

## HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTS ON LOCAL BILLS

### District Measures Under Consideration By That Body.

### THE POOL ROOM REGULATIONS

#### Favorable Report on Proposition as to Disposition of Corpses.

### OUTLINE OF ITS PROVISIONS

#### Bodies of Indigent Dead to Be Utilized in the Promotion of Anatomical Science. The Liquor License Matter Discussed Briefly by the Members.

In the absence of Chairman Babcock, who is still sick, Representative Mudd presided over the meeting of the House District Committee this morning. The members of the committee had their "working clothes on" and in less than an hour disposed of five bills—two Senate and three House measures.

On motion of Representative Samuel W. Smith of Michigan the bill to amend an act of Congress relating to the practice of dentistry in the District was laid on the table.

Senate bill to amend the act to license billiard and pool tables in the District was ordered favorably reported with an amendment so as to make it unlawful for the proprietor or proprietors of any pool room or pool table connected with a barroom to suffer or permit any minor under eighteen years of age to frequent, visit, or patronize the same.

A favorable report was ordered on the bill to extend the time, twelve months from the 15th day of June, 1902, for the construction of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company.

### The Dix Quiltclaim Matter.

A favorable report was also ordered on the bill to quiltclaim all interest of the United States of America in and to lot 4, square 1,113, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to William H. Dix.

Mr. Dix is required to pay such sum of money into the Treasury of the United States or the Secretary of the Interior upon consideration of all the circumstances, shall deem proper, for the said lot.

### Disposition of Corpses.

Senate bill 2291, entitled "An act for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of grounds in the District of Columbia," was ordered favorably reported without amendment. The bill was printed in these columns at the time of its passage by the Senate. It provides for a board of control of the dead human bodies and for the distribution of such bodies among the schools in the District conferring the degree of doctor of medicine or doctor of dental surgery, or both; the Post Graduate School of Medicine, incorporated by an act of Congress, approved February 7, 1898, entitled "An act to incorporate the Post Graduate School of Medicine of the District of Columbia;" the medical school of the United States Army; the medical examining boards of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital Ser-

### The New Legislation Proposed.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia, at a very busy session this morning, decided to report favorably a number of important local measures. Among the bills recommended is that regulating the billiard and pool rooms of the District and that providing for the disposition of the bodies of the indigent dead. The committee also briefly considered the bill affecting the liquor license in Washington, but took no action.

ice; and the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. The board shall be known as the Anatomical Board of the District of Columbia, and shall consist of the Health Officer of said District and two representatives from each school aforesaid actually engaged in teaching, to be selected by and from the faculty thereof in accordance with the by-laws of the school of the United States Army, the representatives from which shall be selected and detailed by the Surgeon General of the Army. The Health Officer shall call a meeting of the anatomical board for organization at a time and place to be fixed by the Health Officer as soon as practicable after the passage of this act.

The anatomical board shall have full power to establish by-laws for its government and to appoint and to remove proper officers and agents, and shall keep full and complete records of its transactions and of all material facts pertaining to the receipt and distribution of bodies."

### Records to Be Kept Open.

The records are to be open at all times for inspection by any member of the anatomical board and by the United States Attorney for District. Every officer, agent, or servant of any and every almshouse, prison, jail, asylum, morgue, hospital, and other public institutions and offices having charge or control of dead human bodies requiring to be buried at public expense, shall notify the anatomical board, or such person as may be designated by the said board, whenever any dead human body comes into his possession, charge, or control for burial at public expense. And every such officer, agent, and servant shall, upon application by the anatomical board or its agent, without fee or reward, and complying with the laws and regulations governing the removal of dead human bodies in the District of Columbia, deliver every such body to the board and permit the board or its agent to take and remove the same.

### To Respect Wishes of the Dead.

No body is to be delivered, if the deceased person during his last illness requested to be buried or cremated, or if the body is claimed by any kindred or relative by marriage. The dead bodies are to be distributed pro rata among the medical schools and colleges.

The committee informally discussed the liquor license bill. Many of the members thought the liquor license should be increased to \$1,000 per annum, as it would increase the revenues of the District and weed out many objectionable places.

## MALLORY AGAINST MILITARY DISPLAY

### Wants No Soldiers to Guard the President.

### SUGGESTION OF A DEMOCRAT

#### General Hawley Declares He Would Give a Thousand Dollars for a Good Shot at an Anarchist—Mr. Pettus on Hollow Square Formations.

The bill providing for the protection of the President of the United States was again taken up in the Senate today. Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) said the proposed law was far-reaching and yet in his opinion would not accomplish the object for which it was intended. He gave notice of amendments which he would offer with the object of making its provisions clear. Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.) made a long speech on the bill. He made his chief argument against the last section of the bill, which provides that the President shall be protected constantly by soldiers under the direction of the Secretary of War.

The Democrats are placed in a somewhat peculiar position with reference to this particular feature of the bill, from the fact that it was an Interpellation by one of their own party on a bill otherwise prepared entirely by Republicans. It was written by Senator Pettus, who had defended it valiantly against the assaults of his colleagues.

Senator Mallory said that in his opinion soldiers would be no better guard for the President than secret service men, and that the employment of troops as a body guard would be most undemocratic and unseemly in a republic.

He suggested that "even in Russia, where the Emperor is surrounded by thousands of troops, always in the centre of a hollow square, never meeting meeting the people, there are assassinations," and he stated that anarchists would not be prevented by troops from assassinating in this country any more than they are in Russia.

Senator Pettus suggested that the army is composed of men trained to fight and to watch and men whose honor depends on their ability to do both, and that for this reason they should prove the most efficient guard possible. He said that the bill contemplated no ostentatious display and no hollow square, and that the arguments against it on this line are without merit.

Senator Hawley made a short speech on the bill after Mr. Mallory had completed his remarks.

He concluded as follows: "I would give \$1,000 to get a good shot at an anarchist."

It was believed that the bill would come to a vote this afternoon, and that it would pass practically without amendment.

## POWERLESS TO HELP WOMEN COMPLAINANTS

### Civil Service Commission Not to Investigate Charges.

### DISCRIMINATION IS ALLEGED

#### Members of the Fair Sex Say Heads of Departments Do Not Give Their Applications for Employment the Consideration That Is Due Them.

At the Civil Service Commission this morning it was stated that the investigation would be made of the alleged practice of department chiefs to discriminate against women in their selection of persons from the eligible lists for employment. The matter of selection, it was said, is one which does not lie within the province of the Commission.

### Powers of the Commission.

The powers of the Commission in the matter are stated in one of its earliest annual reports. When employees are required to fill vacancies existing in the departments, it is the duty of the Commission to furnish the names of a sufficient number of eligibles from the list, but the matter of the designation of the sex lies altogether with the appointing officer.

If the department calls for women the Commission is required to furnish women. The applications received from the weaker sex are always far in excess of those received from men, in spite of the fact that the number of positions to which their appointment would be practicable is in the minority.

### Some Prejudice Alleged.

The claim has been made that prejudice against women as clerks existed to such an extent among the heads of departments that even in cases where women stood higher on the eligible list than men their names were passed over and men appointed.

### FITZ'S COUNTER-OFFER.

#### Wants Los Angeles Club to Guarantee Him \$25,000.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Bob Fitzsimmons today accepted the offer of the Century Athletic Club of Los Angeles, Cal., to fight Champion Jeffries there during the week ending May 10.

Fitzsimmons this morning received two telegrams, one from the club stating they would make no concession without the consent of some of the attributes of sovereignty, and that certainly that could not be done by him under existing authority.

General Oth.—Every word of that is correct. Senator Patterson—So that on January 15, 1899, you had received through this commission, a statement from the Philippines that their aspirations were for independence.

General Oth.—That is the report which they made to me.

General Oth.—I was asked to express his views on the points made in the memorial of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila, and he did so briefly, one by one. As to the sale and settlement of the Government lands in the islands he favored that proposition under limitations similar to the homestead laws.

He also favored the enactment of a general system of mining laws; the protection of the forests, and restrictions as to the cutting of timber.

As to franchisees, he said that the time had arrived when franchisees should be granted for the building of railroads connecting different parts of the island of Luzon, also street railroads.

As to labor, he thought that the introduction of coolie labor on a large scale would be dangerous, and that the Chinese exclusion act should be enforced.

As to the coastwise trade, he favored the extension of the American shipping laws to the islands. He objected to free trade, which would, he said, deprive the islands of the necessary revenues and impose a large tax on the people of the United States.

He was in favor of a uniform stable currency, also of internal revenue taxation on manufactured tobacco, spirits, and malt liquor. He did not think a free zone around Manila desirable.

This closed the statement of General Oth and the committee adjourned.

## HULL REPORTS ARMY BILL.

### Appropriations Proposed Eleven Millions Under Estimates.

Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa) having returned from his successful canvass for re-nomination to Congress reported to the House at its opening today the army appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The bill carries \$30,880,034, which is \$11,025,005 below the estimates. Last year's bill carried \$41,904,949. The greatest reduction over the estimates is in the item of transportation of the army, which is cut from \$30,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Clothing and camp garrison and equipage is reduced from \$5,000,000 to \$4,000,000, the pay of enlisted men from \$12,500,000 to \$11,500,000. The million-dollar emergency fund, to be used at the discretion of the President, is cut out.

The army bill will be taken up by the House next week.

## MILES CHARGES DEFECTS IN MR. ROOT'S NEW ARMY BILL

### Division of Responsibility Proposed Always Dangerous in Emergencies—Leaders Quoted to Support His Views.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today heard Lieutenant General Miles in opposition to that section of Secretary Root's army reorganization bill, which after the retirement of General Miles abolishes the office of General Commanding the Army and transfers its duties to the chief of the general staff created by the bill.

General Miles urged the retention of the office and the restoration of the powers which properly belonged to it.

He read the opinions of Napoleon, Grant, Wellington, Schœnfeldt and others favoring the conferring of necessary power on the head of an army and said he opposed the creation of a general staff because it divided among the officers composing it the responsibilities and duties which should properly rest on the general commanding.

In this connection he cited a position which might arise where instantaneous action by the head of the army were absolutely necessary, under proposed plan, he said, the general would be powerless to act until the officers of the general staff had been assembled and passed upon it.

## OTIS CONCLUDES HIS TESTIMONY

### Explains Message of Congratulation to Aguinaldo.

### REFERRED TO THE SPANIARDS

#### Says if the United States Had Adopted Recommendation Made by Him Looking Toward a Peaceful Solution of War, a State of Anarchy Would Have Followed

Major General Otis continued and concluded his statement before the Senate Philippine Committee this morning.

Senator Patterson quoted extracts from letters of General Otis to Aguinaldo, complimenting him and his forces for "the sacrifices which they had made in the interest of civil liberty and for the welfare of their people," and he asked the general whether he had meant all that when he wrote it.

"Yes," he said, "I referred to driving the Spaniards out."

Senator Patterson read this extract from one of General Otis' letters to Aguinaldo: "Rather than see the ships of the navy of the United States controlling the navigable waters of the islands, I shall advise my Government that there is no longer need to send more troops," and asked what the general meant to convey.

"I did not," General Otis replied, "want to see any war. I wanted to conquer by peaceful means, and also to give them the impression that there were more troops waiting."

Senator Hale—What would have happened if you had made that recommendation, and if our Government had taken you at your word, and sent no more troops?

General Otis—Anarchy throughout the islands.

Senator Hale—Would you have preferred anarchy?

General Otis—No.

Referring to General Otis' report of the results of a commission appointed by himself on the one side and by Aguinaldo as commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, on the other, Mr. Patterson asked the general whether he had meant to say that the Filipino commissioners were begging for some tangible concession from the United States Government which they could present to the people that might serve to allay the excitement; but that he could make no concession without the status of some of the attributes of sovereignty, and that certainly that could not be done by him under existing authority.

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## WARNING SENT TO TURKEY.

### America Reserves Right to Recover Ransom Paid for Miss Stone.

It is admitted at the State Department that this Government has filed a caveat with Turkey, warning the Porte that all rights for recovering the indemnity paid for Miss Stone's release are reserved.

Meanwhile the legation is investigating the facts and as soon as those are collected the whole testimony will be forwarded to Washington. Action will be taken upon this brief.

## BELLAMY STRONGLY DEFENDS THE SOUTH

### Stirring Argument of Tar Heel Representative

Representative Bellamy of North Carolina made the initial speech in the House today in opposition to the Crumpacker resolution. He said his State had just emerged from negro domination and misrule into an era of prosperity, and that his people wanted nothing done that would stir up sectional strife again. His speech was made during the debate upon the river and harbor bill and was given the undivided attention of the House.

## WILCOX CASE WILL REACH JURY TODAY

### Argument by Counsel for Defense Now On.

#### At Its Conclusion, the Judge Will Charge the Jury and Turn the Case Over to Them.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 20.—Solicitor George Ward this morning made an argument for the prosecution in the trial of James Wilcox, accused of the murder of Neil Cropper.

He contended that the evidence of the detectives against the drowning theory was conclusive, inasmuch as no water was found in the lungs, pleural cavities, nor stomach.

"The right side of the heart did not hold any blood—in fact, all the symptoms of drowning were absent," said the lawyer.

He told of the bruise on the head which emitted a teaspoonful of blood and referred to the testimony of Dr. Wood, who said that the girl was stunned by a blow on the temple, and put under water in this condition.

"The girl was murdered and Wilcox is the criminal," went on the prosecutor. "He had the motive and the opportunity. The girl had told him to go home if he continued to act as he was acting. He gave her a blow and made up his mind to win her back or kill her."

Mr. Ward then reviewed the evidence and followed up the line of argument presented previously by J. H. Sawyer.

Solicitor Ward's speech was dramatic and created a profound sensation.

This afternoon's session opened with an argument by Lawyer Abdielt, for the defense.

At the conclusion of this the judge will charge the jury.

## DILLON CALLS CHAMBERLAIN "A LIAR" IN PARLIAMENT

### The Irish Leader Applies Epithet During Boer Controversy, and is Immediately Suspended for So Doing.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons today John Dillon, leader of the Anti-Parnellite party, was suspended for calling Colonial Secretary Chamberlain a "d—d liar" in the course of a debate on the South African war.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the Commons, condemned the Government's policy for cloaking the condition of affairs at the Cape. He demanded full explanation.

The Liberal leader also protested against the malignant slanders on Liberal critics for party purposes.

The Government, he continued, went on from blunder to blunder, and had no right to claim immunity from criticism.

## TROUBLE IS BREWING AMONG THE AFGHANS

### Local Potentates Have a Misunderstanding.

BRITISH FEAR RUSSIA WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT TO FOMENT AN INSURRECTION AND RENEW INDIAN INTRIGUES.

CALCUTTA, March 20.—Trouble is brewing in Afghanistan between Ameer Habib Ullah and Bibi Hallimmar, the mother of Umar Khan, the Amir's youngest brother.

Bibi protested because Habib Ullah had not consulted her in the conduct of the affairs of the Government.

The Ameer replied by murdering three of Bibi's advisors.

It is feared that Russia will seize upon the incident as an opportunity to foment an insurrection.

The Indian officials fear that as Russia's activity in the far East is curbed by the Anglo-Japanese treaty, she will renew her intrigues in the Indian border States.

### Captain Coghlan Calls.

Capt. J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., of "Hoch der Kaiser" fame, called at the White House this afternoon and together with Secretary Long was in conference with the President for a short time. Nothing could be learned as to the purpose of the visit.

### First Speech Against the Crumpacker Proposition.

### SECTIONAL STRIFE VERY IRKSOME

#### The North Carolina Representative Decries Its Influence.

### SOUNDS M'KINLEY'S PRAISE

#### Declares His State Has Just Emerged From a Stage of Negro Domination and Misrule—Has Entered Upon an Era of Unbounded Prosperity.

The first speech in opposition to the Crumpacker proposition regarding election laws in the various States, agreed to by the Committee on Rules, to investigate election laws in the South was delivered in the House today. During the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill Representative Bellamy (Dem., N. C.) offered an amendment appropriating \$250,000 additional for improvements of rivers in North Carolina. Speaking upon this matter Mr. Bellamy began by saying that now after a struggle of thirty-five years the old North State had at last freed herself of negro domination and the evils which it had entailed, exorbitant and unnecessary taxation, misgovernment, and lawlessness, and had entered upon a great era of progress and prosperity which was destined to make her one of the greatest manufacturing States of the Union.

### North and South Reunited.

The North and the South had been reunited stronger than ever, he declared, by the great national calamity in the death of President McKinley. Now when the sun of hope is about to rise to dispel the dark cloud of negro misrule, he said there were a few men who were attempting to revive sectional strife and ill-feeling. The South, he declared, after many years had reached a solution of its difficulties and now comes a proposition to undo all that had been accomplished toward establishing peace and prosperity.

### Tired of Sectional Strife.

The Southern people, he declared, were sick and tired of death of sectional strife. They love the Union and are proud of its honor and its achievements. They want to contribute to its welfare and material upbuilding. For some sinister motives members on the other side, he asserted, were now trying to disturb this peace and are sowing the seeds of discord. Mr. Bellamy made an urgent appeal to the conservative, patriotic, and fair-minded men of the Republican party to vote down the measure, which was fraught with so much evil to the people of the South.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain replied, saying: "Where above all else should one look for malignant slanders but across the table."

This remark occasioned considerable disorder.

Continuing, and referring to Campbell-Bannerman, the Colonial Secretary asserted that the former never lost an opportunity for slandering the country and the soldiers of the King.

Prolonged uproar greeted this statement.

During the disturbance Dillon called the Colonial Secretary a "d—d liar."

Subsequently Dillon was suspended.

When the hearing in the Utermehle will case was resumed this morning Justice Barnard ordered that testimony relative to the conversations between Mr. Charles H. Utermehle, the contestant and his grandfather, George H. Utermehle, was not competent. The evidence was in reference to matters which took place twenty-five years ago, and were decided to be too remote.

Mr. Utermehle then resumed his testimony, but was stopped again on objection of Mr. Worthington, of counsel for the caveatee. Mr. Utermehle stated that when he accepted a bequest under the will of his grandfather he did not know that he would be by so doing estopped from receiving further bequests.

Mr. Baker, his counsel, argued that Mr. Utermehle being ignorant of his rights under the law was not estopped and further when he did learn his rights he offered to return what he had accepted.

An argument which arose over this question occupied the attention of the court until the recess hour.

## BILL AGAINST LOCAL FERTILIZER PLANTS

### None to Be Operated Without Commissioners' Consent.

#### Mr. McMillan Presents in the Senate a Very Specific and Comprehensive Measure—Its Provisions.

Some one has been making complaints against the bone and fertilizer emporiums of the District. A bill against the bone factories was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. McMillan, chairman of the Senate District Committee, that had every appearance of having been inspired by people in earnest.

The measure provides that no establishment for skinning, rendering or otherwise utilizing dead animals or parts of dead animals, except for sale as food for man "shall be maintained in the District without a special permit from the Commissioners."

It is further provided that the Commissioners shall regulate the conduct of the concerns to which they issue permits, including especially the important question of their location. No permit is to be issued for more than one year at a time.

Any concern not living up to the regulations of the Commissioners shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be compelled to pay a fine of \$500 a week as long as the violation continues.

## CHINESE TABLET MATTER.

### Treasury Department Regards the Seizure as Unimportant.

The Treasury Department officials are not disposed to regard the seizure of Chinese tablets from a soldier in San Francisco as a matter of much importance. The customs officials there have been called upon for a report and a translation of the tablets.

Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, who has a son in the Marine Corps, was responsible for the seizure. He called at the department to inform the Secretary that one of his son's comrades had several valuable pieces of jade in his possession and that they were probably some of the loot taken from the imperial palace. When interrogated on the subject, the soldier said he had purchased them for \$40 from another soldier, who said he had found them on an ash pile.

## GENERAL MILES' LETTERS CALLED FOR

### His Recent Correspondence With President Requested.

#### Representative Burleson Desires That Both Sides of the Controversy Be Laid Before the Public.

Representative Burleson (Dem., Texas) today offered a resolution in the House requesting the President to furnish the House all the correspondence in connection with General Miles' application to go to the Philippines for the purpose of pacifying the natives.

Mr. Burleson says that only one side of this controversy has become known and that this correspondence is asked for in order that both sides may come before the public.

## CONTEMPLATING PROTEST.

### American Packers May Appeal Against Germany.

BERLIN, March 20.—The result reported in New York of the enquiry instituted by Messrs. Armour and other large meat preservers into the German imperial decree of February 18, forbidding the importation after October 1 of any meats on which preservative solutions have been used, is published here.

The report states that the American Preserved Meat Trade proposes to ask the Washington Government to protest.

The local trade here regards such a step as wholly useless because the order containing the regulation against the use of borax applies equally to Germany as well as foreign countries.

Officers of the local meat trade organizations say that they are satisfied that borax and its salts are not indispensable for preserving inasmuch as American meat on which no borax has been used has been successfully imported into Switzerland and American hams into Leipzig.

The German Government is convinced that innocuous chemical substitutes are available, and importers are inclined to think that borax and its salts are only indispensable when it is a case of averting flies in summer time.

The State department has received no protest from American meat preservers.

## SEAT IN THE HOUSE IS DECLARED VACANT

### The Butler-Horton Missouri Contest Disposed Of.

#### Gross Frauds on Both Sides Assigned as Reason by the Committee on Elections.

The Republican members of the House Committee on Elections No. 1 today decided to recommend that the seat now held by Representative J. J. Butler (Dem., Mo.) be declared vacant, and that no contest exist, on the ground that the evidence showed gross frauds on both sides.

Mr. Butler is now in St. Louis. His opponent and the contestant for the seat is William N. Horton, Republican.

## WARMER WEATHER IN SIGHT.

### Bureau Promises Fair Skies and Higher Temperature.

The Weather Bureau this morning issued the following:

The pressure is again rising on the Atlantic coast, and the high northerly winds have subsided. Another storm of decided character is central this morning over extreme northern Texas, and has thus far been attended by rain and snow in the middle and southern portions of the eastern plateau region, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and the interior of eastern Texas. Rain has also fallen in portions of Iowa and northern Missouri, and there was snow and rain in New England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, Montana and the Pacific Coast States.

The weather will be generally fair