

"Business-bringers" the advertising columns of the Star are. They are read by the families in 96.23 per cent of all the houses occupied by white persons in Washington. Household-ers are necessarily money spenders, and are always the very best customers.

RIDDLE'S PROMPT ACT

He Caused the Liberation of Missionary Knapp.

SUMMONED THE WARSHIP MARBLEHEAD

Turkey Yielded When It Came to an Issue.

FIRMNESS WELL MAINTAINED

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27, via Sofia, Bulgaria, April 27.—The Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who has been expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, without trial, on the charge of having incited Armenians to rebel against Turkish rule, was surrendered to the United States consul at Alexandretta Saturday last. Details of the affair, which reached here today, were not given, but it is not taken until a United States warship had been telegraphed for.

Mr. Knapp, as already cabled, was expelled from Bitlis about a month ago.

When he reached Diarbekir, in custody, the Turkish government positively asserted that Mr. Knapp was the "guest" of the wall of that place, and not a prisoner.

Mr. Knapp a Prisoner.

It is now stated that the missionary has been a prisoner throughout his journey, and that he was kept in a cell in the city at that place for five days, while making futile efforts to force him to sign an agreement not to return to Bitlis under any circumstances.

Mr. Knapp steadily refused to sign any such agreement, on the ground that he had been arrested in the city of Bitlis, in violation of the laws of the country, and that the charges brought against him were unfounded. He also distinctly gave the wall to understand that he intended to protest to the United States government against expulsion from Bitlis and his detention in general, and that the Turkish authorities responsible for the safety of his family.

When the wall saw it was useless to continue his attempts to get Mr. Knapp to sign the agreement mentioned, the missionary was allowed to proceed, still treated as a prisoner to Alexandretta.

When he reached Alexandretta on April 23, in spite of the port's promises, the Turkish authorities refused to let him land, and he was taken to the United States consul. The latter ordered that the Turkish test against the detention of the missionary, and communicated by wire with Mr. Riddle, informing him that the Turkish officials intended to expel Mr. Knapp from Turkish territory, by compelling him to embark on board a steamer sailing for Europe on April 25.

PLAIN TALK ON THE HILL

Chairman McMillan Gives Notice to Foreign Corporations.

If They Desire Favors in the District They Must Be Incorporated Under Its Laws.

It is probable that something will be done soon by the Senate District committee on the bill now pending granting certain privileges to the Potomac Heat and Power Company of Georgetown, which is the chief rival of the United States Electric Lighting Company for the local electrical business. The controversy between these two companies has already become quite heated and complicated, and there is a constant effort on the part of representatives of the two organizations to defer action on the one hand and to hasten it on the other. Today Messrs. Crosby and Lieb, accompanied by a Mr. Stevens, representing the Potomac company, appeared at the Senate District room and urged that action be taken as early as possible upon the measure now pending.

Conditions of a Favorable Report.

It was intimated to them that a favorable report might possibly be made under certain conditions, one of which was that the company, which was now incorporated under the laws of Virginia, should become incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. This evoked a protest from one of the callers who asserted that this would expose the company to heavy taxation, whereas Senator McMillan, who delivered the bill to the committee, from whom they were conversing, assured the representatives of the company that he had no sympathy with any one who sought to do this. He stated that the laws of Virginia, the chairman declared, would never be applied to the local laws and without paying the rate of taxation to which other District corporations are subject. The only answer given to this was that the United States Electric Lighting Company, the present occupant of the field, is in violation of the laws of West Virginia. The chairman declared that whenever the United States company should come to the committee asking for legislation in general, it would be made to compel that company as well to take out a charter under the District laws.

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That marriages in the District of Columbia shall be solemnized by the judge of any court of record, or any justice of the peace. When any minister or other person is appointed or ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of any religious society, he is in regular communion with the religious society of which he is a member, such court may make an order authorizing the solemnization of marriages in the District of Columbia. Marriages between persons belonging to any religious society which has no ordained minister or other person authorized to solemnize marriages in the manner prescribed by and practiced in such society.

That no one but a minister or other person authorized to solemnize marriages after celebration of the rites of marriage in this District, anything in any law now in force in this District to the contrary notwithstanding.

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That if any minister, justice of the peace, or other person who is authorized to celebrate marriages in the District of Columbia shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, he shall be liable on conviction, to be fined for each and every offense, in the discretion of the court, not less than ten nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

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Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the clerk to examine and ascertain, under oath, the full names, ages, color, whether married previously or single, whether related or not, and, if so, in what degrees, of the parties desiring to marry, which facts shall appear on the face of his certificate. He shall be in a form provided. Said certificate shall be made in person or by mail on a coupon attached to and issued with said license and bearing the name of the officiating minister or other person authorized to solemnize marriages in said district to the contracting parties.

The clerk shall provide a record book of his office, consisting of applications for and certificates of marriages, and a copy of the preceding section, printed in blank, to be filled by him in accordance with said certificate, and said blank applications, licenses and certificates shall be kept in a book, and a copy of each license and certificate of marriage so kept and retained and certified by the clerk under his hand and seal, and a copy of each shall be competent evidence of the marriage.

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Several District bills were passed. Mr. Henderson (Ill.), chairman of the committee on judiciary, gave notice that he would call up the bankruptcy bill tomorrow as soon as the pension bill was disposed of.

Order for the Pension Bill.

Mr. Henderson, from the committee on rules, then at 1:20 o'clock brought in a special order for the consideration of the Pickler pension bill for one and one-half hours this afternoon, under the five-minute rule, the previous question then to be considered as ordered on the bill and pending amendments, with provision for a final vote tomorrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Crisp (Ga.) characterized the rule as a "rotten bill." He said it pretended to do one thing, but did another. Members who desired to amend the bill, he said, would not be allowed to do so. The hour and a half could be used in debating amendments to the first paragraph. Then under the terms of the order the bill would be read and amendments would be taken, with pending amendments, but no such amendments as were adopted in committee. The practical consequence of the adoption of this rule would be to prevent the House to vote on the bill without amendment.

Mr. Dingley (Me.), in reply to Mr. Crisp, said that the rule was almost a literal copy of the rule adopted by the last House when the Wilson tariff bill was pending.

Mr. Crisp inquired Mr. Crisp: "I do not have it before me, but it is practically identical with this rule."

"The rule permitted the House to vote on the pending amendments, and the time for debate expired," said Mr. Crisp. "The gentleman is not candid."

Mr. Dingley's Reply.

Mr. Dingley insisted that the spirit of the two rules was the same, and called attention to the fact that it was within the power of the committee of the whole to limit debate on each amendment. Mr. Henderson said he made no disguise of the fact that the purpose of the rule was to bring the bill to a vote. He said the situation in the Senate must be taken into consideration, and also the President in the White House, and urged all the friends of the bill to stand by the bill as the best that could be written on the statute books at this time.

Mr. Crisp Reiterated His Statement.

Mr. Crisp reiterated his statement that the purpose of the rule was to destroy the right of amendment, and followed this with the charge that the bill had been framed not by the committee on pensions, but by the leaders in control of the House, who had resolved that the House should pass the bill, as drawn, or nothing.

"The 'spent days and weeks perfecting a bill, and then the gentleman who control legislation, who has been in the House since the House, made this bill out of the room. This is certainly not the bill reported by the pension committee. Then those gentlemen who were in the House at the time they accepted this 150 republican majority, if you accept this rule you must take this as it stands or nothing," he concluded, sarcastically, in the interest of the old soldiers, "If you like the situation you are welcome to it."

Mr. Henderson ridiculed the virtuous indignation of Mr. Crisp. "We now hear," said he, "the solemn voice of the star-chamber rules committee of the past, whose rules were never intended to be for more time. I have no concealment to make," he continued. "The gentleman says that the rule is in the interest of the old soldiers. In the opportunity to amend this bill, presumably in the interest of the old soldiers, in the same interest I ask for action."

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) said that, as one of the 150 majority, he favored the rule. He had voted for the act of 1890, he said, which had placed 40,000 new names on the pension list.

When the present administration assumed control of the pension office at one stroke of the pen 20,000 names had been stricken from the list. Mr. Cannon said that he had had his pensions placed in jeopardy. This bill did not perhaps go as far as he wished. It was the best that could be passed until the republican party obtained full power.

Mr. Hepburn's Opposition.

Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) opposed the adoption of the rule. If there was any question on which a republican House could be trusted, it was that of pensions, and he protested against the adoption of the rule. He had been brought in in good faith, or whether it was in the interest of the old soldier, he thought, he said, to be amended.

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Several District bills were passed. Mr. Henderson (Ill.), chairman of the committee on judiciary, gave notice that he would call up the bankruptcy bill tomorrow as soon as the pension bill was disposed of.

Order for the Pension Bill.

Mr. Henderson, from the committee on rules, then at 1:20 o'clock brought in a special order for the consideration of the Pickler pension bill for one and one-half hours this afternoon, under the five-minute rule, the previous question then to be considered as ordered on the bill and pending amendments, with provision for a final vote tomorrow immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Crisp (Ga.) characterized the rule as a "rotten bill." He said it pretended to do one thing, but did another. Members who desired to amend the bill, he said, would not be allowed to do so. The hour and a half could be used in debating amendments to the first paragraph. Then under the terms of the order the bill would be read and amendments would be taken, with pending amendments, but no such amendments as were adopted in committee. The practical consequence of the adoption of this rule would be to prevent the House to vote on the bill without amendment.

Mr. Dingley (Me.), in reply to Mr. Crisp, said that the rule was almost a literal copy of the rule adopted by the last House when the Wilson tariff bill was pending.

Mr. Crisp inquired Mr. Crisp: "I do not have it before me, but it is practically identical with this rule."

"The rule permitted the House to vote on the pending amendments, and the time for debate expired," said Mr. Crisp. "The gentleman is not candid."

Mr. Dingley's Reply.

Mr. Dingley insisted that the spirit of the two rules was the same, and called attention to the fact that it was within the power of the committee of the whole to limit debate on each amendment. Mr. Henderson said he made no disguise of the fact that the purpose of the rule was to bring the bill to a vote. He said the situation in the Senate must be taken into consideration, and also the President in the White House, and urged all the friends of the bill to stand by the bill as the best that could be written on the statute books at this time.

Mr. Crisp Reiterated His Statement.

Mr. Crisp reiterated his statement that the purpose of the rule was to destroy the right of amendment, and followed this with the charge that the bill had been framed not by the committee on pensions, but by the leaders in control of the House, who had resolved that the House should pass the bill, as drawn, or nothing.

"The 'spent days and weeks perfecting a bill, and then the gentleman who control legislation, who has been in the House since the House, made this bill out of the room. This is certainly not the bill reported by the pension committee. Then those gentlemen who were in the House at the time they accepted this 150 republican majority, if you accept this rule you must take this as it stands or nothing," he concluded, sarcastically, in the interest of the old soldiers, "If you like the situation you are welcome to it."

Mr. Henderson ridiculed the virtuous indignation of Mr. Crisp. "We now hear," said he, "the solemn voice of the star-chamber rules committee of the past, whose rules were never intended to be for more time. I have no concealment to make," he continued. "The gentleman says that the rule is in the interest of the old soldiers. In the opportunity to amend this bill, presumably in the interest of the old soldiers, in the same interest I ask for action."

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) said that, as one of the 150 majority, he favored the rule. He had voted for the act of 1890, he said, which had placed 40,000 new names on the pension list.

When the present administration assumed control of the pension office at one stroke of the pen 20,000 names had been stricken from the list. Mr. Cannon said that he had had his pensions placed in jeopardy. This bill did not perhaps go as far as he wished. It was the best that could be passed until the republican party obtained full power.

Mr. Hepburn's Opposition.

Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) opposed the adoption of the rule. If there was any question on which a republican House could be trusted, it was that of pensions, and he protested against the adoption of the rule. He had been brought in in good faith, or whether it was in the interest of the old soldier, he thought, he said, to be amended.

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RIDDLE'S PROMPT ACT

He Caused the Liberation of Missionary Knapp.

SUMMONED THE WARSHIP MARBLEHEAD

Turkey Yielded When It Came to an Issue.

FIRMNESS WELL MAINTAINED

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27, via Sofia, Bulgaria, April 27.—The Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who has been expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, without trial, on the charge of having incited Armenians to rebel against Turkish rule, was surrendered to the United States consul at Alexandretta Saturday last. Details of the affair, which reached here today, were not given, but it is not taken until a United States warship had been telegraphed for.

Mr. Knapp, as already cabled, was expelled from Bitlis about a month ago.

When he reached Diarbekir, in custody, the Turkish government positively asserted that Mr. Knapp was the "guest" of the wall of that place, and not a prisoner.

Mr. Knapp a Prisoner.

It is now stated that the missionary has been a prisoner throughout his journey, and that he was kept in a cell in the city at that place for five days, while making futile efforts to force him to sign an agreement not to return to Bitlis under any circumstances.

Mr. Knapp steadily refused to sign any such agreement, on the ground that he had been arrested in the city of Bitlis, in violation of the laws of the country, and that the charges brought against him were unfounded. He also distinctly gave the wall to understand that he intended to protest to the United States government against expulsion from Bitlis and his detention in general, and that the Turkish authorities responsible for the safety of his family.

When the wall saw it was useless to continue his attempts to get Mr. Knapp to sign the agreement mentioned, the missionary was allowed to proceed, still treated as a prisoner to Alexandretta.

When he reached Alexandretta