THE EVENING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY
Temporary Business Office, 1109 Pennsylvania Avenue.
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

New York Office: 126 Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Boyce Building.
London Office: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.

Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.08.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)

☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 14,661. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1900—FOURTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Whether or not you wish to buy anything the advertising columns of The Star amply repay the most careful perusal.

MUST GIVE UP SOON

Impossible for Cronje to Escape From Present Position.

HIS LAAGER SWEPT BY ARTILLERY

Boer Commander Declares He Will Fight to a Finish.

CASUALTIES LAST SUNDAY

LONDON, February 23.—Every hour is expected to bring news of General Cronje's surrender. On all sides wonder is expressed that the gallant yet ghastly battle at Paardeberg Drift has not yet ended in what is considered to be the inevitable. With fifty guns bearing upon the devoted band within the terribly short range of 2,000 yards, surrender or utter annihilation can be the only result, unless all reports of the strength of the Boer reinforcements are wrong. The critics canvas every untoward contingency that can affect Field Marshal Roberts and see nothing that can save General Cronje from the terrible vise in which he has been caught.

Even an unexpectedly strong attack on Lord Roberts' lines of communication could scarcely, according to these experts, materially alter the result. Rumors were current this morning that the end of the struggle had actually come, but these emanated from information received by the Rothschilds, which they subsequently discovered to be utterly without foundation.

The severe losses incurred by General Kelly-Kenny Sunday have produced some adverse criticisms, but it is pointed out that had he fought less furiously he would have given the Boers the opportunity to intrench themselves and perhaps effect further flight to a more advantageous position.

General Buller's progress toward Ladysmith is so slow that it scarcely appeals to public interest. General White appears to be still full of fight and to be endeavoring to assist General Buller by a vigorous bombardment.

Advices received at Cape Town yesterday said it was reported the British were gradually driving the Boers out of northern Cape Colony and that many of the burghers had recrossed the Orange river.

Oom Paul is Alarmed.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Thursday, February 22.—The Transvaal government is reported to be seriously alarmed at the defeat of the Boers at Kimberley and the retreat of their famous general, Cronje. The newspapers are most reticent, but the Standard and Diggers' News claims that General Cronje's movement is beneficial, as it "increases the mobility of the burghers' army, enabling it to conduct more effective operations on a carefully prepared plan."

There are persistent reports that the seat of the Free State government is being removed to Wynburg.

It is also said that 6,000 burghers have been sent from Ladysmith to Bloemfontein.

Boers Retire From Arundel.

ARUNDEL, Thursday, February 22.—Col. Henderson's squadron of the Inniskillings, with two guns, reconnoitered westward to Moolfontein farm, on the direct road to Colesberg and Hanover. They got close to the Boers in the hills and were fired on. They quickly got their guns in position and shelled the hills. Eventually the Boers were driven out, retiring northward, when they came under fire of two other guns supported by a company of Australians near the British western post on Dragoon Hill. Col. Henderson proceeded to Moolfontein farm, which he now occupies. The British patrols from Hanover also came out that far. The Boers are not in great force. They have been persistently followed all day long and have withdrawn a considerable distance northward.

The Casualties Last Sunday.

LONDON, February 23.—The official report gives 146 men killed at Paardeberg Drift Sunday, February 18, including sixty-three Highlanders and eighteen Canadians.

GEN. BULLER'S OPERATIONS.

More Fighting Near Colenso Without Material Results.

COLENSO, Natal, Wednesday, February 21 (via Chieveley, February 22).—The British have crossed the Tugela over a pontoon northward of Hlangwana and now occupy Fort Wylie.

While the naval brigade was bombarding Groblerskloof, the Boers' big Creusot replying, yesterday, after the occupation of Colenso, a small party of Thorneycroft's horse crossed the river, but were driven back by fire from the trenches.

The Boers' guns are still shelling the relieving force from the hills south of Ladysmith, but the impression is spreading that they are merely covering the retreat of the entire Boer force.

Gen. Buller's casualties Tuesday, February 20, and Wednesday, February 21, were: Killed—Capt. Crealock and Lieuts. Keith-Falconer and Parry of the Somersetshire Light Infantry and 9 men. Wounded—6 officers and 97 men. Missing—5 men.

Boer Account of the Fight.

HOOFD LAAGER, Ladysmith, Wednesday, February 21.—There was heavy fighting all Monday and Tuesday and it still continues since early this morning. Our officers hope to dislodge the British from their position. Last night a body of British troops tried to cross the river, but were beaten back with heavy loss. Our loss was slight. Our positions are being bombarded from Ladysmith at a point where the Klip river passes through the hills. Our long Tom is replying with good effect.

"AUNTIES" PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Second Day's Session of the Conference at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—The second day's session of the eastern conference of anti-imperialists was characterized by the adoption of a strong resolution condemning the expansion policy of the administration. During the discussion President McKinley was severely criticised and held personally responsible for the "criminal aggression of the country."

Several of the delegates objected to the use of President McKinley's name on the ground that it was unwise to insert personalities into a resolution of that nature. The resolution when first presented placed the responsibility for the war in the Philippines with the republican party, under the lead of President McKinley, but on motion of Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts the words "the present administration" were substituted.

Six Cases of Plague at Aden.

ADEN, February 23.—Six cases of the plague and one death have occurred here. Drastic measures have been taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The infected areas have been isolated.

Death of Edward O'Flaherty.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Edward O'Flaherty, the junior member of the dry goods firm of McPartland & O'Flaherty, died at his home today from pneumonia.

THEY FAILED TO AGREE

Republican Conferences on the Financial Bill.

The Refunding Proposition and the Bimetallic Declaration Are the Disputed Points.

The republican conferees on the financial bill did not reach an agreement at the first session today and took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The conferees, after being together for seven hours yesterday, nearly completed their work, full agreement having been reached on the points at issue, save the Senate amendment relating to the refunding of the bonded indebtedness and the international bimetallic clause, and on these the outlook was that a satisfactory arrangement would be reached today. The concurrence was so complete that the Senate conferees prepared to call in the democratic members, but the House republicans, Messrs. Brosius and Overstreet, were not quite ready for this step, indicating a purpose to continue their insistence on the two questions still open.

Already, however, most of the important questions have been disposed of and a complete agreement reached. The language by which the gold standard is established proved less difficult than was at first anticipated. While the provision in the House and Senate bills were the same in principle, they differed entirely in wording, and after some consideration, the Senate provision commended itself to the conferees of both houses. This provision doubtless will be a part of the final agreement, and is as follows:

The Unit of Value.

"That the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine, shall, as established by section 3511 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, continue to be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard; and United States notes, and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, when presented to the treasury for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard."

The Gold Reserve.

The difference as to the maintenance of a gold reserve was also speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. The Senate provision calls for a reserve of definite amount, namely, $150,000,000, while the House provision did not fix a definite sum, but made the reserve 25 per cent of outstanding notes. On this question, also the Senate provision met with most favor because of its definiteness. The House conferees insisted, however, that the Senate section be so changed as to provide for a division of issue and redemption in the treasury, as was originally provided in the House section relating to a gold reserve. The purpose of this issue and redemption division is to keep the fiscal and the banking features of the treasury entirely distinct. It is understood that this feature and the Senate provision on the gold reserve will be incorporated in the final settlement.

Small National Banks.

Agreement has been also reached on the provision for national banks with small capital, and also for the issue of bank note circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited.

The agreement on the issue of United States notes of small denomination was a compromise. The Senate provided that no notes should be issued below $10, but the House conferees insisted that this would cause a stringency in small bills. It was finally arranged to do away with the limitation of $10, and to provide that the small notes of $5 and under should be kept up to the volume now in circulation, which is about $330,000,000.

The Refunding Proposition.

The important question of the refunding provision of the Senate bill proved more difficult to settle, and up to the close of the conference no actual agreement had been made, although a compromise was in sight. The House made no provision for refunding the debt, and under the circumstances the House conferees felt that if they were to accept such an important provision as the Senate incorporated in the bill they should have a part in framing it. Instead, therefore, of accepting the Senate provision as a whole, a new form was prepared. It retains the principle of refunding, but makes a considerable alteration of the original phraseology.

The Bimetallic Statement.

Another difficult question has been the Senate provision as to an international bimetallic conference. The House conferees have been loath to accept this, and they declined to yield, although the chances seemed rather more favorable to its retention than its rejection.

THE "OPEN DOOR" TO CHINA.

The State Department Still Engaged in Negotiations.

It is learned at the State Department that Mr. Barrett's statement made in New York last night of the time within which the President might be expected to communicate to Congress the results of the negotiations looking to the "open door" in China was rather in the nature of an estimate than of a precise statement. As already announced in these columns, the State Department has received assurances from all the powers concerned of their acceptance in principle of the doctrine as to the "open door" laid down by the United States. Most of the governments concerned have reduced these assurances to the form of written undertakings.

There is a lack of uniformity in the pledges, and the State Department has been endeavoring to overcome this. Probably it will succeed; otherwise the pledges, such as they are, will be regarded as sufficient. The only delay is owing to the length of time required to communicate by mail with some of the countries. In the case of Japan more than a month is required. But as soon as all these pledges are in hand they will be communicated to Congress by the President, with a note from Secretary Hay pointing out the benefits that have been realized for United States commerce.

Personal Mention.

Rev. Dr. William Alvin Bartlett, formerly pastor of the New York Avenue Church, will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin over Sunday.

Col. Ward, assistant adjutant general, is in charge of the adjutant general's office today in the absence of Gen. Corbin, who has gone to New York to attend a dinner.

Secretary Long, who attended the banquet of the Harvard Alumni Association in New York Wednesday night, has returned to this city.

Commander Richardson Clover, formrely chief of the office of naval intelligence, will leave here on the 15th proximo for London to assume the duties of naval attache of the United States embassy.

Mr. William E. Curtis, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, and now in business in New York, is on a visit to this city.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Detroit arrived at Mobile on the 21st instant.

The Prairie reached Northshields yesterday.

QUAY CASE TAKEN UP

The Senate Votes for Consideration by 34 to 28.

DIVISION ON NON-PARTISAN LINES

Mr. Daniel Argues in Favor of Seating the Pennsylvanian.

APPEAL FROM PORTO RICO

In anticipation of a lively debate on the question of the right of Matthew S. Quay to a seat in the Senate as a member from Pennsylvania spectators crowded the galleries today.

President Pro Tem. Frye laid before the Senate the following cablegram addressed to him as President of the Senate from San Juan, Porto Rico:

"Commissioned by people Porto Rico, attending celebration commemoration anniversary birth Washington, request that for humanity sake a solution be adopted, economic problems. Every day represents considerable loss leading to total ruin.

"CAMARA COMERCIO."

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the chair held the cablegram to be a petition from citizens of the United States.

The chair—"The chair does not feel called upon to rule upon that question. But the senator from Massachusetts may judge how the chair feels, as he presented the document to the Senate."

At the request of Mr. Pettigrew, who has been absent from the Senate for several days on account of illness, his resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain was placed on the calendar without discussion.

The question of the seating of Mr. Quay was then presented by Mr. Penrose, who requested the chair to lay before the Senate the resolution relating to the subject as a question of the highest privilege.

Opposition to Consideration.

Mr. Cullom desired it to be understood that whatever might be done with the case he would not consent to the displacement of the Hawaiian government bill as the unfinished business.

Mr. Penrose replied that while he had no intention of interfering with the unfinished business, he desired to inform Mr. Cullom that he proposed to press the question of privilege if he should be forced to do so.

Mr. Burrows appealed to Mr. Penrose not to press the case today, but to allow it to go over until Monday next, so that Mr. Turley, who had presented the majority report from the committee on the Quay resolution, might open the argument. Mr. Turley was, Mr. Burrows said, detained from the Senate by illness.

"I'll be very glad," responded Mr. Penrose, "to reply to the senator's appeal when the chair has laid the resolution before the Senate."

The chair—"Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?"

Mr. Hale asked what the chair meant by his inquiry. "Does it," he asked, "convey an intimation that the objection of a single senator will carry this question over?"

The chair replied that as the resolution was on the calendar, it would require unanimous consent or a motion carried to take it up.

"I do not wish to be considered, as one senator," said Mr. Hale, "as agreeing that this resolution shall crowd out the Hawaiian government bill, or the measure for which we are almost criminally culpable, the bill for the government of Porto Rico, or the financial bill or other great questions before the Senate. I have very decided views on that subject."

Mr Hoar indicated that sooner or later the Senate would have to decide the questions involved in the request of Mr. Penrose. The question involving the right of an appointee of a governor to a seat in the Senate must be regarded, in his opinion, as a question of the higher privilege, involving as it did the representation in the Senate of a sovereign state.

Mr. Foraker said it was his understanding that the taking up of the case at this time was simply to afford Mr. Daniel (Va.) opportunity to address the Senate upon it. If anything further was contemplated he would feel obliged to resist. If that was the undertsanding he could have no objection.

Mr. Penrose States His Purpose.

Mr. Penrose replied with some spirit: "I disagree entirely with the Senator from Ohio. I have not called up this case merely for the purpose suggested. I do not know whether one, two or more senators desire to speak. I desire to say that I disagree with the intimated ruling of the chair that a question of the highest privilege must be taken up by unanimous consent or by vote of the Senate. This question takes precedence over every other one—over the unfinished business. I am prepared to go on with a discussion of the parliamentary questions and have many precedents here to which I shall call the attention of the Senate, but at this time I do not want to impose upon the Senate. I will say, however, that I propose to press this question to an early solution. I do not care to impede the unfinished business, but I propose that the question shall have its full recognition. The whole case can be discussed as to set speeches in a few hours, and as to desultory discussions in three or four days."

Mr. Foraker said he had no disposition to antagonize consideration of the case, with which he was in full sympathy. He announced that he expected to vote for the seating of Mr. Quay when the opportunity should arrive.

Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) said he supposed there was an understanding that the case would be taken up merely to enable the senator from Virginia to speak.

Mr. Penrose—"I disclaim any such understanding so far as I am concerned. The question must be considered without limitations."

Mr. Hale—"Then I object."

Mr. Penrose then moved that the case be taken up. The motion was not debatable. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Vote on Consideration.

The Senate decided to take up the Quay case by a vote of 34 to 28.

The vote to take up the Quay case was as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Bate, Beveridge, Carter, Chandler, Clark of Montana, Culberson, Daniel, Davis, Depew, Fairbanks, Foster, Gear, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, McComas, McEnery, McLaurin, Martin, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pritchard, Shoup, Stewart, Taliaferro, Vest, Warren, Wolcott—34.

Nays—Aldrich, Burrows, Butler, Caffery, Chilton, Clark (Wyo.), Cockrell, Cullom, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Kean, Lindsay, McCumber, McMillan, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Proctor, Quarles, Rawlings, Ross, Simon, Teller, Tillman, Turner—28.

After the Quay case was taken up Mr. Daniel (Va.) addressed the Senate in favor of seating Mr. Quay.

Examining Board at Fort Myer.

A board of officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Dempsey, 1st Infantry; Majors Walter Reed and Edward C. Carter, surgeons; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cavalry; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cavalry, and First Lieut. Francis J. Koester, 3d Cavalry, has been appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., Monday to examine such officers as may be ordered before it as to their fitness for promotion. Second Lieuts. Elvin R. Heiberg, 6th Cavalry; Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Infantry; Louis P. Schindel, 6th Infantry, and E. D. Breckinridge have been ordered before the board for examination.

SNELL IS SENTENCED

Lizzie Weisenberger's Murderer to Hang May 11.

Motion for New Trial Overruled by Justice Clabaugh—The Man's Demeanor Unchanged.

Justice Clabaugh, in Criminal Court No. 1, this afternoon sentenced Benjamin H. Snell, the former pension bureau clerk convicted of the atrocious murder of little Lizzie Weisenberger, to be hanged Friday, the 11th of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 2 o'clock p.m.

Before imposing sentence Justice Clabaugh overruled motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. In connection with the motions Attorney F. Edward Mitchell, counsel for the defendant, addressed the court for two hours.

The demeanor of Snell was unchanged, his appearance being the same today as during the trial. When the motions had been disposed of the United States attorney moved for sentence. Snell, at the suggestion of Deputy Marshal Springmann, arose.

Nothing to Say.

"Have you anything to say before sentence is passed?" inquired Justice Clabaugh of the giant prisoner.

Snell apparently did not understand the query. He leaned forward and engaged in whispered conversation with Attorney Mitchell. A moment later he replied to the question of the court in the negative. Sentence was thereupon imposed as stated.

Notice of Appeal.

Attorney Mitchell gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals. None of the relatives of the condemned man were at the court house today. Snell, so far as could be observed, was unaffected by the action of the court. He maintained his stolid silence and had absolutely nothing to say in reference to the case.

ORIENTAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Report of the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Senator Gallinger today favorably reported from the committee on commerce the bill for the appointment of a commission to visit Asia in the interest of trade. In support of the bill the report states: "During the past few years the attention of the American people has been forcibly directed to the necessity of increasing the foreign commerce of the United States, and it has already been demonstrated that by properly directed efforts we shall be able to secure a largely increased export trade, both of our manufactured goods and the products of American farms. It goes without saying that the growth of our foreign trade will largely promote the prosperity of all classes of our people, and the orient, by practically common consent, holds the largest promise for our commercial expansion."

After presenting commercial statistics of the orient the report continues: "The bill contemplates that the commission shall be composed of representative business men selected from the five geographical divisions of the country, so that they shall represent all our people and all our industries. It is proposed to make such an appropriation as will enable the commission to spend a sufficient time in the orient to acquire in detail the information needed by our exporters for the intelligent and successful prosecution of the business, and the purpose is also to gain information that will open the markets of the orient to the products of our farms, and to this end it is to be hoped that at least one representative of the agricultural interests of the country shall be appointed on the commission. The purpose is to make it a business commission, the chief end in view being to gain desirable information and secure concessions that will result in the widening of our markets in this most inviting and attractive field. It is hoped that under the direction of the President of the United States, and acting in conjunction with our diplomatic and consular agents, the commission will be able to secure modification of some of the existing conditions, and thus open the way to the expansion of our products."

The House committee on commerce today acted favorably on the bill providing for a commission of five members to be appointed by the President to visit China, Japan and other oriental countries to investigate their commercial resources and the opportunities for the extension of American trade. The bill was changed so as to conform to a like bill in the Senate, one of the changes being a limitation of the salaries of the commissioners to $5,000 annually.

THE CASE OF THE SABINE.

Lack of Information Regarding Alleged Seizure of Goods.

A good deal of doubt surrounds the circumstances connected with the seizure of the British ship Sabine, and while the action of the State Department in instructing Mr. Choate to look into the matter, and to deplore such interference with commerce as was reported to have taken place, was inspired by a desire to avoid any criticism for lack of diligence, it appears that some points about the seizure are so obscure as to make it questionable at least whether or not there is yet sufficient ground for protest.

In fact, there is some doubt as to the actual seizure, and, singularly enough, the British government itself has not been informed of the event. It is seeking information as to the details, and when these are ascertained the answer will be made to Ambassador Choate. The Department of State in this case has no direct information, relying upon the statement of Peabody & Co. of New York that their goods to the value of $30,000 had been seized on the Sabine according to report.

There is, however, no certainty that any American goods were seized, the original telegraphic statement being that the vessel had been seized and towed into Port Elizabeth to be searched for contraband goods. Even if such contraband were discovered it would not follow that any legitimate American goods on the vessel would also be seized. But the basis of the department's objection to a seizure of this kind lies in the fact that the Sabine was bound for a British port, so that she might have been allowed to proceed without interference to her destination and there examined.

LONDON, February 23.—The inquiries of the United States ambassador at the foreign office on the subject of the seizure of the British steamer Sabine, from New York January 4, with a miscellaneous cargo, which was captured by the British gunboat Thrush and taken to Delagoa Bay, have elicited the statement that nothing is known there except the facts contained in the dispatch announcing the release of the steamer. Pending the reception of official reports by the foreign office, nothing will be done in the matter.

TO MEET AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Convention Place of Democratic Clubs Selected.

The executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs today decided to hold the next annual meeting of democratic clubs at Indianapolis, Ind., September 5.

The Loud Bill.

Representative Loud, author of the Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter, today proposed a special rule giving two days next month for the consideration of the bill and providing for a final vote.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Many Topics Discussed at the Cabinet Meeting.

NEW PHILIPPINE COMMISSION

Two Lawyers Invited to Talk With the President.

CAMPAIGN POLITICS

The cabinet covered a good deal of ground in its discussions today, but did not definitely dispose of anything talked of. The situation in all the new possessions of the country was touched upon, including the sending of supplies to Porto Rico to prevent starvation, pending final action by Congress.

New Philippine Commission.

There was considerable discussion as to the personnel of and instructions to the new Philippine commission. The President has sent a request to Gen. Luke E. Wright of Memphis and Henry C. Ide of Vermont to come on here for a conference with him, and it is practically settled that they will become members of the new commission. Either one or both may find reasons for not going on the commission after talking with the President, but this is not now considered likely. Mr. Ide is expected in Washington today and Gen. Wright may come here at any time. The instructions to the commission have not been put in black and white, but this will be done later.

Messrs. Wright and Ide are lawyers and both are said to be gold democrats. Mr. Ide is especially well posted in international laws.

The Pacific Coast Member.

The fifth member of the commission, as heretofore indicated in The Star, will be selected from the Pacific coast. A man most prominently mentioned now is Bernard Moses, professor of political economy in the University of California. Prof. B. I. Wheeler, the head of the university, was here a few days ago and talked with the President. His own name has been discussed, but it is declared that he will not go on the commission.

Several Delegations Received.

After the cabinet session today the President received several delegations. First were 150 delegates to the convention of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Next were about sixty delegates to the convention of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, followed by about 200 delegates to the tri-state Y. M. C. A. convention, which begins its sessions here today. The convention is composed of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. It is about thirty years since the convention has met in Washington.

Andrew Carnegie a Visitor.

Andrew Carnegie paid his respects to the President this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie have come on here to attend the Bromley-Pauncefote wedding, and are at the Raleigh. Mr. Carnegie has in no way changed his views on expansion, but he and the President met most cordially and remained in conversation some time. The President has great respect for the opinions of the famous ironmaster, and the latter is courageous and frank enough to freely express his views to the chief executive, despite the fact that the two are so greatly at variance. Mr. Carnegie is just as tenacious of his views as the President, and believes that the future will reveal the accuracy of his prognostications.

Still Has Senatorial Ambitions.

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee was at the White House for a few minutes. A recent story was published that Gov. McMillin had decided to stand for renomination and re-election as governor and to set aside his senatorial aspirations. Gov. McMillin said today that he had never authorized any such declaration as to his intentions. He is a candidate for renomination, but declines to be considered as disposing of his senatorial ambitions.

Gov. McMillin said today that Tennessee can be considered safely democratic in the presidential election. Gov. McMillin and W. J. Bryan are warm friends, and those close to the Tennessee executive say that in case of Mr. Bryan's election as President Gov. McMillin would hold a conspicuous place in the cabinet if he desired such an honor.

Political Talk is Beginning.

There has been considerable political talk at the White House recently. Politicians all over the country feel that the presidential campaign is really beginning, and the republicans who believe they see weaknesses in their own or their opponent's lines take the matter before the President if the opportunity is favorable. The President likes to listen to a shrewd political general talk. With few exceptions, he says little himself, and gives his visitor full play in expressions of opinion. With Senator Hanna, Senators Fairbanks, Spooner, Allison or other republican leaders the President will occasionally make suggestions.

President McKinley will have as much to do with directing the coming campaign as he did in the last. He is too much of a political general to remain idle while the fight is going on. He will not consider politics in his public transactions or in his conduct of national affairs. It is only when he is alone with the leaders of his party, and the party's policy is under discussion, that he puts aside that line which he draws at other times. Then he is the most consummate of all the republican generals. He pays no attention to the details or the execution of the plans he has proposed. This he leaves in other hands.

So, between now and November, many men will talk to the President about the campaign. He will listen to the great majority of them without more than passing comment, never committing himself to anything unless he has determined that that particular thing is necessary and proper. With his cabinet and with probably twenty men in Congress and other positions will the President talk freely, giving his views and receiving theirs. When the opinions of all are in he will decide what is to be done, and the leaders in a large majority of cases will recognize the wisdom of his action. If it is demonstrated to him later, however, that his judgment is wrong he will quickly bow to the better wisdom of some one else. While in most cases politically and on the execution of government business he relies upon his own judgment exclusively he does not hesitate to accept the judgment of another if he considers it superior to his own.

Today's Nominations.

The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Francis H. Parker, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Connecticut.

Herbert Morrissey, to be collector of customs, district of Plymouth, Mass.

Col. Koerper Retires.

Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Koerper, deputy surgeon general, recently stationed at Omaha, Neb., was placed on the retired list today on account of age. Colonel Koerper was born in Prussia, but served throughout the war of the rebellion as assistant surgeon of the 75th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward appointed assistant surgeon in the regular army. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in December, 1898.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS

Favorable Action Taken by the Senate District Committee.

Several Measures of Local Interest to Be Reported for Passage.

The Senate committee on the District of Columbia today ordered favorable reports on a number of bills that were on its calendar.

Senate bill 3190, to amend the act of February 28, 1898, in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District, was favorably acted on. It provides that section four of the above act be amended by striking out a part of it. Section four provides "that the owner or authorized agent of the owner of any property sold as aforesaid, or any other person having an interest therein at the time of sale, may redeem the same from such sale at any time within two years after the last day of sale by paying to the collector of taxes for the use of the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the sum mentioned in the certificate of sale therefor, with interest thereon at the rate of 15 per centum per annum after the date of such certificate of sale," and also the following, which the amendment proposes striking out: "Together with any tax or assessment which the holder of said certificate shall have paid between the days of sale and redemption, with interest on the same at the rate of 10 per centum per annum."

A Change of Name.

House bill 7737, to change the name of the Potomac Insurance Company of Georgetown, which was passed by the House, February 12, 1900, was also favorably reported, changing the name of that company to "The Potomac Insurance Company of the District of Columbia." The act is amended so that instead of the company having twelve directors it shall have "not less than twelve directors," and the act is amended by the following provision:

"Each stockholder shall be entitled to vote in person, or by agent or proxy appointed under his hand and seal, attested by one witness, at all stockholders' meetings, and shall have one vote for each share recorded in his name on the books of the company."

The limitation of the policies by the words "not exceeding $10,000 in any one policy" is stricken out, and the board of directors are given power to increase the capital stock of the company at any time not in excess of $1,000,000.

The resolution which passed the House February 12, 1900, to amend an act to extend Rhode Island avenue, approved February 10, 1899, was favorably acted on. It provides "that no appeal by any interested party from any decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia confirming said assessment or assessments shall delay or prevent the payment of said awards in respect to the property condemned."

Aliens and Real Estate.

House bill 5139 for the relief of Joseph Bacigaluppi from the provisions of the act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the territories to American citizens was acted on favorably, with an amendment, which gives the same relief to Christiana Dengler, John A. Nargis, Francesco Perna and Margaretha Riehl, for whom similar Senate bills were pending before the committee, and including as an amendment Senate bill 127, which provides "that the property in the District of Columbia known as lot numbered 11, in block numbered 12, South Brookland, be, and the same is hereby, released from all claim of the United States arising under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1887, from the fact of its acquisition and possession by Smith Lee prior to his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States."

To Extend 8th Street Northeast.

A bill providing for the extension of 8th street northeast (West Railroad avenue, Brookland) was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. McMillan. It provides for the extension of 8th street northeast, through the east side of the grounds of the Catholic University of America, as shown by the permanent system of highways of March, 1898, with a width of ninety feet, so that Michigan avenue at Brookland will be connected in a direct manner with the Riggs road as now located in the District of Columbia. One-half of the amount awarded as damages is to be assessed against the land on each side of the street to be opened through the grounds of the Catholic University and also on any land which will be benefited by the extension.

The Senate today passed a Senate bill authorizing the health officer of the District to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord from Oak Hill cemetery to the national cemetery at Arlington.

DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Bill Expected to Be Reported Next Week.

Work on the District appropriation bill is progressing so rapidly that it is expected the bill will be reported to the House by next Monday or Tuesday. The subcommittee has completed the hearings on the bill, and is now going ahead with the measure section by section.

The little flurry over the deficit in the District revenues is not causing much commotion in the committee. The recent conferences upon the subject between the committee and the District Commissioners seem to hold forth the possibility that an arrangement can be reached by which the deficit will not become apparent in the estimates this year. It has been suggested that the awards for the 16th street extension may possibly be deferred, and by this means what threatened to be a big gap in the revenues can be for the time being averted.

At any rate, the House committee is not proceeding, it is understood, in making up the bill upon the theory that it will be necessary to cut the appropriations to the amount of the deficit which was estimated some time ago. It is inferred in some quarters, from what has occurred thus far, that the committee will work upon this bill as it has upon all other District appropriation bills in the past. It will make such reductions from the Commissioners' estimates as it deems necessary, but not with the idea of trimming the bill to the extent of the estimated deficit.

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK'S SELECTIONS.

Executive Committee of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Chairman Babcock today appointed the executive committee of the republican congressional committee, as follows: Representative John A. T. Hull of Iowa, Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Representative David H. Mercer of Nebraska, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, Senator George W. McBride of Oregon, Representative H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, Representative Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, Representative Wm. C. Lovering of Massachusetts.

To Be Called Fort Lawton.

By direction of the President the new military post at Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle, Wash., will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Lawton, in honor of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V. (colonel and inspector general U. S. A.), who was killed in action at San Mateo, Philippine Islands, on the 19th day of December, 1899.

MORE TIME WANTED

Opposition to Ending Porto Rican Debate Monday.

NOTICE GIVEN BY CHAIRMAN PAYNE

Representative Littlefield's Speech Causes a Stir.

THE DAY'S ARGUMENTS

The House debate upon the Porto Rican bill was resumed today at 11 o'clock. Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the floor leader of the majority, gave notice that Monday he would move to close general debate.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), the minority leader, appealed to Mr. Payne not to close debate Monday. He said it was impossible for those on his side of the House to express their views this week.

Mr. Powers (Vt.) joined with Mr. Richardson in the appeal for more time. He said it was exceedingly important that there should be ample time to debate this important measure. For himself, he desired more light upon the subject before he voted.

Mr. Payne replied that there had been a general understanding that the debate should run a week.

Mr. Grosvenor said the democrats had been debating this question for two months. Tons, indeed car loads, of literature on the subject had been sent out, and he thought very little that was new could be said upon the subject.

Mr. Richardson replied that the question of unequal taxation of the territories was now being discussed for the first time.

Distress in Porto Rico.

Mr. Jones (Va.), a member of the insular committee, was the first speaker today. He discussed the conditions which existed upon the Island of Porto Rico which led to the President's recommendation of free trade for her goods, and quoted from the testimony before his committee to prove that the conditions were far worse now than when the President made his recommendation. He pictured the distress that prevailed on the island, and declared that only immediate relief could prevent the actual starvation of many of the inhabitants.

Speaking of the real motive behind the bill, he charged that it was disclosed by Mr. Moody (Mass.) yesterday, when he declared that he was unwilling that 10,000,000 Asiatics should enjoy the immunities of citizenship in the United States which had been his birthright as an American citizen.

Mr. Maddox (Ga.) followed in opposition to the bill. In the course of his remarks he had read a long letter from former Representative Turner of Georgia, who was for many years upon the ways and means committee, denouncing the "new theory of the Constitution" upon which the pending bill was based.

Mr. Bartholdt.

Mr. Bartholdt (Mo.) supported the bill.

"The constitutional lawyers," said he, "are busy proving that we can hold outside possessions by treaty and govern them by the authority of Congress, not regardless of the Constitution, but rather without stretching it to cover such territory. I am inclined to agree with them."

Mr. Russell of Connecticut.

Mr. Russell (Conn.), a member of the ways and means committee, defended the bill in a careful argument. He covered the commercial as well as the legal phases of the controversy. He said he had believed and he still believed that free trade with Porto Rico would do no material injury to the industries of the United States and be of no material benefit to the people of the island. Mr. Russell explained that the tobacco growers of Connecticut had no interest in excluding Porto Rican tobacco. It was all filler tobacco and would make a demand for Connecticut wrappers and fillers.

Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. Littlefield (Me.) followed. His appearance upon the floor created a stir. It was known that he would oppose the bill, and the high reputation he had won in the Roberts debate made members on both sides of the political aisle anxious to hear him. He spoke in time yielded to him by Mr. Richardson, the democratic leader. He opened with an emphatic declaration of his reasons for antagonizing the measure. "I oppose this bill," said he, "because it is unrepublican, un-American, unprecedented, unwarranted and unconstitutional."

He occupied a painful position, he said. He was compelled to dissent from the policy advanced by distinguished men of his party, whose long experience in legislation made them worthy leaders. He was a republican and should support republican doctrines, but when a great question of right and wrong, a great question of principle, was presented he felt, as he had no doubt every member on the floor felt, that each individual had the right to think and speak for himself.

For himself he should do right as God gave him to see the right. (Democratic applause.) And, moreover, he submitted that there were reasons why the pending bill should not receive the approval of the republican party. He was not aware, he said, that any section of the republican party at any spot or place had justified it.

DEFICIENT MILITARY CADETS.

A Number Dropped and a Number to Remain Conditioned.

Upon the recommendation of the academic board, the following named cadets of the third class, United States Military Academy, have been discharged from the service of the United States by the Secretary of War: W. O. Boswell, John K. Herr, Dorsey R. Rodney and Gad Morgan. They were reported deficient in study.

Upon the recommendation of the academic board, the following named cadets of the same class are permitted by the Secretary of War to continue with their class, and will be required to make up their deficiency in descriptive geometry at the next annual examination: Edmund L. Bull, William W. Edwards, Frederick D. Griffith, James M. Hobson, jr.; Burt W. Phillips and James B. Stubbs, jr.

CAN DRAW TWO SALARIES.

But Mr. Yeatman Must Be Regularly Appointed.

The question of whether William S. Yeatman, disbursing officer of the War Department, at a salary of $2,000 a year, can also draw a salary as clerk to the Chickamauga, Gettysburg, Shiloh and Vicksburg military parks has been decided by Controller Tracewell. He says that Mr. Yeatman can draw two salaries if he is duly appointed by the Secretary of War to the clerkship of the parks. He thinks that appointment is authorized under the law and the appropriations for these parks.

Mr. Yeatman some time ago paid himself $1,486 for clerical services rendered the Gettysburg National Park from August 15, 1893, to September 13, 1897. The auditor for the War Department disallowed the payment, on the ground that the duties had been performed as extra work and not by special appointment. This decision was sustained by the controller, who now says that