. This course includes approximately what we have in our high schools, up to and including the second year, barring the modern and ancient languages. Thus there is very thorough and practical work done in such subjects as arithmetic, concrete geometry, algebra, geography, English, physiology and hygiene, and the more common applications of physics and chemistry. Courses in pedagogy and the art of public speaking are also given. This academic side is to give the student the necessary training for the vocational life he is to live.

For the boys the burden of the work at Tuskegee is in one or more of the industrial lines, where he learns to do the actual work on the farm or in the shop. The girls take up the study of housekeeping, poultry raising, tailoring, dressmaking, laundering, and cooking. A large majority of them start in with dressmaking, but before long find other industries that they like better. All girls are required to take cooking lessons twice a week. Girl life at Tuskegee is quite strenuous with work and study. Yet it is all arranged so that some of it comes in the form of recreation. The boys are largely engaged during the day in some industry, an industry that is left to their choice, and at night they attend school. For the work the student does during the day he is credited with certain wages, which he uses later to pay tuition in the day school or the normal classes. In this way there is a happy combination of the academic and the industrial training.

Hampton Institute, a dozen years older than Tuskegee, and a pioneer in the field of industrial education for the negro, is equally equipped and conducted and reaches out for the same ideals. Hampton, however, may not be quite so interesting as Tuskegee, because of the fact that it is entirely the plan and product of the white race. Here, too, there is a combination of the academic and industrial training practically worked out on the same plan as that in operation at Tuskegee. Gen. Armstrong said that Tuskegee is the Hampton idea adopted and worked out into a most sensible and efficient application to the needs of the Alabama negroes. Both these institutions are striving along the same lines and working toward a common end—to find a training that will best help the negro in his mental, moral, and economic evolution. These two institutions represent the highest types of efficiency in schools for the negro race. Each of them has in connection with its plant a very large acreage. Hampton has 795 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation, students doing the work. Tuskegee has recently acquired a very large area of land, and all the forms of modern agriculture are carried on there.

It is interesting to note that Booker Washington is not the real founder of the school at Tuskegee. The initial step was taken by the State legislature of Alabama, which appointed a committee to write to Gen. Armstrong asking that a white man be sent to take charge of some agricultural work for the negroes. The act carried with it an appropriation of $2,000. Gen. Armstrong replied that he had no white man, but a colored man that he thought would do the work. He sent Booker Washington, and the subsequent development of the school is the work of his hands—a practical realization of the ideal that one negro at least has held for his race. Yet it is interesting to know that the planning for this agricultural training was a deliberate act on the part of the white people of Alabama, eager to provide the best possible training for the negroes of their State.

Another evidance that the white people of the South are seriously taking up this matter of providing special education for the negro is seen in the effort made at Columbus, Ga., in the last few years, when practical industrial training was put in the negro public schools. Here, under the direction of the board of education and the supervision of a wide-awake superintendent, the work is progressing in a most interesting way. This is probably the beginning of a movement which will, in the next decade or so, put industrial training in all the public schools for the colored race throughout the entire South.

The idea of industrial education is not new. It had its origin back in the educational history of Europe. Especially in Germany and others northern countries did it find its best form of development through the last few centuries. This form of education for the negro had its formal beginning during the civil war. In 1862, O. W. Howard recommended industrial training and put it in operation in Mississippi in the wake of the Northern armies. Immediately after the war this sort of education gave way to the more scholastic kind that was everywhere given to the white race. About twenty different associations sprang up in the North and engaged in the philanthropic work of giving educational training to the negroes, particularly stressing the religious side. It was thought that it was the province of the public schools to furnish the academic training for this people, and in every Southern State the "carpet bag" governments inaugurated a system of public schools for all the negro children. There was no effort in these schools to teach the industrial arts. Then there came a demand for some sort of training for the adult negroes, and here was the field for teachers of