

## BOERS BUSY AT MAKEING

### They Blow Up a Bridge and Remove Their Big Gun.

**Occupants of the Belonged Town Believe the Burglars Are Preparing to Resist Hunter's Relief Column—The Besieged Declare They Will Hold Out for Another Month.**

LONDON, May 1.—An undated despatch from Mafeking by runner to Ootsi, April 22, is printed by the "Fall Mall Gazette" today. It says: "Everything is absolutely quiet. The Boers have removed their big gun. We are unable to locate it, but it has probably been taken south to Klaxpan, to wait for the approaching relief column from Kimberley. It is difficult for us to realize that we are undergoing a siege. Scarcely a shot has been fired today."

A second despatch to the "Fall Mall Gazette," dated Mafeking, April 29, by runner to Ootsi says: "The Boers have been busy for several days blowing up the railroad to the south of the town. The town responds with the utmost cheerfulness to Lord Roberts' request to hold out for another month. 'All well.'"

The War Office declares that it knows nothing about the expedition under General Hunter, which it is reported is about to start from Kimberley for the relief of Mafeking.

General Roberts reports that the Boers made a very serious attack on the British around Thaba N'Chu on Saturday and Sunday, but the position, General Runnells holds is a very strong one. He also reports that General Pole-Carew's Division returned from De Wets Dorp yesterday.

## GENERAL WHITE REWARDED.

### The Queen Confers a Star on Lady Smith's Commander.

LONDON, May 1.—At Windsor Castle today, the Queen conferred the Star of the Royal Victorian Order on General White, the commander of the Ladysmith garrison.

## COST OF THE BOER WAR.

### England's Expenditures to March 31 Aggregate £22,250,000 Pounds.

LONDON, May 1.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Right Hon. Robert William Hansbury, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, stated that the total cost of the war up to March 31, had been £22,250,000.

## THE SIERRA LEONE REPORT.

### Colonial Office Has Not Heard of a Native Uprising.

LONDON, May 1.—The Colonial Office has no news regarding the reported native uprising in Sierra Leone. The report that there is an ominous restlessness in Sierra Leone has been persistently circulated here.

## MESSAGE FROM BOER ENVOYS.

### Commissioner Wessels Informed of Date of Their Departure.

NEW YORK, May 1.—P. Louter Wessels, the special commissioner in this city from the South African Republic, received the following telegram from The Hague this morning:

P. Louter Wessels, National Boer Relief Fund Association, St. James Building, New York: Leave here May 3 by Massillon. Let friends know. Love yours, WESSELS.

The telegram is from the peace envoys, Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, who are coming to this country. They will be the guests of the National Boer Relief Association at its headquarters in the St. James Building.

## WELSH COLLIERIES TO CLOSE.

### Eight Thousand Men Affected by Orders Just Received.

LONDON, May 1.—Eight thousand men are affected by notices given today by the collieries of Merthyr Tydfil and Dowlais, Wales, that they will terminate their contracts in a month's time.

## MINING PRIVILEGES REFUSED.

### An American Application Denied by the Korean Government.

YOKOHAMA, May 1.—Advice from Seoul, Korea, says that the Korean Government has refused to accede to a request from the United States for mining concessions.

## LUZON'S NEW CRIMINAL CODE.

### Its Provisions to Become Operative on May 15.

MANILA, May 1.—(4 p. m.)—The new criminal code will become operative on May 15. The provisions of the writ of habeas corpus will then be vested in individuals.

## The Relief Fund in London.

### LONDON, May 1.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the Ottawa sufferers already amounts to £7,000.

## Sacrament in the Church of England

### LONDON, May 1.—At Lambeth Palace today the Archbishop of Canterbury gave judgment on the right to reserve the sacrament. He decided that the Church of England should not allow reservation in any form. The Archbishop of York concurred in this decision.

## Government Receipts Today.

The receipts of the Government today amounted to \$1,169,450.73, being composed of customs, \$754,078.59; internal revenue, \$375,356.64; miscellaneous, \$42,022.10. The expenditures amounted to \$1,590,000 leaving an excess of expenditures over receipts today amounting to \$420,549.27.

## New Rules at the White House.

New rules posted today at the White House, provide for the reception by the President of both Senators and Representatives from 10 o'clock until noon, except on Cabinet days. Under the old rules Senators were received from 10 to 11, and Representatives from 11 to 12.

## Captain Chadwick Reprimanded.

Captain Chadwick is said to have written a letter to Capt. F. E. Chadwick today reprimanding him for his criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley.

## 89-23 to Norfolk and Return 89-26

via Pennsylvania Railroad. Around Pennsylvania Station at Norfolk, Va. Tickets on sale April 29 to May 2, good to return to May 7, 89-26 round trip.

## Prompt service. Lumber sent out on

## SILENCE OF THE PORTE.

### Reply to the Peremptory American Note Not Yet Received.

LONDON, May 1.—A telegram from Constantinople, which was sent by way of Philadelphia, says that the American Legation has received no reply to the peremptory note demanding a settlement from Turkey of the American claims for indemnity on account of the destruction of property during the Armenian troubles. The Porte continues to plead ignorance of any promises made by the Sultan to pay the claims. The negotiations are proceeding with the Porte.

It is rumored that an attempt will be made to settle the matter by the payment of a lump sum at Washington without formally admitting the validity of the claim.

It is understood that the Turkish Government will issue a guaranteed loan for the payment of a foreign indemnity claims arising out of the Armenian massacres, on condition that all the powers will accept the proposed 3 per cent increase in duties on imports.

## FLORIDANS FIGHT A DUEL.

### A Newspaper Publisher and an Alderman Severely Wounded.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 1.—A duel was fought today between A. W. Williamson, publisher of the "Florida Journal" and C. C. Stanzel, alderman of the seventh ward, over an editorial accusing Stanzel of accepting a bribe from the Plant system in the matter of a street railway franchise.

Both men were severely wounded and are likely to die from their injuries.

## TROUBLE BREWING AT CROTON.

### Skilled Laborers Preparing for a Strike.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., May 1.—An other outbreak is threatened at the new Croton dam, the recent scene of the serious strike which it took 1,500 State troops to quell. The skilled laborers who have heretofore expressed themselves as satisfied with wages received have now demanded an increase of 20 per cent in their pay. A delegation composed of masons and mechanics who are putting up the wall of the reservoir, from the contractors, have presented their grievances to the contractors, who refuse to listen to them. Consequently, another outbreak is expected at any moment. This time it will be electrical workers and will undoubtedly assume much larger proportions than the previous one.

The homes of many of the leaders are in Croton Landing and they are more determined than the Italians were to be quelled as were the Italians. It is said it has been ascertained for certain that the contract is now governed by the New York State law which entitles laborers working on municipal works to more wages and shorter hours; hence the dissatisfaction among the skilled workmen.

## CLEVELAND LABOR TROUBLES.

### Manufacturers Call on the Police for Protection.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—Labor troubles are increasing in this city. The iron workers' helpers at the plant of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company were laid off by the management yesterday to the number of 125 men. This company also laid off for two days all their molders and pattern makers, numbering about seventy-five men.

Many manufacturers have called on Chief of Police Corcoran for protection. The chief ordered yesterday that no more strikes be allowed in this city. He ordered patrolmen to further notice. The machinists' strike is becoming bitter and several assaults on men who have taken the place of strikers have been reported to the police.

There were this morning about 1,600 men on strike, 125 more were locked out and 600 were idle because of the shutting down of factories and close to 600 more were idle because of lack of work in factories where strikes were in progress. Being in a strike, the unionists are not expected to order strikes, unless their demands are granted are the molders, pattern makers, glaziers and granite cutters' organizations.

## PHILADELPHIA WORKERS OUT.

### Over Three Thousand Building Trades Men on Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Over 3,000 workers, mainly allied with the building trades, went out this morning in response to the demands for shorter hours and increased pay. At the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners it was said that the demands of the union men were being granted by the boss carpenters and already nearly 300 employers had signed the scale granting an eight-hour day and 35 cents an hour.

## OKLAHOMA INDIANS STARVING.

### Kiowa and Comanche Tribes Appeal to the Whites for Aid.

WICHITA, Kan., May 1.—The Kiowa and Comanche Indians on the reservation in Oklahoma are in dire need of food. These Indians appeal to whites in the Eastern States to help them before all the tribes die of starvation. Reports from there say several Indians near Mountain View have died and fifty more are on the brink of starvation and will die unless food is soon sent.

## BOILER EXPLOSION IN GEORGIA.

### Five Men Killed and Three Seriously Injured.

TIPTON, Ga., May 1.—The sawmill plant of J. N. Bray & Co., at Cecil, was wrecked by a boiler explosion yesterday. Five men were killed and three seriously injured. Several houses were seriously injured by the explosion and heavy pieces of timber were blown through the walls of the adjoining buildings. The explosion occurred just as the whistle had blown for the men to go to work.

## Money for Porto Rico.

The second installment of the \$750 necessary for the purpose of exchanging the Porto Rican money for United States money, amounting to \$1,000,000, has been packed and is being prepared at the Treasury for shipment to Porto Rico.

## Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk and Virginia Beach. See schedule, see page 9.

## Shelving Boards, 12-inch wide and

drilled two sides and both edges, price, 2 1/2 cents.

## THE PAGEANT FOR DEWEY

### Chicago's Great Demonstration in the Admiral's Honor.

Fifteen Thousand Men Parade Before Walls of Enthusiastic People—The Army and Navy Well Represented in the Line—A Luncheon at the Union League Club.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Admiral Dewey, today celebrated the second anniversary of the great naval victory at Manila Bay by riding at the head of a land force of 15,000 men through a crowd of over 1,000,000 enthusiastic people, lining the streets of Chicago, to his honor.

The grand parade, the feature of the whole Dewey celebration here, was a genuine Chicago success. Perfect weather, splendid decorations, and excellent organization made the affair one long to be remembered. The threatened lack of music did not materialize. The feature, however, was the crowd and its reception of the Admiral as he passed down the three-mile strip of pavement between the walls of cheering and festalizing human beings.

In every block it was proved a thousand times that the American people love a fighter. No such warm demonstration has been shown any man in Chicago since the "Grand Parade."

At the head of the first division rode Admiral Dewey in a carriage with six horses. With him were Mayor Harrison, Charles A. Plamondon, chairman of the reception committee. The carriage was guarded by a special detail of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, consisting of thirty-two picked men and their fine specimens of physical perfection as Chicago can produce. Behind were the veterans of the Battle of Manila, who rode in a dozen carriages, with officers and men of the United States Army and Navy, committees, and aldermen. This ended the first division.

A second division consisted of seamen from the United States, Michigan, United States ship Merrill, Naval Reserve, Veterans of the Spanish-American war, and naval veterans of the civil war.

The seventh and largest division consisted of soldiers from regulars and volunteer organizations, including the Grand Army of the Republic and regiments which saw service in the recent war. The feature was a group of veterans of the Mexican war in carriages.

The fifth division consisted of cavalry and equestrian clubs and the sixth contained the political, sporting clubs.

The parade was composed of various non-military organizations, societies, and marching clubs.

The eighth division embraced the firemen and fire apparatus, and the ninth the veteran fire fighters, Chief Dennis Swenick.

The route of the parade was through the principal Chicago streets, ending near the post office building at Jackson Boulevard and Clark Street.

When the head of the procession reached this point, at which the grand and reviewed stands were located, it turned aside and Admiral Dewey, in a motor car, took their places in the reviewing stand, then to the music of ten bands, playing together the parade passed in review before the Admiral.

The procession began promptly at 11 o'clock. The end of it passed the reviewing stand over two hours later. Admiral Dewey and party, in a motor car, left the reviewing stand at the Union League Club, where a luncheon was given to the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey and the Admiral's staff.

At 8 o'clock this evening the Admiral will be given a reception and banquet at the University Club and later in the evening will attend the dinner at the Hotel Sherman. The reviewing stand will be given by the Naval Veterans.

## MAY START A DEWEY ROOM.

### Indiana Gold Standard Men Soon to Hold a Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 1.—A State conference of gold standard leaders will be held in a few days. Great interest has been added to the proposed gathering by the fact that it may start a boom for Admiral Dewey for the Presidency by appointing a committee to wait upon him and solicit his acceptance of a nomination at the hands of the national gold democratic organization.

## BRYAN ENDORSED IN CHICAGO.

### The Illinois People's Party Elects Instructed Delegates.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Illinois State Convention of the People's Party was held here last night. Resolutions endorsing William J. Bryan were passed and delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls were instructed for Bryan for President and for Dr. H. C. Taylor, prosecuting attorney of the city of Chicago, for Vice President.

## NEW SMALLPOX CASE.

### Philip Johns Removed to the Hospital by the Health Department.

Philip Johns, a colored man thirty years old, was discovered with an advanced case of smallpox this morning at 728 Third Street southwest.

He was promptly removed by the Health Department to the pesthouse, and nine persons in the house were taken to the detention camp.

## Opening of Eleventh Street.

A number of attorneys representing property holders along the line of the proposed extension of Eleventh Street northwest, appeared before the District Commissioners this morning to protest against the alleged hardships of the assessments levied upon them by the jury of condemnation.

## Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

—Census Office Examination—

## Money Due Nez Perces Indians.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces Indians accompanied by two sub-chiefs called on the Auditor of the Treasury this morning for the purpose of informing themselves as to the money due the members of the tribe at the closing up of the fiscal account, and also the dividend due them from funds of the tribe deposited with various national banks.

## Window Frames made up ready to

use; of good, clear lumber; price, 75 cents. F.

## THE KENTUCKY CASE.

### Argument Concluded by Former Governor Bradley.

Former Governor W. O. Bradley, resumed and concluded the argument on the Kentucky Governorship case in the Supreme Court today. Referring to the claim of opposing counsel, that Taylor never possessed the office of Governor of Kentucky according to the decision of the Court of Appeals, he said that Taylor had exactly the same title as was held by every Governor for 100 years had held the title. For there had never before been a contest over the office, and there doubtless would not be this time had it not been for the election law now prevailing in Kentucky. It might as well be said that a man holding land by a title of record, and that it is necessary to go to a superior title never had possessed the land. Taylor was Governor de facto and de jure. His title was good as in third parties and it was good as to himself.

It has been said, he continued, that office was not property, and the Court of Appeals in this case had decided that office was not property. It is a question to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

"An office, when it is not property per se," said Mr. Bradley, "is a right of property and liberty; it is a right which a citizen may exercise because and as a part of his liberty. And the Court of Appeals had said for half a century, that the office of Governor of Kentucky was a property of the State."

The office of Governor, he went on, was a valuable privilege and right, which, according to the Fourth Amendment, could not be taken from the citizen without due process of law.

"But they tell us," said Mr. Bradley, "that the office of Governor of the State to pass a law providing due process of law, and that it makes no difference how the law is executed. Whatever the citizen is bound by the action of the State."

"The case turned at last upon the point of contest in the case. By the law of the State the notice must state the grounds of contest upon which the contestant relies and no other grounds will there be heard from him. The only ground upon which the Legislature could receive the greatest number of legal votes cast. But the notice now here made that statement; but it asserts that the Legislature is not bound by the law of the State, but that it is bound by the law of the State."

Mr. Bradley then addressed the House. He said that the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is one that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of the American people. Yet there was always some person or some party who opposed the project, and the project, reviewing the history of the canal, he said that the practicability of this work is a question that has been monthly studied. As early as 1830 Gen. O. W. Childs, an engineer, had surveyed and located a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean. He had made a careful examination of the route, and he had estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Bradley then addressed the House. He said that the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is one that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of the American people. Yet there was always some person or some party who opposed the project, and the project, reviewing the history of the canal, he said that the practicability of this work is a question that has been monthly studied. As early as 1830 Gen. O. W. Childs, an engineer, had surveyed and located a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean. He had made a careful examination of the route, and he had estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Bradley then addressed the House. He said that the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is one that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of the American people. Yet there was always some person or some party who opposed the project, and the project, reviewing the history of the canal, he said that the practicability of this work is a question that has been monthly studied. As early as 1830 Gen. O. W. Childs, an engineer, had surveyed and located a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean. He had made a careful examination of the route, and he had estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000.

## THE CABINET MEETING.

### Judicial Appointments for Hawaii and Porto Rico Discussed.

The absence of Secretary Root resulted in little business being transacted at the Cabinet meeting this morning. Mr. Root is slightly indisposed with the grip, and was not able to attend the session.

The judicial appointments for Hawaii and Porto Rico were discussed, but no action was taken. In Hawaii, under the terms of the new bill, the Governor and the Secretary of State, to be appointed by the President, will have the right to appoint persons not necessarily resident in the island, and the discussion this morning centered around names eligible for appointment.

## WATSON HOMEWARD BOUND.

### The Baltimore Sails From Yokohama for Kobe.

Admiral Watson started on his homeward voyage today. Advice was received at the Navy Department that the Admiral's ship, from Yokohama to Kobe, Japan, the first stopping place of the long homeward itinerary.

## MR. JOHNSON'S RESIGNATION.

### It Will Shortly Be Accepted by Secretary Gage.

Secretary Gage this morning said that the resignation of Claude M. Johnson, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, would be accepted some time during this month.

## CALLED FOR BY THE SENATE.

### Information of Certain Secret Service Transactions Wanted.

Senator Jones yesterday introduced two resolutions, one calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of the report of Secret Service Agent Burns and all documents, etc., relating to the alleged irregular practices of the Secret Service, and the other calling on the Attorney General for a certain report of Special Agent W. A. Sutherland.

## PLANS FOR A DRIVEWAY.

### An Effort to Have Potomac Park Used for the Purpose.

The plan to convert the reclaimed flats, known as Potomac Park, into a driveway roadway, with walks and cycle paths, was thoroughly discussed yesterday by Colonel Allen, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and a committee from the Business Men's Association, headed by the chairman, P. H. Hetchell, Jr.

The committee state to Colonel Allen that it was in accord with the project and would use its influence with Congress to effect prompt legislation for an appropriation to the Washington District for the construction of a driveway in Potomac Park.

Colonel Allen showed the committee what had been done in the preparation of plans. The suggestions submitted by the committee were considered favorably, and it was stated that the work could well be undertaken in conjunction with the proposed Memorial Bridge.

## Money Due Nez Perces Indians.

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces Indians accompanied by two sub-chiefs called on the Auditor of the Treasury this morning for the purpose of informing themselves as to the money due the members of the tribe at the closing up of the fiscal account, and also the dividend due them from funds of the tribe deposited with various national banks.

## Window Frames made up ready to

use; of good, clear lumber; price, 75 cents. F.

## THE HEPBURN CANAL BILL

### Considered by the House in Committee of the Whole.

Its Provisions Explained by the Chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The Chair to Decide the Question Whether Speeches Shall Be Limited.

In the House today Mr. Hepburn moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the present consideration of House bill 2538, "to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans."

A colloquy ensued between Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Williams of Mississippi, Mr. Shackelford, and Mr. Fletcher, as to the division of the time for debate. The proposition which Mr. Hepburn advanced was that the time should be divided between those making the majority and minority reports. Mr. Cannon maintained that time should be allowed to those who are opposed to canal legislation in any form at this session. Mr. Shackelford said he believed that no member could be found who opposed a trans-oceanic canal.

Mr. Hepburn obtained unanimous consent that a session tonight from 7 to 10 shall be held for debate on the bill. It was finally agreed that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole should determine the questions of time as they should arise. The House then went into Committee of the Whole with Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin in the chair, and the clerk reported the bill.

Mr. Hepburn then sent to the clerk's desk a resolution, changing the phrase "defend a canal" to "protect a canal," and "such fortification for defense will be required" to "such provisions of defense as may be necessary."

Mr. Hepburn then addressed the House. He said that the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is one that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of the American people. Yet there was always some person or some party who opposed the project, and the project, reviewing the history of the canal, he said that the practicability of this work is a question that has been monthly studied. As early as 1830 Gen. O. W. Childs, an engineer, had surveyed and located a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean. He had made a careful examination of the route, and he had estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn then addressed the House. He said that the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is one that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of the American people. Yet there was always some person or some party who opposed the project, and the project, reviewing the history of the canal, he said that the practicability of this work is a question that has been monthly studied. As early as 1830 Gen. O. W. Childs, an engineer, had surveyed and located a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean. He had made a careful examination of the route, and he had estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn then addressed the House. He said that the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is one that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of the American people. Yet there was always some person or some party who opposed the project, and the project, reviewing the history of the canal, he said that the practicability of this work is a question that has been monthly studied. As early as 1830 Gen. O. W. Childs, an engineer, had surveyed and located a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean. He had made a careful examination of the route, and he had estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn then addressed the House. He said that the subject of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is one that for more than half a century has engaged the attention of the American people. Yet there was always some person or some party who opposed the project, and the project, reviewing the history of the canal, he said that the practicability of this work is a question that has been monthly studied. As early as 1830 Gen. O. W. Childs, an engineer, had surveyed and located a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific Ocean. He had made a careful examination of the route, and he had estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000. He had also estimated the cost of the canal at \$100,000,000.

## TWENTIETH STREET GRADES.

### Bill to Regulate Them Favorably Reported in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has favorably reported the bill to regulate the grades of Twentieth Street.

The bill originated with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who ask authority to make certain shifts and changes of location, in order to adapt old buildings and structures to the new conditions. These abandoned streets and places were donations on the part of property owners, and the new streets have also been given at the request of the Commissioners. It is intended that the abandoned lands shall revert to the original owners.

The bill proposes to allow the establishment of building lines and parking in the suburbs in the same manner that the parking and building lines have been established in the city, and subject to the same limitations and regulations. This legislation is deemed proper because it will encourage donations of land for streets and avenues.

## THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

### Favorable Report on the Senate Bill for Extending its Lines.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia has reported favorably the bill requiring the Metropolitan Railroad to extend its lines on old Sixteenth Street.

The lines of the Metropolitan Company now stop at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Columbia Road. It is proposed in this bill to extend the line of railroad along the Columbia Road to old Sixteenth Street and thence to Mount Pleasant. Provision is made for widening Columbia Road to the width of 100 feet, which is the width of Columbia Road where now occupied by street railway tracks. Old Sixteenth Street is to be widened