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The Evening Star.

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If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

THE EXTRA SESSION

Talk That Speaker Reed Will Appoint But Five Committees.

LEGISLATION CONFINED TO THE TARIFF

Not to Be Handicapped by Any Other Measure.

NOTHING YET DECIDED

Democratic and republican members of the House continue to discuss with interest a story that Speaker Reed will appoint only five committees for the extra session of the next Congress. The discussions on the subject are not founded on idle gossip. It is known that republican leaders have been thinking seriously of confining the legislation of the extra session strictly to the revenue variety.

The five committees which it is alleged the Speaker will appoint for the House when it meets in extra session will be ways and means, banking and currency, rules, accounts and mileage, just the committees necessary to run the House on the lines of revenue legislation and nothing else. The talk goes so far as to say that only four committees will be appointed. Banking and currency, it is rumored, will not be filled. This would prevent financial legislation of any kind.

Much Talk on the Subject.

A prominent republican member of the House who was asked about the matter today answered that there had been a good deal of talk on the subject, but that nothing had been decided upon. He said that would all be in the hands of Speaker Reed, who would probably consult the rules committee before acting. He thought also that a good deal would depend upon the sentiment of the House. So far, he said, there seemed to be a sentiment among the members-elect of the new House to confine legislation to a tariff bill, and not to even venture into the matter of finance.

This opinion is from a man as close to Speaker Reed as any member of the House. He asserted, however, that he had not talked with the Speaker on the subject. He admitted that there had been considerable talk among members.

A New Englander's Views.

A New England representative gave it as his opinion that the plan would not work. He said that the session would be too listless a one under this program. When the tariff bill is in the Senate, he said, the House would be practically an idle body. "My idea," he said, "is that Congress should proceed to business and not loaf. The members must be given something to do. A great deal of other business could be transacted during the session. I do not think the House will be engaged for a long time on the tariff bill. It will be prepared by the time Congress meets. I do not apprehend that there will be extended debate in the House, but the Senate will take a long time in considering it. We would become a laughing stock, sitting here doing nothing during that time, or adjourning from day to day."

The fact that the question of non-appointment of committees is being seriously considered, with even the banking and currency committee left off, causes several leading democrats to assert that the republicans are afraid to tackle the question. They say that the adoption of that plan would be the best thing for them which could happen, and they are rather hopeful that the projected program will be carried out.

The democrats pretend that the program would create a division in the republican ranks, and say that some of the republicans are already chafing under the idea. The plan, they say, would dispense with a large amount of patronage in possession of chairmen of other committees and of other influential members of these committees.

The Probability.

The probability is that nothing will be decided upon until President-elect McKinley and other republican leaders have been consulted. The fact that Speaker Reed generally handles things without consultation is no indication that he would do so in this case, which might prove a benefit or blunder to the party or to the administration. As to financial legislation, there is doubt whether anything would be done if a committee were in existence and were to report numberless bills, unless it is in the direction of remedying the banking laws. Any legislation touching the general financial system of the country will be sidetracked. It is believed to be the policy of President-elect McKinley to give the plan of international agreement a trial. If this plan fails he will then look to something else, but he will not be in position to do this for at least a year. He would at least be opposed to any action until something definite grows out of the attempt at an international agreement. There is every indication that the republican leaders are with the President-elect.

Another objection to financial legislation is that many republicans think that a tariff bill will cure the ills which are complained of, without additional legislation. The best and brainiest men in the party believe this. They do not want the new tariff bill handicapped by any other measure. If it is ever found that the tariff bill is inadequate to meet the requirements of the situation, they believe it will be time enough to propose new measures.

The democrats continue to thrust the money question to the front and belittle the idea that a tariff will bring relief. They stake the fortunes of their party on this, and will welcome any plan which will simply turn out a tariff bill in the extra session.

SENATOR HARRIS.

His Condition More Favorable Than for Some Time Past.

The condition of Senator Harris was more favorable today than it has been for some time past. The senator's friends are greatly gratified with the rapid progress he is making, and if it were not for the strict orders of his physicians that he should remain at home, the senator would be in the Senate chamber during the present week. The physicians are, however, positive in their injunction that he remain at home until he has fully regained his strength.

Naval Promotions.

The President has approved the promotion of the following named officers of the navy: Commander Chas. V. Gridley, Lieut. Commanders Chas. Belknap and Uriel Sebree; Lieuts. Arthur P. Osborn, Jno. C. Wilson, Louis S. Van Duzer and Miles C. Gorgas, Ensigns H. K. Hines, C. S. Stanworth, F. W. Jenkins and B. C. Decker, Medical Inspector Jas. R. Tryon, Surgeon Geo. P. Bradley and Assistant Engineer U. T. Holmes.

Will Attend Mr. Tucker's Funeral.

The Virginia delegation in Congress will attend the funeral of John Randolph Tucker, which will be held at Lochester, Va., tomorrow. A train will leave the B. and O. station at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for Winchester, returning in the evening. Many public men, including Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster General Wilson, will go to the funeral.

NEW BELGIAN MINISTER

Count de Lichtervelde Formally Received by the President.

Pleasant Speeches on Both Sides—The New Official's Former Residence Here Referred To.

Count G. de Lichtervelde was formally received by the President of the United States today as the diplomatic representative of the King of Belgium. He was accompanied by the members of the Belgian legation and the presentation was made by Secretary Olney in the blue room of the White House at 11 o'clock.

The new minister addressed the President as follows:

"I have the honor to deliver to you the letters of the king, my august sovereign, whereby he accredits me to you in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"Having at the outset of my diplomatic career, nearly a quarter of a century ago, learned to love and admire the great American nation, I am happy that the confidence shown me by my government again brings me hither at this time to tender to you, Mr. President, the assurances of the king's sincere friendship and the expression of his wishes for the prosperity of your country.

"To these sentiments permit me, Mr. President, to add, in presenting to you the homage of my deepest respect, that all my efforts will tend to follow out the purpose of my mission, which is to maintain and, if it be possible, still further increase the relations of amity and common interest which so happily subsist, as well in matters political as in things commercial, between Belgium and the United States of America."

In reply President Cleveland expressed his pleasure at meeting the new minister, and in reciprocating the kindly sentiments expressed by him in the name of his government and people. "That your former residence at this capital," he said, "has well qualified you to know and appreciate this country and its people I cannot doubt. Few countries across the sea are better known to my countrymen than Belgium, and their respect for your nation as an exponent of the principles of constitutional and orderly government is enhanced by their admiration of the noteworthy progress of your country in the paths of intellectual and material development. In seeking by all means within its reach to draw closer the ties of friendship between the two nations, this government fitly responds to the cordial desire of the people of the United States, and I am happy to receive your earnest assurances of the purpose of your sovereign, and of yourself, his representative, to lend continued cooperation toward the realization of this high aim."

TURKEY'S MINISTER PROTESTS.

Consul Iasigi's Arrest Called to the Attention of the State Department.

According to the officials of the State Department the New York police authorities who arrested and the magistrate who committed Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish consul at Boston, have made a bad mistake, and will have to undo their alleged unlawful acts.

The Turkish minister here, Mustapha Bey, has lodged with the State Department a protest against the proceedings, and, while the department is still looking up authorities and studying precedents, it has already been practically concluded that the arrest was illegal. The Constitution and laws provide expressly that a foreign consul can be tried only under federal process and before a federal court. He is not exempt from prosecution, like a diplomatic officer, but he has the privilege named, and so far as the information in the hands of the Department of State shows, this has been denied him. The proceedings at Boston were initiated before local courts, in fact, a magistrate's court, and the arrest at New York was made by local authority—namely, the police. Therefore, it is probable that the attention of the governor of New York will be promptly called to the infraction of the consular privilege, and Mr. Iasigi will undoubtedly be released by the police, if he has not already secured bail. There is nothing, however, to prevent his prosecution before the United States courts, and he may be promptly rearrested by the United States marshal upon his release by the police.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. J. C. Fremont has been detached from command of the Cushing and ordered to command torpedo boat No. 6; Ensign G. C. Davison, from the Cushing to torpedo boat No. 6; Commander G. W. Pigman, to command the New London naval station, relieving Commander H. Elmer, who is ordered to command the Marblehead, in place of Commander T. F. Jewell, granted three months' leave; Passed Assistant Engineer C. W. Koester and Ensign L. A. Bostwick, to the Ericsson; Lieut. C. M. Fahs, from steel duty at Pittsburg to the Constellation; Lieut. N. R. Usher, to the Ericsson; Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, from the naval observatory to the Castine; Lieut. J. H. Holcombe, from the Castine to the Adams; Lieut. W. A. Gill, from the Constellation to the Philadelphia branch hydrographic office.

Marines as Gunners.

The Navy Department has again reiterated its policy that marines shall be placed at the guns on shipboard under their own officers whenever practicable. There has been stubborn opposition to this policy on the part of many of the officers of the line for many years, who claim to have acted in the interest of the sailors. The question was recently brought up by Capt. Sands, commanding the cruiser Columbia, on the ground that the regulations were not altogether clear on the subject. In reply he has been informed that under the policy adopted by the department, marines "must" be detailed at the guns, and, so far as practicable, be under command of their own officers. Heretofore, the regulations have been variously construed as allowing the commanding officers discretion in the matter.

The Court of Claims.

The House committee on judiciary has decided to favorably report a bill which authorizes the chief justice of the Court of Claims to fill the bench of that court for the trial of cases of the United States against La Abra Silver Mining Company and the United States against Alice Weil by the appointment of any judge of a United States circuit or district court, or the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to sit in those cases. Judge Davis of the Court of Claims is disqualified because in his former position of assistant secretary of state he passed upon the matters involved in these suits.

Medal of Honor.

A medal of honor has been presented to Michael Sowers of Imperial, Pa., late private Company L, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for most distinguished gallantry in action at Strong Creek Station, Va., December 1, 1864. This soldier, his horse having been shot from under him, voluntarily and on foot, participated in the cavalry charge made upon one of the forts, conducting himself throughout with great bravery.

TO STOP BLOODSHED

Warships of the Powers to Intervene in Cretan Matters.

BLUE JACKETS TO OCCUPY THE CITIES

Semi-Official Statements Regarding the Situation.

GREECE SHOWS DEFIANCE

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CANEA, Island of Crete, February 15.—There is not much change in the situation here this morning. The foreign consuls, their staffs and the archives of the consulates remain aboard the foreign warships. The Christian governor of Crete, Berovitch Pasha, is on board a Russian man-of-war and the consul of Greece is on board a Greek warship.

The skirmishing around the town between the Mussulmans and the Christians continues incessantly, with little advantage on either side.

Every precaution has been taken to protect the Europeans of all nations who remain ashore.

The Mussulmans of Halfa and the Christians of that vicinity are also skirmishing.

The opinion prevails here that the foreign fleets will probably occupy Canea, Retimo and Heraklion today or tomorrow. The admirals have been in constant communication with the shore, and messages

of importance are known to have been exchanged between them and their home governments. All the foreign fleets have been reinforced, and more warships are expected here and off other towns of the island today.

The Greek fleet has also been reinforced and Greek troops are expected to reach here today. According to general report the foreign warships will not permit them to land. The Mussulmans are now practically confined to Canea, Retimo and Heraklion

Some of the Greek vessels are off the Island of Milo. The Greek warships have not been engaged. The only incident of note in this connection was the stopping of an unarmed Turkish transport which attempted to leave Heraklion Saturday by a Greek cruiser, which fired two shots as a warning for it to return.

It is understood that the foreign admirals have received instructions to prevent any open conflict between the Greeks and the Turks.

Turkey Willing to Keep Quiet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 15.—The opinion in official circles here is that the warships of the powers will be instructed to occupy the Island of Canea shortly and that pressure will be brought to bear upon both Turkey and Greece in order that open war may be avoided. Should actual hostilities commence Turkey would have little difficulty in sending an overwhelming force of troops into Thessaly. But the Turks fear that the Island of Crete in any case is practically lost to the Ottoman empire.

There are already indications in the Balkan peninsula that war between Greece and Turkey would be followed by a serious conflagration there, and it is believed that the powers are not yet ready to face such a condition of affairs. In the meanwhile Turkey is preparing for eventualities, and the calling out of the Greek army reserves of the class of 1893 and 1895 will be met by the assembling of the Turkish troops near the frontier of Greece. A large Turkish force at Salonika is in readiness to move at any moment. It is not believed, however, that war will be declared.

Most important communications are being exchanged between the ambassadors of the powers and the porte, and it is understood that the sultan has received assurances that Greece will not be allowed to disturb the peace of Europe, although certain irregularities in her recent actions will have to be overlooked. It has also been represented to the sultan that King George had to choose between a revolution in Greece and a demonstration in Cretan waters upon the part of the Greek fleet, and that, naturally, he bowed to the popular clamor and sent the torpedo flotilla to Crete.

The Turkish officials under the circumstances are behaving admirably and are seemingly willing to meet the views of the powers in every way. It is true that the alternative may be the threatened disruption of the Turkish empire, but in any case the Turks are not fretting under the prohibition placed upon them of sending reinforcements to Crete and in so doing the sultan is acting in a highly political manner. Indeed, the Cretan trouble has, at least for the moment, driven the more important question of the projected reforms for the Turkish empire into the background so effectually that there are people who intimate that the wily Turk has been at the bottom of all the recent developments in Crete and even at Athens, and that the revolutionary movement in Crete has been secretly fostered in order to draw the attention of Europe from more important matters.

Agreement to Restrain Greece.

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BERLIN, February 15.—A semi-official statement on the Cretan question has been published here. It is as follows:

"In reply to the representations which the ministers of all the great powers at Athens made to the Greek government yesterday, pointing out the danger to European peace from the attitude taken up by Greece, contrary to international law, M. Skouzes (the minister for foreign affairs) declared that Greece would occupy Crete. In view of this fact the imperial government no longer considers it consonant with its dignity to take further diplomatic steps at Athens.

"After an exchange of views with the cabinets of the other great powers the commander of the German warship Kaiserin Augusta, which will arrive at Canea within the next few days, has received instructions in conjunction with the commanders of the naval forces of the other great powers assembled in Cretan waters to prevent any hostile act upon the part of Greece, and also to cooperate with them in every possible way with the view of restoring order and averting further bloodshed."

Owing to urgent state business Emperor William today abandoned his proposed visit to Potsdam, where he had engaged to lunch with the hussars of the body guard.

To Prevent Further Bloodshed.

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VIENNA, February 15.—The semi-official Fremdenblatt today confirming the report that the powers had accepted the proposal of Great Britain for the occupation of Canea, Heraklion and Retimo by the marines of the foreign fleets, adds:

"The commander of the Austrian warship has already received instructions to cooperate with the fleet of the other powers, and, if necessary, force will be used to prevent further hostile action upon the part of Greece. The powers are on the point of arriving at an agreement in regard to steps to avoid further bloodshed in Crete. The commanders of the squadrons, under presidency of the French admiral, who is the senior of the others, are holding consultations on the basis of indentical instructions from their cabinets."

Grecian Patience Exhausted.

LONDON, February 15.—The Greek consul general here, Leon Messinesi, in an interview today with a representative of the Associated Press, said:

"Greece has stood the situation in Crete long enough, is now thoroughly aroused and will not stand it any longer. The king is a cautious man, and would not have taken decided action unless it was necessary. Volunteers are constantly offering to go to Crete. The situation is impossible, and we mean to end it and plant the Hellenic flag over Crete."

Greece's Supporters.

From one of the ambassadors in London, whose name cannot be published, a representative of the Associated Press has obtained the following information:

"The King of Greece is determined at all costs to effect the annexation of Crete. And to this end he has the complete sympathy and every possible assistance upon the part of the queen, the Prince of Wales, the royal family of Denmark and the czar. Consistent with the necessary official attitude of the powers, in view of the Turkish situation, an agreement of the powers, which will be promulgated this afternoon or tomorrow, provides for the occupation of Canea, Heraklion and Retimo only, and they will prevent any landing of troops or ammunition at these points.

"This proposal, suggested by the foreign consuls at Canea, has been telegraphed to Constantinople, and after it is accepted by the envoys will be wired to the governments of the powers concerned. This agreement is delayed in promulgation owing to the irritation of Italy and Germany. There is no question that it was drawn up largely with the view to its being evaded by Greece landing troops at some other point than the three places stated, and the commanders of the warships, having no instructions regarding any places but the three mentioned, will do nothing with the result that the powers will be confronted with a fait accompli, which will then be immediately accepted."

Instructions have already been wired to the commanders of the foreign warships ordering them to prevent landings at Canea, Heraklion and Retimo, but to use force only after all other means are exhausted.

Report of Greek Troops Landing.

PARIS, February 15.—A dispatch received from Athens today says that the Greek troops, consisting of a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, which left the Piraeus Saturday on board three steamers for the Island of Crete, have arrived there and have been landed.

This report has not been confirmed.

Powers Will Be Firm.

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PARIS, February 15.—It is semi-officially announced here this afternoon that all the powers will firmly persist in the agreement to maintain peace, and the atempts of Greece to disturb it cannot, therefore, prevail.

According to a dispatch received here from Athens, the Russian minister to Greece has openly declared that Russia is opposed to any scheme for the annexation of Crete by Greece, and it is further stated that the Austrian charge d'affaires had an interview recently with M. Skouzes, the Grecian minister for foreign affairs, when the former demanded explanations for the course adopted by Greece.

Finally, it is said that all the representatives of the powers at Athens have discussed complaints against the Hellenic government in regard to the measures taken to interrupt telegraphic communication between them and their governments for a period of over twenty-four hours.

Bombardment of Canea.

The Christians yesterday occupied the heights surrounding Canea and began to bombard Canea. As soon as the firing commenced Prince Georgi Berovitch, governor of Crete, with thirty recently enrolled Montenegrin gendarmes, boarded the Russian man-of-war. The Greek consul also embarked on board another vessel. The Turks from the fortress replied to the fire of the Christians. The foreign consuls also embarked on board the various vessels lying off Canea.

DR. DUESTROW TO DIE.

Gov. Stephens Will Not Interfere in the Matter.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., February 15.—Governor Stephens has just decided that he will not interfere in the case of Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire of St. Louis sentenced to be hanged at Union, Mo., tomorrow for the murder of his wife and child.

Dr. Duestrow killed his wife and child in cold blood on February 13, 1894, and has been tried several times for the crime and twice investigations as to his sanity have been made. Every technicality known to law has been taken advantage of to save his life. Yesterday a commission of insanity experts were sent here to examine Duestrow and reported to the governor today. As a result of their decision Governor Stephens has decided to let the law take its course, and Duestrow will be hanged tomorrow at Union, Mo., where he was convicted. That is, unless, as a last resort, the sheriff's jury which Duestrow's attorneys have decided to summon do not declare him insane.

MR. MASON MUCH BETTER.

Says His Illness Was a Temporary Indisposition.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Senator-elect William F. Mason of Illinois, accompanied by his wife and son, arrived here on the Illinois Central at midnight last night. Mr. Mason is greatly improved in health, and expects by his ten days' stay here to become fully restored. He says that his illness in Chicago was merely a temporary indisposition, due to the fatigues incident to the campaign. He is not decided as yet whether he will visit Florida, but the chances are that he will.

DUEL FOUGHT IN CHICAGO.

Two Italians Met at the Foot of the Columbus Monument.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Two Italians fought a duel last night at the foot of the Columbus monument in Lake Front Park, and the challenger, Batiste Melleri, was shot to death by Joseph Bernascerie. The duel was deliberately planned, the men quarreling over the subject of anarchy.

Mr. Curtis' Return.

Assistant Secretary Curtis has returned to this city from a visit to New York city. His business in the metropolis had no relation to the recent loss of historical documents in the Congressional Library, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

MR. MORGAN EXCITED

He Endeavors to Get Up His Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Resolution.

APPEALED FROM THE CHAIR'S DECISION

When Withdrawn the Vote Was in His Favor.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.), in presenting reports on some health bills relating to the District of Columbia, remarked that although the business of the Senate appeared to be "blocked," he hoped to secure action on bills affecting public health.

The bill was passed providing penalties for starting fires which may be communicated to the inflammable growth on public lands.

Mr. Davis (Minn.) presented a resolution requesting the President for all correspondence of the State Department with the German empire relative to American insurance companies. The resolution was agreed to without comment.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Mr. Morgan's (Ala.) resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty then came up, and the senator was about to proceed with a speech. There were objections from several sources. Mr. Cullom (Ill.) wanted to go on with an appropriation bill. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) desired to speak on his resolution as to bimetallism. There was sharp sparring for precedence until Mr. Sherman (Ohio) interposed a point of order against Mr. Morgan, on the ground that his resolution, being of a joint character, could not be considered in the morning hour. This precipitated an unexpected storm.

"The presiding officer, Mr. Stevenson, being in the chair, referred to the rules, and promptly sustained Mr. Sherman's point of order.

"I appeal from the decision of the chair," said Mr. Morgan, calmly, "and I will debate that question of appeal." As Mr. Morgan was about to proceed, Mr. Sherman again interposed, saying that an appeal from the decision of the chair was not debatable.

The presiding officer, consulting the rules, again sustained Mr. Sherman, stating that an appeal was not debatable.

"I think it is debatable," declared Mr. Morgan, with a perceptible tremor in his voice, as he still held the floor.

Mr. Quay endeavored to act as peacemaker, and appealed to the Senate to grant unanimous consent to Mr. Morgan to proceed.

"I must object to that," said Mr. Sherman, decisively.

Mr. Morgan still held the floor. "I am willing to stand here," he said, "and be victimized by the chair and by the senator from Ohio."

Mr. Stevenson's Sharp Tones.

Mr. Stevenson rose from his chair, and in sharp tones responded: "The chair has no disposition to victimize the senator from Alabama. The chair is enforcing the rules as he finds them."

The Vice President emphasized the word "victimize," and there was the silence of amazement at the rapid exchange.

Mr. Chandler came in with a suggestion that Mr. Morgan withdraw his appeal and then proceed.

Mr. Sherman objected. He would have no avoidance of a direct vote on the appeal.

Mr. Morgan endeavored to move to take up the Clayton-Bulwer resolution.

The chair ruled this motion could not be made while the appeal was pending.

"Then I withdraw the appeal," said Mr. Morgan; "not because I think it should be withdrawn, but in order to meet this emergency."

The appeal being withdrawn, a vote was taken on Mr. Morgan's resolution to proceed with the Clayton-Bulwer resolution. Unexpectedly Mr. Morgan carried his motion as against the opposition, which was understood to be favorable to going into executive session on the arbitration treaty. The vote was very close—yeas 32, nays 31, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brown, Call, Cameron, Chilton, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Mills, Morgan, Murphy, Pasco, Peffer, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Pugh, Quay, Roach, Smith, Stewart, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, White—32.

Nays—Baker, Burrows, Caffery, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gray, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, Irby, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell (Wisconsin), Nelson, Palmer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor, Sewall, Sherman, Shoup, Thurston, Vilas, Wetmore, Wilson—31.

In Executive Session.

On the announcement of the vote Mr. Morgan arose smiling and triumphant, and was about to begin, when Mr. Hoar (Mass.) interrupted with the point that this was a matter properly before an executive session. Under the rules a suggestion of this character compelled the Senate to go into executive session, and at 12:30 o'clock the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

As soon as the doors were closed, Senator Morgan took the floor on the Clayton-Bulwer abrogation resolution. He was apparently very angry, and his remarks were along the line which the open session indicated. He had given notice of an intention to discuss this resolution, and the usual courtesy of the Senate would have allowed him to proceed. He served notice on Mr. Sherman that he would not hasten action on the arbitration treaty by any such course. The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was being considered in connection with the arbitration treaty, and the subject was one which should have a free and fair discussion.

Senator Morgan continued to talk on the Clayton-Bulwer abrogation resolution until 2 o'clock, when the point was made that the arbitration treaty became the unfinished business, and it was taken up.

THE HOUSE.

The general rush of business which marks the closing days of Congress was forcibly brought home to the members of the House today by the adoption of a special order for night sessions tonight and tomorrow night for the consideration of private pension bills. By the terms of the order these sessions will terminate at 11:30 p.m.

On motion of Mr. Hitt the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Suspension Day.

This was suspension day, and the Speaker recognized Mr. Reeves (Ill.) to move the passage under a suspension of the rules of a substitute for the Senate bill appropriating $250,000 for closing the crevasse in the Mississippi levee at Pass L'Outre, La.

The substitute appropriated the same sum, to be deducted from the sum due under the Eads contract in case the courts should decide that he was liable for the repairs under his contract with the government. The bill was passed.

Sundry Civil Bill.

Then came the coup which had been arranged by the House leaders. Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the sundry civil appropriation bill.

(Continued on Second Page.)

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

The Completion of the Aqueduct Tunnel Strongly Urged.

Measures Favorably Reported to the Senate and Those Considered by the Committee.

The subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Senate committee on appropriations gave hearings to a number of people this morning interested in District appropriations.

Capt. D. D. Gaillard, in charge of the Washington aqueduct tunnel, appeared before the committee in response to an invitation and spoke in favor of the amendment to be proposed by Mr. McMillan, appropriating money for the completion of the Washington aqueduct tunnel and Howard University reservoir. Captain Gaillard pointed out to the committee that the Georgetown reservoir holds much more water than can be carried to the city, the present necessity being for additional aqueduct facilities to distribute the water. He also spoke in favor of an additional appropriation of $1,000 to permit the cleaning out of the tunnel. The tunnel was cleaned out last year, the first time in many years, and Captain Gaillard favors having it cleaned yearly, in order to prevent the accumulation of sediment.

For Public Schools.

A number of people appeared in favor of additional appropriations for the public schools of this city. Mrs. Stowell, trustee of the sixth division, accompanied by the legislative committee of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, appeared in favor of better school facilities in that section. The legislative committee of the association consists of W. J. Frizzell, Evan H. Tucker and N. L. King. Mrs. Stowell and members of the committee argued that the sixth school division was the only school division in this city in which children in the fourth grade are obliged to attend a half-day school, and showed that the increase of the school population is such that unless additional facilities are given that section next year the fifth and perhaps the sixth grade will hold half-day schools. Mr. Tucker asked that the $250,000 allowed in the House bill for manual training schools be used so that two white schools be established instead of one, one of which to be located in Northeast Washington. Mr. Tucker also spoke of the manner in which small streets laid out through the middle of squares are being paved while long thoroughfares are allowed to go untouched. He said that these little streets are opened by syndicates, and he thought they should not be paved as long as thoroughfares in the city needed improvement.

Bills Favorably Acted On.

A number of bills acted upon favorably by the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, as reported in The Star, were returned to the Senate today with recommendations that they be passed. Mr. Gallinger reported the three health bills, which have passed the House of Representatives, for the regulation of the sale of poisons, to prevent spread of contagious diseases and to regulate privies.

Mr. Faulkner favorably reported the bill relating to the adulteration of foods and drugs in the District of Columbia. The report states that this bill has been submitted to the Commissioners, whose suggestions were incorporated in the bill before it passed the House of Representatives. Accompanying the bill is a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, heretofore published in The Star, and the report says that the Secretary's suggestions have been followed by the committee. The report adds that the legislation proposed by this bill is very much needed in the District of Columbia.

Amendments to Be Offered.

Mr. McMillan gave notice in the Senate this afternoon of an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which will propose providing that if any surplus remains from the money to be appropriated for the improvement of streets that it be expended in the paving of Baltimore street from Columbia road to 20th street, thence along 20th street to Adams mill road entrance to the Zoological Park. It provides further that the portions of Baltimore and 20th streets so paved shall be dedicated by the owners to the District in conformity with plans for highway extension.

Mr. Chandler also gave notice of an amendment he will propose to the same bill, providing "for paving Massachusetts avenue extended from 22d street to Sheridan Circle, $5,000."

Mr. Gibson reported from the committee on the District of Columbia House bill 10122, to prevent the interment of bodies in Graceland cemetery.

Senate bill 1232, to regulate playing of billiards, and Senate bill 3072, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, were indefinitely postponed in the Senate today, House bills of a similar nature taking their places on the calendar.

RUSSIA AND PROTECTION.

Interesting Report of the Minister of Finance.

A remarkable document, in itself almost a complete treatise on political economy, is the report of the Russian minister of finance transmitting the annual budget, a copy of which has reached the State Department. The minister succinctly discusses the respective merits of direct and indirect taxation; protection against free trade; currency questions, agriculture, economy and other important questions of state policy, which have attracted much attention of late years in the United States. He finds that indirect taxation is in every way preferable to direct taxation, not only being less burdensome to the people, but being more easily realized by the government.

The minister holds that the results of twenty years of protection in Russia fully justify that policy. He says there can scarcely be any dispute that once the government for a long period of time has kept to a strict and consistent system of protection any serious relaxation of protection would be a great political blunder, and would jar the economic organism of the country.

The minister gives a most interesting history of the attempt to improve the Russian currency system. Great progress was made in this direction during 1896; the cashing of bank notes in gold at the rate of one rouble fifty capecks already goes on and it is now proposed only to confirm what has been accomplished.

Acts Approved.

The President has approved the act to commission passed assistant surgeons in the navy and to provide for their examination for promotion; the act providing an American register for the bark E. C. Mowatt; the act providing for printing the consular regulations of 1896; the act to provide an American register for the bark Vila; the act for the relief of Peter Cook; the act for a life-saving station at Great Boar's Head, N. H.

A Medal of Honor.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Allan H. Dougall of Fort Wayne, Ind., late first lieutenant and adjutant 88th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865. This officer in the face of a galling fire from the enemy, voluntarily returned to where the color bearer had fallen, mounted and saved the flag of his regiment from capture.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

Troops and Organizations in the Inaugural Parade.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Statues Are to Be Protected From the Crowds.

HEADQUARTERS NOTES

It is believed that the objections entertained by some senators and representatives to the participation in the inaugural parade of the West Point and Naval Academy cadets will be overcome, and that they will attend. There seems to be an idea in some quarters, evidently inspired by a vague memory of Grant's second inauguration, that the cadets may "catch cold" if they are brought to Washington. As the West Pointers stand guard in all sorts of weather at West Point, in a climate considerably colder than this, and the Annapolis boys splash around on wet parade ground and slippery decks with great frequency, it is not felt generally that their systems will be shocked to any great extent by the brisk march up Pennsylvania avenue, such as Gen. Porter is determined the parade shall make. Then, too, the cadets will wear their overcoats, and having the right of line in the first grand division, will not be kept waiting at the Capitol.

Mr. Calvin Love of Louisville, Ky., may not be a relative of the celebrated Silas Wegg, but he "drops into poetry" just the same. He has written an "Inaugural Poem," and is very desirous of having it interpolated in the inaugural ceremonies. It will be another case of blighted Love.

Troops for Inauguration.

Secretary Lamont has decided to make up for the absence of the West Point Cadets by having as many federal troops in the inaugural procession as the funds at his disposal will permit. Orders were today issued for four troops of the 3d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, on the Canadian border, to come to Washington on that occasion. This is in addition to the other federal troops previously ordered to take part in the parade. There will be about 1,500 regulars in line, a greater number than has taken part in any similar event for a great many years.

Each of the three branches of the army will be represented; the infantry by the 17th Regiment, stationed at Columbus barracks, Ohio; the artillery by eight batteries of foot artillery from Fort Monroe, Va., Fort McHenry, Md., and the Washington barracks, a light battery from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and a light battery from the Washington barracks; the cavalry by four troops from Fort Ethan Allen and four troops from Fort Myer, Va. In addition to these troops, there will also be present the Engineer Battalion from Willets Point, N. Y., and probably the Engineer Battalion from West Point. The military contingent will include three full regimental bands.

New Jersey Will Do Well.

Reports from New Jersey indicate that the Vice President's state will be well represented in the parade. Gov. Griggs is favorable to an appropriate display of the military, and has left it to the state military board to decide what it shall be. It is proposed to order out the 2d Regiment, a cavalry company and the Gatling Gun Company of Camden. A resolution will be introduced in the legislature tonight providing for the legislature to attend the inauguration as a body. Civic organizations all over the state are inspired, and a big representation is expected.

The Seventy-First Coming.

Definite announcement of the coming of the 71st New York Regiment is made. A vote of the companies was taken last week, and the question affirmatively decided. Regimental Quartermaster John K. Olyphant has engaged a special train for the regiment, which is to leave from the foot of Liberty street on the evening of March 3. The train is to be provided with sleeping cars, and Commissary of Subsistence John Kennedy Tod has arranged with a New York caterer to furnish the meals for the regiment, both on the train and in Washington. The day following the inauguration will be spent by the regiment in sightseeing, and the return trip will be made on the night of March 5. While in Washington the headquarters of the 71st will be in the armory of the Washington Light Infantry.

A Disappointed Singer's Prose.

F. A. Vinke of Main and Monroe streets, St. Charles, Mo., wrote a song during the campaign which was copyrighted under the stirring title, "Hang Their Cheap Dollars on a Sour Apple Tree," etc., according to Librarian A. R. Spofford. Recently Mr. Vinke wrote to the inaugural committee asking for inaugural ball souvenirs. In reply Secretary Brackett informed him, under date of February 9, that the souvenirs were only issued to purchasers of inaugural ball tickets, which tickets were $5 each. He added that it was barely possible that after March 4 there might be a surplus of souvenirs left for sale, and if so they would be sold for $1 per copy.

This letter was returned to Chairman Bell today, with the following indorsement, by Mr. Vinke:

"After working like a tiger for McKinley all through the campaign, you managers refuse to give gratis such a small thing as a Inaug. Ball Souvenir. You can take your souvenirs and go to h— with them."

If Mr. Vinke's poetry is as vivid as his prose, the fame of the sweet singer of Michigan appears to be in jeopardy.

John A. Logan Camp, Sons of Veterans, of this city, has applied for a place in line for twenty-four uniformed men, under command of Capt. G. S. Whitmore.

The members of the grand marshal's staff will wear badges similar to those of the inaugural committeemen, except that they will contain the inscription "aid to grand marshal" instead of the name of a committee.

Inaugural Notes of Interest.

The meeting of the executive committee Saturday night was largely attended, and much gratification was felt over the announcement that the white squadron, after the naval maneuvers at Charleston, would probably come up the Potomac as far as the depth of the water would admit and transport thence the sailors and marines of the fleet to this city, in order that they might take part in the inaugural parade. It was also announced that there would be more United States troops here March 4 than on any other similar occasion.

Chairman Warner of the civic committee reported forty-two clubs, aggregating 7,516 members, had made applications for positions in the parade, and that many more were expected.

Chairman Brown of the committee on transportation announced that a pamphlet would be issued in a few days, showing the railroad rates from all points in the country to Washington during the inauguration.

It was reported that the police had been instructed to recognize wearers of press badges as having special privileges during the inauguration, permitting them to pass through the lines at will.

Treasurer John Joy Edson reported the receipts from the guarantee fund and the sale of privileges amounting to over $47,000, of which there was a balance in bank of $44,948.55.

Mr. J