ALLEN ON CURRENCY

Statements Sharply Contradicted by Mr. Aldrich.

MR. SIMON SPEAKS AGAINST QUAY

Denies the Allegations Regarding the Corbett Case,

CONTEST IN THE HOUSE

At the opening of the Senate's session today Mr. Hansbrough (N. D.) reported a House joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to place under bond the "mammoth tree grove" and the "South Park grove of big trees" in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, California, the idea being that the government acquire the groves.

The resolution was adopted.

At the conclusion of morning business Mr. Simon (Ore.) called up the resolution on the seating of former Senator Quay. He addressed the Senate in reply to the speech of Mr. Carter, delivered yesterday, in the course of which the Montana senator adverted to the reasons which induced him to vote against Mr. Corbett, who was an appointee of the governor of Oregon. He said Mr. Carter had made the distinct charge that Mr. Corbett had corrupted the legislature and defeated the desire of the people of Oregon. He could not, he said, permit this "unjust and untrue" charge to go unchallenged.

As a member of the Oregon legislature at that time he declared that Mr. Corbett was in no way responsible for the failure of the legislature to elect a senator or for the failure of the house to organize. Indeed, he maintained, Mr. Corbett was anxious the legislature should organize, that a senator might be elected in line with the policy of the incoming administration. He asserted that the failure of the Oregon house to organize was due to former Senator Mitchell, and to him alone. He reviewed the situation in Oregon and in the last legislature at the time, and denied the imputation of corruption on the part of Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Simon then directed attention to the fact that Mr. Quay as a member of the Senate was paired against Mr. Corbett.

"If we are now to seat Mr. Quay," he inquired, "how will it be possible for the Senate to atone for the great wrong done Mr. Corbett?"

He thought Mr. Quay, on principles of justice, should be estopped by his paired vote against Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Carter replied to Mr. Simon's statement. He had not spoken with a view to making a personal assault upon Mr. Corbett.

Reiterates His Belief.

"I assigned as a reason for voting against Mr. Corbett the belief I entertained then, and which I still entertain, that the proceeding in the organization of the legislature was a revolutionary proceeding, to which Mr. Corbett was a party."

Mr. Carter then had read a letter discussing the situation, from George C. Brownell, chairman of the joint assembly of the state of Oregon. He followed this letter with the assertion that Mr. Corbett and the governor of the state were in the combination not only to defeat Mitchell, but to elect Corbett. He quoted from the Record to show that Mr. Corbett could not have "mustered a corporal's guard" of votes in the Oregon legislature, and said his entire effort was to prevent the organization of the legislature, in order that he might secure the appointment.

In reply, Mr. Simon said he was induced to believe that Mr. Carter's statements were somewhat warped and exaggerated by the peculiar atmosphere of Montana politics, in which, if what has been heard about the Capitol during the past few weeks approximated the truth, it was the general practice to use money in big figures.

"In fact," said he, "it has been said that one gentleman in Montana, the candidate for an honorable office, had separated himself from about $800,000."

He did not attempt to assert the truth of the case, but he felt that Mr. Carter might have obtained his ideas about the corrupt use of money nearer home than was the state of Oregon.

Mr. Hoar followed Mr. Simon with a brief reply to the latter's statement that he expected to vote against the seating of Mr. Quay. His argument was one relating to the interpretation of the Constitution.

Authority for the President.

Mr. Scott (W. Va.) introduced a resolution authorizing the President to govern the Philippine Islands until Congress shall otherwise provide. He gave notice that he would speak on the resolution next Friday.

A bill was passed appropriating $6,000 to make needed repairs of the road between Newbern, N. C., and the national cemetery near that city.

A bill was also passed providing for the erection of a public building in Wheeling, W. Va., at a cost not to exceed $400,000.

Mr. Allen on Finance.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) then addressed the Senate on the financial bill. He did not suppose it would be denied that the adoption of the gold standard was "a gross violation of the republican policy as enunciated in the republican platform of 1896;" nor would it be denied, he thought, that the republican party had made no honest effort to bring about bimetallism.

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, said: "I will interject into the senator's remarks, with his permission, a denial of every statement he has made, and the probability is that at the conclusion of his speech I can enter the same denial."

In a discussion of the bill, Mr. Allen declared the measure required the payment of all debts, public and private, in gold coin. "I'd like to know," said he, "whether the senator from Rhode Island denies that?"

"I do," replied Mr. Aldrich.

"I suppose next we shall hear a denial that the sun is shining when everybody is looking at it," retorted Mr. Allen, sarcastically.

"I would like the senator to point out the part of the bill," retorted Mr. Aldrich, "which provides that all debts, public and private, shall be paid in gold."

"It is there," replied Mr. Allen. "Every contract is reduced to the gold standard."

Mr. Allen asserted that the bill was in the interest of the national banks, not in the interest of the people. "It is simply a stupendous scheme for buncoing the people," he declared. "It is a legislative bunco scheme and nothing else."

Further along Mr. Allen asserted that the pending measure conferred unlimited power for the issuance of bonds.

"Now, I suppose," said he, "that the senator (Aldrich) will deny that."

"No friend of this bill," replied Mr. Aldrich, "would ever make such a statement, because it is not true."

Mr. Allen especially attacked the measure because of the favors which, he said, it extended to the national banks.

THE HOUSE.

The House today, without preliminary business, resumed the consideration of the Aldrich-Robbins contested election case from the fourth Alabama district, which was taken up last Friday. Mr. Robbins, the sitting member, who is a democrat, took the floor for an hour in defense of his right to his seat.

He was followed by Mr. Burkett (Neb.), who supported the contentions of the majority in favor of the contestant, Mr. Aldrich.

READING RAILWAY DISMISSALS.

Testimony Taken by the Industrial Commission.

The industrial commission today heard witnesses in regard to the alleged discharge of employes by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company because such employes were affiliated with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

It was stated that the purpose of the commission is simply to gain information in regard to industrial conditions, and it does not intend to take up the question of arbitration in this connection.

Mr. Fitzpatrick of Columbus, Ohio, sketched the history of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and told of its beneficial features.

In reply to questions, Mr. Fitzpatrick said that some railroad companies had "voluntary beneficial associations;" that membership in the association was a condition of employment on the railroads, and that dues were deducted from the wages of the employes. Mr. Fitzpatrick said that another condition was that employes should accept the relief afforded by this association in lieu of damages against the company.

He believed the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company conducted such an association.

Members of the Brotherhood, he said, had been discharged by the Philadelphia and Reading because of their affiliation with that organization. No cause had been assigned by the railroad officials in some cases, while in others the men were informed that it was because they belonged to a labor organization.

A recent cause for the discharge of men was the organization by Reading men of a lodge at Shamokin, Pa. Many railroads make it a rule not to employ men unless they can present a recommendation from their last employers, and for this reason, Mr. Fitzpatrick said, the men discharged had difficulty in obtaining work.

Other witnesses to be heard are P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; T. J. Forbes, Roanoke, Va.; J. F. Gaffney, Philadelphia; Andrew J. McGuire, Philadelphia; P. D. Brennan, Shamokin, Pa., and H. E. Elliott, McKees Rocks, Pa.

PROPOSE TO MAKE CUBA PAY.

Mr. Levy's Bill to Reimburse This Country for War Expenses.

Representative Levy of New York today introduced the following resolution in the House:

"Whereas the government of the United States in prosecuting the war with Spain to secure the freedom of the Island of Cuba expended more than three hundred millions of dollars, and

"Whereas the government of the United States expended the sum of $3,000,000 when the freedom of the island was secured to effect the disarmament of the Cubans, and

"Whereas the government of the United States has maintained, and is maintaining, an armed force in the Island of Cuba to preserve order and administer the affairs of said island for the benefit of the Cubans, and

"Whereas it is proper that the Cubans should reimburse the government of the United States for the expenditures made on behalf of the Island of Cuba,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to instruct the collector of customs for the Island of Cuba to deduct from the monthly receipts of said Island of Cuba 25 per cent of the total amount collected, and to transmit said amount to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the Island of Cuba. And such monthly transfers of 25 per cent of the receipts of the Island of Cuba shall continue until the total amount expended by the United States on behalf of the Island of Cuba shall have been paid, or until such other provisions for the settlement of the indebtedness of the Island of Cuba to the United States shall have been made between the government of the United States and the Island of Cuba."

"SAPHO" OFF THE BOARDS.

Magistrate Mott Holds Miss Nethersole and Others.

The New York Tribune of today says: Something effective was actually accomplished in regard to "Sapho" yesterday, and Wallack's Theater was closed last night. There was a placard on the door which said: "No performance tonight. For particulars see tomorrow's papers." It was said at the theater that Miss Olga Nethersole would appear tonight in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Miss Nethersole, who plays in "Sapho;" Hamilton Revelle, the leading man; Marcus Mayer, manager of the company, and Theodore Moss, lessee of the theater, were each held in $500 bail for trial in special sessions yesterday by Magistrate Mott, in the Center street police court. They were charged with producing a play that offended public decency, the complaints being made from the office of the district attorney.

The defendants were paroled in custody of their counsel, A. H. Hummel, until 2 o'clock tomorrow, when they will again appear in the Center street court, and will give bail of $500 cash each.

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII.

House Committee Decide to Substitute House for Senate Bill.

The Senate bill providing a form of territorial government for Hawaii was considered today by the House committee on territories and a decision reached to substitute the House bill for all after the enacting clause of the Senate measure. There is practically no difference in the two measures and these differences are on unessential details. The provisions as to suffrage, appointments, etc., are the same in both bills. The Senate provision extending the navigation laws to Hawaii was incorporated in the substitute with an amendment that these laws shall not go into effect for one year. Chairman Knox of the committee says Speaker Henderson has given him encouragement to believe that the bill can be taken up at an early day.

INCREASING TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Senator Gallinger's Amendment to the District Bill.

Mr. Gallinger in the Senate today gave notice of amendments he will propose to the District of Columbia appropriation bill appropriating $864,475 for the salaries of 328 teachers at $500 per annum each, instead of grading the salaries of that number of teachers from $400 to $500 per annum.

Mr. Gallinger gave notice of an amendment appropriating $2,000 for the woman's clinic.

FALSE PRETENSES CHARGED.

Mrs. Ford Brought From Kansas to Answer Indictment.

Mrs. Byrdie L. Ford, whose maiden name was Schultze, was brought here from Wichita, Kan., this morning to answer a charge of false pretenses. It is alleged in the indictment that she borrowed $100 from Mrs. Mary A. Kyle, under the pretense that she was in the employ of Senator Bacon of Georgia as a clerk at a salary of $100 a month. Bond in the sum of $1,000, with John C. Yost as surety, was given for her appearance, and she was released.

Mrs. Ford was indicted on the testimony of Mrs. Kyle and James B. Bussey. The latter is Senator Bacon's private secretary. The indictment alleges that Mrs. Ford represented to Mrs. Kyle that she had borrowed $100 on a typewriter and that the person who loaned her the money was about to dispose of the machine. In order to save it she had to have $100, and for the reasons stated, the indictment alleges, Mrs. Kyle gave up the amount of money mentioned.

Mrs. Kyle lives at No. 1317 M street northwest. It is stated that Mrs. Ford had joined the First Methodist Church in Wichita soon after going to Kansas, and that her father is a minister, residing in Baltimore. When the young woman, who was then Miss Byrdie Schultze, arrived at Wichita two years ago she made a number of friends.

She was a good singer and soon became popular. About a year ago, it is stated, she married a young man named Herbert Ford, who was in the grocery business. They were united in marriage at a Methodist missionary meeting, and the bride created a sensation by making a contribution of $100 to the cause.

Counsel for the defendant claims that the indictment is really an action brought to collect a debt. The case has not yet been set for trial.

LARGE EDITION PROPOSED.

Senator Kyle Wants 100,000 Copies of Industrial Commission's Report.

Mr. Kyle has introduced in the Senate a resolution for the printing of 100,000 copies of the report of the industrial commission and the testimony taken before it since its organization a year and a half ago. This report will make two volumes.

The friends of the commission urge that the benefits of the testimony they have taken will be lost to a large extent unless the volumes are printed in sufficient number to permit their liberal distribution among those who study industrial questions.

A CABLE TO MANILA

Senate Naval Committee Favor a Government Line.

House Committee Order Mr. Sherman's Bill Providing for Private Ownership to Be Reported.

The Senate committee on naval affairs today ordered a favorable report upon the bill to construct a cable to Manila by way of Honolulu, Midway Islands and Guam. It is to be under the direction of the Navy Department and to be a government cable.

Senator Hale, chairman of the committee, was authorized to prepare a bill and report it to the Senate. The bill will provide for immediate construction of the cable only from San Francisco to Honolulu, but it contemplates the ultimate extension of the cable to the Philippines and also to Hong Kong. It is estimated that the cable to Honolulu will cost between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Private Line Favored.

The House committee on commerce today ordered a favorable report on the bill for a Pacific cable connecting this country with Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan. The measure has been under consideration for a long time, and two sessions were held today in order to bring the matter to a conclusion.

The bill of Representative Sherman of New York is the one favorably acted on, with a number of amendments. This bill provides for private construction of the line, the government paying $300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of messages. The amount of this annual payment was the last question decided. The original provision was $400,000, but after extended discussion the reduction to $300,000 was made. The committee had previously inserted a clause that the cable be of American make and the cable ships shall be under the American flag. Another provision calls for the completion of the line to Honolulu by January 1, 1902, and to Japan by January, 1903. It was originally estimated that the cost of the cable would be $8,000,000, but recent estimates submitted to the committee show the rise in prices will make the cost about $13,000,000. The government's obligation, however, is confined to the annual payment of $300,000.

WATER METER PURCHASE

A Provision of the District Appropriation Bill Discussed.

Among the provisions of the District appropriation bill reported to the House yesterday was one providing the sum of $5,000 for the purchase of water meters. These meters, the bill provides, are to be placed in such private residences as the owners thereof shall desire. They are to be installed at the expense of the property owners, but they shall at all times remain and be the property of the water department.

Speaking to a reporter of The Star today of this provision of the bill, Capt. Beach, the Engineer Commissioner of the District, who has immediate supervision of the water department, explained that it was inserted at his request, and that the meters are intended to perform a missionary purpose. That is, he said, it is believed that their introduction in the residences of such persons as may express a desire for them will serve to show that a man can use a water meter and have all the water he wants, even for lavish use, without increasing the water rent or without involving him in an unreasonable and extravagant charge for water. "It is frequently said," remarked Capt. Beach, "in reference to putting in water meters, that water should be as free as air. If it costs something to supply air to the people, and if a man used more than his share and was taking air from somebody else, I think all would be willing to admit that they should control the supply of air to some extent. The water meter practically makes each man his own inspector, and the object of the appropriation is simply missionary work."

Cost of the Meters.

The cost of the meters, said Capt. Beach, will run from $25 to $50 each, and the cost of installing them will be about $2 or $3 apiece. There is no compulsion about the matter, he added, it being proposed to install the meters only at the request of the property owners. The rate to be charged, he said, will be three cents per 1,000 gallons, and he expressed himself as being confident that in every case where a meter is installed the results will be such as to make the person using it an advocate of the meter system. Few people, said Capt. Beach, have any idea of the immense amount of water which is daily wasted here. Other cities, he continued, have adopted the meter system with great advantage, not only in the matter of reduced water rents, but also in the saving of the water. The rates now in force here, he explained, are arbitrary ones, while the introduction of the meters he believes would be a perfectly fair and satisfactory solution of this feature of the question. He expressed the opinion that an impartial trial of the system can meet with the objection of no one, and he is confident that once tried, the system will demonstrate beyond all question its desirability both to the users of water and also to the government.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Opinion Reversing Police Court—Other Cases Disposed Of.

The Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Morris and handed down late this afternoon, reverses the judgment of the Police Court in the case of Thomas E. Waggaman, appellant, against the District of Columbia, brought under the act "to regulate in the District of Columbia the disposal of certain refuse, and for other purposes."

The appellant was charged in the Police Court with the maintenance of a nuisance in the way of foul and filthy privies, on certain premises in this city. The appellant and another person, as tenants in common, were owners of the premises indicated, which were in actual occupation of their tenants by lease; that the appellant had been duly notified to abate the nuisance and had failed to do so.

The defense was merely the alleged illegality of the enactment under which the prosecution was had.

The Court of Appeals holds that no penal offense, such as the appellant was charged with, was created by the statute in question.

In the case of Frank I. Wood, H. Maurice Talbott and Bernard A. Duke, appellants, against David C. Grayson, trustee, and others, the decree of the lower court, in an opinion by Mr. Justice Shepard, is affirmed, and the cause remanded for further hearing. The appeal was from an interlocutory order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, appointing receivers for the Victoria flats property.

The questions involved were the power of the court to appoint, and the soundness of the discretion exercised in appointing a receiver to administer the property pending the litigation. The Court of Appeals found no abuse of discretion in the order, but on the contrary found it to have been providently made.

Other opinions handed down late this afternoon by the Court of Appeals were:

Zenst against Staffan, and Staffan against Zent; decree affirmed in part and reversed in part.

O'Connell against Koob and others; decree affirmed with costs.

The Riggs Fire Insurance Co. against Shedd and others; decree affirmed with costs.

MORRELL ISLAND DISAPPEARS.

Transport Grant Sails Over Spot Where It Once Was.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6.—Chief Officer Cooksey of the transport Grant said that on February 3 the ship sailed over the spot where Morrell Island had generally been supposed to be located. It is on all sailing charts, but at 11:30 a.m. on the date mentioned the Grant sailed over the position in latitude 29 degrees 57 minutes north, longitude 174 degrees, 31 minutes east, and not a trace of the island could be found. At noon any land forty feet above the level of the sea could be seen for a distance of twenty-five miles.

CHOOSING DELEGATES

District Republican Primary Election in Progress.

THE EVIDENCES OF A HEAVY VOTE

Scenes and Incidents in the Various Districts.

INTERESTING POSSIBILITY

The dark clouds which overspread the heavens today were evidently not a bar to the enthusiasm of the republicans, who gathered at twenty-four several and distinct places throughout the District to cast their ballots for the men of their choice who were seeking the position of delegate and alternate to the national convention, June 19.

The voting began at 9 a.m. in all of the twenty-two districts, and before that hour the workers for the several candidates were on hand, eagerly watching for coming voters, and using arguments to secure their ballots for this or that particular ticket. There were two regular tickets in the field, which, during the course of the day, came to be popularly known as "the administration ticket" and "the suffrage ticket."

The first was as follows:

For delegates and alternates to the national republican convention, June 19, 1900—Delegates: W. Calvin Chase, Dr. John E. Jones. Alternates: George E. Emmons, Lucius H. Peterson.

The other was as follows:

For delegates to the national republican convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 19, 1900.

Delegates, Dr. Robert Reyburn and Rev. Geo. W. Lee; alternates, Thos. G. Hensey and James A. Perry.

A third ticket printed on paper of a peach-blow hue, was in evidence at one or two polling places. It was as follows:

National republican convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 19, 1900.

We are for District suffrage, for municipal work to be done by the District; for District offices to be filled by District men.

For delegate, W. F. Thomas.

For alternate, George E. Emmons.

For McKinley and His Friends.

"Ef you wotes dis ticket," said a stalwart poll worker to a man who had dismounted from his ash cart to exercise his precious right of franchise, "you wotes fur Mister McKinley an' all his fren's."

"Dat's whut I wants ter wote fur," responded the citizen, fervently; and he took a Jones-Chase ticket and poked it in through a hole in the window-pane of the polling place.

"What's your name?" asked one of the three judges inside.

"Jasper Snodgrass."

"Where do you live?"

"Roun' at number leben hundered an' seben, Poter's alley."

"All right."

The name and residence were recorded and the ballot dropped in the box.

That was up in the sixth district, at the poll on 19th street above K, about 10:30 this morning.

"You got dat feller," said a Reyburn-Lee worker, as he brought two other men along, "but yo' cyan't git dese gemmen. Dey knows dat a wote fur Raybuhn an' Preacher Lee means dat next time dey gwine ter hab a chanst tu wote fur er Presydent uv dese yere United States, an' Deestric' Commisshuners, too. Dat's whut dis ticket means—suffidge, an' plenty ob it."

With various changes and many different applications the theme of the workers on both sides was very much the same. The Jones-Chase adherents also made considerable impression upon voters by using the oft-repeated argument that the pulpit should be divorced from politics, although they wouldn't have understood it probably if put in those words.

"Doc Lee's wun pow'ful preecher. No mistake 'bout he bein' dat; but den er preechers ain' got no bizniss foolin' wid pol'tics."

This argument had considerable effect in some sections, but out in the eighth district, where Dr. Lee's church is situated, nothing of the sort affected his strength.

A tour of the polling places by Star reporters showed that quite a large vote was being polled and that the election was proceeding in an orderly manner. There were two police officers stationed at each polling place. The number of white voters was evidently larger than ever before at a similar election, but the colored vote, as usual, was overwhelming by comparison. The rainy weather, which stopped outdoor work of all kinds, permitted a big turnout of the laboring classes, and accordingly the prospect at 1 o'clock was for a very heavy vote.

The polls for that part of the first legislative district which includes Anacostia, Hillsdale, Congress Heights, Garfield and Good Hope were located at Douglass Hall, Hillsdale. The supporters of the Reyburn-Lee ticket apparently had no opposition in their work, and all the morning R. H. Lewis and Henry Matthews, leaders for these men in the district, were engaged in marshaling those who were to vote for the ticket. The ballots of this faction were the only ones to be seen in the hands of voters, and it was claimed the ticket would win easily. It was believed the voting would be much livelier during the afternoon and evening.

At Benning and Ivy City, also in the first district, the influence of Perry Carson was evidenced in the favor being shown the Reyburn-Lee ticket, and there were quite a number of Thomas tickets also in evidence, his name in some instances being voted in preference to that of Dr. Reyburn.

At the polling place on Meridian Hill the Jones-Chase ticket seemed to have a little the best of it, and the same was the case throughout the second district, which comprises the western part of the county.

In the third and fourth districts the race was apparently on even terms. In the fifth the "administration ticket" was a little ahead, the sixth was the other way, and the seventh was tinged with Jones-Chase favor. The eighth district was heavily Reyburn and Lee, but the ninth, the polling place for which was in W. Calvin Chase's office, No. 1109 I street, was close.

Slow in Getting to Work.

The morning hours wore away as slowly as their sixty minutes would permit at the polling place of the tenth precinct, located in a laundry at 302 12th street northwest. Four stalwart policemen, with long-caped mackintoshes, were the sole outside contingent up to nearly 10 o'clock. The ballot box opened promptly at 9 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later when the heelers, with their bundles of tickets, put in an appearance. It was 10:45 when the first vote was cast, and a half hour later another lone wanderer in the world of politics hove in sight. He was promptly signaled with a blank shot and afterward captured by the Jones and Chase fleet of blockaders. Rushing up to the ballot box, he gingerly handed in his white ticket and turned away.

"Git back dare and give him your name; what's de matter wid you?"

"Go on," replied the exerciser of his suffrage, "I'se done voted here so much they don't need my name."

By way of explanation it might be added that he meant he had voted there at previous elections, and was not doing the repeating act at that time.

To quiet his friends, however, he walked back to the window and handed in name and address. The voting in the tenth precinct was slow throughout the morning, but the officials were sure of a heavier fall of ballots during the afternoon, when the bulk of the white vote will be placed.

There was a serious delay in the twelfth voting district. The polling place at 912 E street was not ready for business until nearly 12 o'clock. The reason was the absence of two members of the board assigned to the district. Capt. A. D. Hooe was on hand promptly at 9 o'clock, but on account of the absence of his colleagues was unable to transact any business. A large number of voters were on hand to put in their ballots, but were turned away. Mr. Crawford of the board was present during the morning, but had to leave on account of being called on a jury at the city hall.

He returned about a quarter to 12 o'clock, and then the long-restrained voters were allowed the privilege of depositing their tickets. The voting place was in a vacant store, and the ballot box was placed on a table behind a temporary counter. Whether or not the irregularity in the opening of the booth will have any effect upon the returns must be decided by the board having the matter in charge. The white vote was quite large in this district.

His Individual Choice.

"Indeed, I ain't agoin' to vote for no Chase, no Jones, no Lee and no Reyburn. I'se a McKinley nigger, and here goes a vote for William McKinley."

The author of the statement was an old G. A. R. man, all rigged out in his ancient blue uniform. He carried a basket on his arm and something of a jag in his internal regions. He waddled up to the voting place of the seventeenth district, in the rear of the grocery store at 401 3d street southwest.

It required several port and starboard tacks to steer his burden to the window. There he shouted his name, and when asked where he lived, replied: "Jes' around the corner." The judges seemed to know him. His vote for "William McKinley" was a Jones and Chase ticket.

The Reyburn and Lee forces were out in great number in this district, however, and they did lively work in converting wayfaring voters.

Lively in the Thirteenth.

There was a lively crowd about the voting place of the thirteenth district, at 1210 10th street northwest. The "representatives" of the various candidates were in a jolly good humor and from time to time during the day a little shop not far away contributed allopathic doses to the merriment of the situation. It was a friendly, neighborly sort of crowd, however, and the best of good feeling was preserved between the opponents. All seemed to be acquainted, and as each new comer appeared in view he was hailed with loud salvos.

"Here comes my old pal," would shout one of the heelers. "Hello, friend of mine!" would cross-counter another. Then there would follow a hurried consultation. The convincing arguments of one side or the other having gained the mastery of the situation the voter would be triumphantly escorted to the ballot box, which could be seen behind a glass window. The sash would be raised, the name and address of the depositor taken and the vote dropped in with the others.

Choosing Between Professionals.

One old colored brother came along. He did not know his mind, and asked who was running, anyway. They told him:

"On one ticket you get a doctor and a preacher and on the other it's a doctor and a lawyer."

The ancient darkey 'lowed as how he guess de preacher must be de bes' man to sen' out dar. And so his was a Reyburn and Lee ticket.

"Does you know what dat preacher is a-goin' to do for you when he gits wid 'dem politishuns?" asked one of the disappointed spell-binding spielers. "No," came from the old man, "and you doesn't know what dem other folks is a-goin' to do neider."

"Well, dar ain't no preacher what can deal cards for me," rejoined the heeler.

Dr. J. O. Adams, the well-known physician, was one of the early voters of the thirteenth district.

He Knew What He Was Doing.

A chunky little black fellow swooped around the corner and made his coming known with several good-sized war whoops. He grabbed a Jones and Chase ticket and made for the balloting window.

"What's yer name?" inquired the clerk.

"I'm Mr. Hatton, I am," replied the voter. "I'm Mr. Fred. Hatton at that, and I ain't nothin' else."

"Do you know if you are voting the right ticket?"

"'Course I do. Don't you see Jones and Chase printed on it in big, black type. You needn't be scared. I know what little Fred. Hatton's a-doing."

The ballot disappeared in the brown cake box used as a receptacle for votes.

"Is it gone?" queried Mr. Fred Hatton.

"It's gone," repeated the clerk.

"Then I'm going, too."

George W. Ball, one of the supervisors of the district, acted as general spieler. He explained the situation, from its various standpoints. He was particularly strong in his denunciation of the "church mingling with the state," and for that reason he leaned toward the Jones and Chase ticket.

An Opinion of the Result.

A gentleman well versed in politics made a tour of the twenty-two voting districts shortly before noon, and this afternoon stated that in his opinion the results in the various precincts would be as follows: First, second and third, for Reyburn and Lee; fourth, for Jones and Chase; fifth and sixth, for Reyburn and Lee; seventh, for Jones and Chase; eighth, for Reyburn and Lee; ninth, for Jones and Chase; tenth, for Reyburn and Lee; eleventh, for Jones and Chase; twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth, for Reyburn and Lee; eighteenth, for Jones and Chase; nineteenth for Reyburn and Lee; twentieth, for Jones and Chase; twenty-first, for Reyburn and Lee, and twenty-second for Jones and Chase overwhelmingly.

Interesting Possibility.

During the afternoon a very interesting discovery was made by an observer of things political, in a technical way. He had copies of the three tickets printed in this article, and also had a copy of the address issued to the republicans of the District February 26 by the election board, composed of Messrs. John B. Cotton, W. Calvin Chase and L. M. Saunders, and signed by all of them. This address, after reciting the creation of the board by the national republican committee, and the duties which it was authorized to undertake, proceeded to lay down rules and methods to govern the election in progress today.

In reading over this document today the observer in question called a Star reporter's attention to the clause in it governing the character of ballots to be used.

"Here is what the board declared," he remarked, and he exhibited the following:

Ballots.

"Ballots shall be printed in plain type and shall contain the following words only: 'For delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention,

June 19, 1900.

Delegates,

_____

Alternates,'

_____

"From that you will readily see that the Jones and Chase ticket is the only one being voted today that meets those requirements. I do not know whether any question as to the legality of the Reyburn-Lee or Thomas tickets will be raised, but if it is, the final judges will have a pretty big piece of responsibility on their shoulders."

CAPT. DE BATHE VERY ILL.

Husband of Mrs. Lily Langtry, the Actress.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Capt. Hugo de Bathe, husband of Mrs. Langtry, is lying dangerously ill in the British military hospital at Cape Town. A cablegram to this effect has been received by Mrs. Langtry, who is here. Capt. De Bathe is a member of Col. Kitchener's staff, and was stricken with fever shortly after the relieving force entered Kimberley.

Death of Mrs. Fox.

Mrs. Lenora M. Fox, the widow of Rev. Jabez Fox, died yesterday, after a lingering illness, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Smith, 1403 H street northwest. Funeral services will be held at the late residence tomorrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Bill to Extend W. and S. R.R.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

STATE HOUSE, Annapolis, Md., March 6.—Mr. Garner of St. Mary's county has introduced a bill in the interest of the Washington and Seaboard railway in order to enable that corporation to purchase the property of the company which now operates the roads to Mechanicstown.

Mr. Lindeman, president of the company, says that work on the extension of the road beyond Mechanicstown will be started next Monday, and has asked certain members of the general assembly to be present and take part in the ceremonies incident to the commencement of the extension. A resolution was introduced today asking Congress to provide for improvement of the Severn river and the harbor of Annapolis.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

Frank S. Cahill, through Attorneys Hamilton and Colbert, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. His summary of debts is stated to be $1,572.11, and his assets, $690.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE

Inspection of Plant and System Employed in Atlanta, Ga.

Commissioners' Bill Before Congress Authorizing New Contract—Municipal Control Suggested.

District Commissioner Wight and the health officer, Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, today returned from Atlanta, Ga., where they went to inspect a garbage crematory plant. The contract for collecting and disposing of the garbage of the District expires the 30th of next June, and the Commissioners have forwarded to Congress the draft of a bill authorizing them to make a new contract or to have the work done by the municipality. It was for the purpose of furnishing Congress with additional information upon the subject that Mr. Wight and Dr. Woodward visited Atlanta.

They made a very close inspection of the crematory plant there, and are of the opinion that it is a most satisfactory one, all waste being consumed and no unpleasant odors resulting. The garbage in Atlanta is used, they found, for fuel, as is all other city waste excepting the ashes. The ashes are used for filling in the roads. All the waste is collected by the city and delivered at the crematory to the contractor, and by means of a separate fire even the smoke is consumed. The furnace is kept running every day of the year.

Mr. Wight believes that some such system of collection and disposal of city waste of every kind should be adopted here. Just what it would cost is a question which he has not yet been able to definitely determine, although he is of the opinion that it could all be done at a very reasonable rate. In Atlanta householders are taxed $3 each, which, he thinks, is probably less than the people of the District pay every year for the removal of their waste. He believes that two furnaces should be established here, because of the extent of the city, and should that be done he would favor making each furnace take the place of what are known as public dumps, compelling people, in the absence of municipal collection, to forward all their waste to them.

Mr. Wight will present the results of his observations of the Atlanta system and those of Dr. Woodward to his associates, and also to Congress, and will recommend, it is understood, that the District should collect and dispose of all waste, including garbage, ashes, paper, night soil, etc., believing that not only would the results be much more satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint, but also from about every point.

REMEY SUCCEEDS WATSON

Will Be Put in Command of the Asiatic Station.

On account of the delicate condition of the health of Admiral Watson, commanding the Asiatic station, he has been authorized to transfer his flag to the cruiser Baltimore, which vessel is to be detached from the Asiatic squadron, and to proceed home by way of the Suez canal and Mediterranean sea, stopping at such European ports as he deems proper, as was done in the case of Admiral Dewey. He will probably arrive in European waters some time during the summer, and may go to northern Europe and visit the Paris exposition. Rear Admiral Watson is regarded with great favor by the department, and his services are thoroughly appreciated.

Rear Admiral George C. Remey, commandant of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., will be ordered to succeed Rear Admiral Watson in command of the Asiatic station. Pending his arrival on the station Capt. F. F. Wilde, commanding the battle ship Oregon, will have command of the naval forces operating in the Philippines and in Asiatic waters generally.

STOLEN ARTICLES RECOVERED.

Thefts Committed by Woman Believed to Be Insane.

The detective bureau, through Messrs. Hartigan and Boyd, have recovered a number of medallion pictures, spoons, etc., which are thought to have been stolen by a supposedly insane woman while she was visiting houses to which she obtained access by one excuse or another. Some of the things are believed to have been in the possession of the British minister, and there are pictures of the children of several prominent citizens of Washington in the collection. There is also a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland among the articles recovered.

TRUE BILLS RETURNED.

Indictment Against Gilbert B. Towles—A Charge Ignored.

The grand jury this afternoon reported an indictment for forgery against Gilbert B. Towles, a well-known business man in this city. The accusation is the outgrowth of certain transactions based on the purchase of a tract of land at Gettysburg, Pa.

The charge of violating the civil rights law preferred against Plimpton B. Chase, proprietor of the New Grand Vaudeville Theater, was ignored.

The list of indictments reported follows:

Benjamin Bell, Samuel Holloway, alias James Barries; Richard Lee, alias Trim Lee; Wesley Carter and John Goings, housebreaking; James Carter, false pretenses; Clinton Lynch, embezzlement; Wm. Jackson, alias Tip Light, and Garfield Calloway, larceny from the person; John Frederick and Samuel Hill, highway robbery; James Reilly, alias John F. Richards, alias James Robinson, and William Devlin, larceny, and Gilbert B. Towles, forgery.

The charges ignored by the grand jury are: Norah Saunders, carnal knowledge; Isaiah Smallwood and William Hunt, larceny from the person, and Plimpton B. Chase, violation of civil rights law.

CHILD RESTORED TO MOTHER.

Result of Habeas Corpus Proceedings Before Judge Bradley.

After a brief hearing this afternoon Justice Bradley, in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. Lillian R. Skinner directed against her husband, Claude A. Skinner, by which she sought to recover possession of her baby eight months old, directed that the child be restored to the mother.

The court took no action as regards the permanent custody of the baby, but ruled that for the time being at least a child so young should be with its mother, there appearing no allegation that the latter was not a proper person to care for it.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 15,150 barrels; exports, 215 barrels. Wheat dull—spot and month, 71⅛a71⅝; April, 71⅛a71⅝; May, 72¼a72⅝; steamer No. 2 red, 67¼a67½—receipts, 6,508 bushels; exports, none—southern, by sample, 65a73; do., on grade, 68a72. Corn firm—spot and month, mixed, 38⅛a38¼; April, 38⅛a38⅝; May, 38⅝a39; steamer mixed, 37⅝a37⅞—receipts, 101,302 bushels; exports, none—southern white corn and yellow, 39½ bid. Oats dull, easier—No. 2 white, 31a31½; No. 2 mixed, 28a28½. Rye very dull—No. 2 nearby, 54; No. 2 western, 58—receipts, 2,166 bushels; exports, none; stock, 99,955 bushels. Hay strong—No. 1 timothy, $16a$16.50. Grain freights very quiet—steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 4½d., March; Cork, for orders, per quarter, 8s. 7½d., March. Sugar, cheese and eggs firm, unchanged. Butter—fancy creamery, 25½a26½; do. imitation, 21½a23½; do. ladle, 19½a20½; good ladle, 17½a18½; store packed, 16½a18½; rolls, 17½a20½.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	65⅝	66⅝	65⅛	66⅛
July	66⅛	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛
Corn—May	34½	35	34½	35
July	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35¼A
Oats—May	22⅝	23⅛