



MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1901.

THE PROPOSITION of Mr. Moody, republican, of Massachusetts, for a Congressional investigation of the right of Louisiana members of Congress to hold their seats, drew a rejoinder from Representative Fleming, of Georgia, who presented a resolution for the investigation of the right of the Massachusetts members of Congress to hold their seats.

Whereas, The Constitution of the State of Massachusetts, in contravention of the Constitution of the Federal Government, expresses special qualifications for suffrage by declaring that no person shall have the right to vote who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name.

Resolved, That when the said select committee shall be appointed it shall be charged with the further duty of inquiring and reporting, by bill or otherwise, whether the representatives from the State of Massachusetts are entitled to membership in the House and whether the number of representatives from said State should not be reduced.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, has introduced a bill for an amendment to the apportionment act, so that the membership of the House of Representatives will be 372. The representation is based on the vote cast in this matter as they may be handling a boomerang.

THE PRESENT Congress promises to equal, if, indeed, it does not surpass, all its predecessors in the number of special pension bills. On the first day of the session no less than 2,160 bills granting pensions or increasing pensions already granted were offered in the House. About one-third of the bills proposed to "correct" the military record of the person named. That means that the soldier named in the bill was either a deserter or that there is some other flaw in the man's record, as the result of which the Pension Bureau has refused to issue a pension.

PLANS are on foot for the organization for another gigantic trust, to be capitalized at \$800,000,000 and to be known as the United States Steel and Iron Company, according to an announcement made by W. C. Frick, of New York, nephew of H. C. Frick. The object of the new company, as stated by Mr. Frick, is to develop unopened mines in the Lake Superior region, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, to engage in the manufacture of billits, rails, pig iron and bars. This approaches in magnitude the billion dollar trusts and with two such trust small manufacturers stand a poor chance in this country.

THE Atlanta Constitution says: "If the Virginians had suspected that their constitutional convention was going to become chronic, they wouldn't have gone out and caught it." And if they had a remedy they would apply it, p. d. q.

A CO-OPERATIVE colony for consumptives, planned to self-supporting, in which patients in the first stages of the disease can live in tents and work outdoors in the dry, health-giving air of Colorado, has made a start in a ten-acre tract of fruit land near Barnum. It is backed by several men prominent in business in Denver, and about twenty physicians of high standing are watching the experiment with interest. Philanthropists would do a good work by encouraging such attempts to restore the health of the afflicted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, December 9. The reports of the isthmian canal commission consist of four volumes, besides a large number of plates, maps, diagrams, etc. There is no minority report, despite the publications to the contrary. The failure of the Panama canal company to make any definite offer of the price at which it would sell its property to the United States, caused the members of the commission, who had previously favored that route, to abandon their position and sign the majority report for the Nicaragua canal. After the reports of the commissioners were completed President Huta, of the Panama Company filed additional statements with both the State department and President Roosevelt, arguing that it was unfair for the commission to assume that the figures named (\$100,000,000) represented the price at which he would sell his canal to the United States and he merely intended to indicate his belief that it was worth that sum. This subsequent correspondence has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Senate as a separate document.

Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means committee of the House today

submitted to the republican members of the committee a draft of the proposed Philippine tariff measure which, in a general way, leaves the Dingley tariff rates in force as against goods coming to this country from the Philippines, re-enacts the Philippine Commission's tariff act as to goods entering the Philippines and allows a rebate on those goods which have paid a United States internal revenue tax in the Philippines. The question upon which the republican members are not yet agreed is as to whether the proposed measure shall be considered as temporary or permanent. The democrats will concur tomorrow as to what stand they shall take in the matter. There was an evident determination at today's meeting by some of the republican members, to obtain reciprocal arrangements between the United States and the Philippines, by reducing the Dingley rates 15 or 20 per cent each way.

Business in the Senate this week will be confined almost exclusively to the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session. The discussion on this subject will begin this afternoon. It is expected that executive sessions will be held every day until the treaty is disposed of. The first speech on it will be delivered tomorrow by Senator Lodge. Senators Bacon, Money and Tillman will oppose the treaty and will offer amendments. It is believed, however, that these will be voted down and that eventually the treaty will be ratified exactly as it was negotiated. The House will not meet until tomorrow and will probably adjourn over from tomorrow to Friday.

Society here is already on the quiver over the already announced resignation of the President Roosevelt. The most brilliant function that the White House has seen for many years and there will be a great scramble for cards. The President's ball will be really the opening of the social season at the White House, though of course a number of dances will be given by Mrs. Roosevelt for the young people of the official set. After Miss Alice is formally presented to society a number of brilliant events will be given in her honor. Among them should be mentioned that promised by Miss Keane, sister of the President, who is a cousin of the President by marriage; the Bachelor's Cotillon, which will be led by Miss Alice Roosevelt and Captain McCauley; a ball given by Mrs. Draper, the German Ambassador's annual ball which will have Miss Alice for its central figure; and probably one given by Senator Depeux.

It is said here that efforts will be made to get the democratic members of the Senate together in opposition to the new canal treaty, and Senator Bailey, of Texas, has announced his opposition to it, which he characterizes as a one-sided bargain in favor of England.

The Indiana judgeship fight was settled this afternoon by the name of the successful candidate was withheld. Nominations were sent to the Senate today by the President as follows: To be consul: Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina; at Genoa; Henry D. Saylor, of Pennsylvania; at Dawson City, Yukon Territory; Canada; Louis T. Weis, of Maryland, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Baltimore; Washington Haverstick, of Wisconsin, to be general inspector, Treasury department. Also a large number of postmasters.

Nearly three hundred women with bargain-hunting faces, and twenty-five or thirty men, gathered in an auction room near the Treasury department this morning to bid for the miscellaneous collection of old articles that have accumulated in the Dead Letter Office during the past year. There were 6249 articles to be disposed of. The sale will continue daily until the packages are all disposed of.

The recent premature publication of the Isthmian Canal Commission though the treachery of an attaché of the commission, has been the means of Admiral Dewey and his colleagues on the Schley Court of Inquiry taking the most extraordinary proceedings in the matter of their conduct. There will be no possible chance of the findings of the Court becoming public before they are formally given to the press by Secretary Long.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill to prevent the docking of horses' tails. If his measure becomes a law, all owners of docked horses in the District must register their animals within ninety days of the passage of the act. It shall be unlawful to bring a docked horse into the District of Columbia after the measure becomes a law, and all persons owning or driving unregistered docked horses shall be liable for a fine of from \$100 to \$500 or a term of imprisonment of from one month to three months, or both.

It is now reported that for the present no action on the question of reducing Southern representation will be taken by Congress. Representative Crumpacker, who has been circulating a call for a republican caucus to counter the "Macon" republican caucus, who are opposed to taking up the question, and who do not desire to be bound by caucus action. It is certain that no caucus on this question will be called until after the election of the President. The republican caucus with the late President McKinley, that it would be unwise politically, to raise the issues which would be inevitably involved in the question of cutting the representation of the Southern States in Congress. It is equally probable that the resolution of Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, inquiring into the right of the Louisiana members to their seats will not be reported from the committee on rules.

According to Edward M. Dawson, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, the new Government register of Federal officeholders, otherwise the Blue Book, contains the names of 222,000 public servants. Of this army of officeholders 25,000 are employed in the several executive departments here.

The following changes in the fourth class Virginia postoffices were made today: Max Meadows, Wye county, Benjamin F. Riskey was appointed postmaster vice T. S. Crockett, resigned, Meigs, Fauquier county, H. B. White was appointed postmaster vice D. P. Meigs, removed.

It is said here that Senator Platt, of New York, will be re-elected because the report that he wishes to resign from the Senate. Attorney General and Governor-elect Montague is here today on business before the Supreme Court in reference to the Virginia case on rules.

It was said at the Capitol this morning that a large batch of appointments of Virginia postmasters would be sent to the Senate today.

It is said at the Capitol that the Philippine tariff measure may be read before Christmas recess but that with this exception no measure of great interest will come up. No bills of interest to Virginia will be acted upon till after the recess.

Senator Veale is reported that the democrats should not offer any opposition to the republican plan for providing a tariff on imports from the Philippines. "I have all along been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines," he declared, "but do not regard it as good policy now to embarrass the republicans when the country has put in majority in the Senate and House. We should acquiesce in whatever plan for tariff they propose, and we should not insist that it is understood that there are only two members of the minority disposed to delay the Phil-

ippines bill and they do not propose to inaugurate a filibuster. William Leach, Jr., private secretary to the President, will be married on Thursday next in Albany to Miss Katherine W. Dorr, of that city. The wedding will be at the home of the bride, with only a family party present.

Cornelius Van Cott has been reappointed postmaster of New York city. The Supreme Court, after handing down one unimportant decision, adjourned today until January 5.

There was not in session today and the attendance of spectators in the Senate galleries was small. Senator Martin was in his seat. A nephew of Senator Daniel was here and said his uncle was improving in health rapidly and expected to be here this week. He said the accounts of Senator Daniel's health are much exaggerated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Journal de Roma states that Bishop Scalabrini has been appointed apostolic delegate to the United States.

The Duchess of Marlborough is expected to visit this country and spend Christmas as the guest of her father, William K. Vanderbilt, at Idle Hour, on Long Island.

Thos. W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, is said to have lost \$10,000,000 by the fall in copper stocks, which broke badly on liquidation and reached the lowest point in many months.

In Chicago on Saturday wheat jumped 2 1/2 cents to 83 cents. Corn sold at 60 and oats touched high mark at 47 1/2. In New York May corn sold at 78 1/2. Wheat broke all records for the season.

An eminent navy surgeon, just returned from the Philippines, makes the statement that the unusually large number of insanity cases among the American soldiers in the islands is due to immoderate drinking of vino.

It is reported that Senator M. A. Hanna will make a fight for the control of the Ohio legislature. This is interpreted in that State to mean a declaration of war on Senator Foraker and the renewal of the Hanna-Foraker feud.

A conference on Philippine tariff legislation was held on Saturday between Secretary Root and republican leaders in Congress, as a result of which a new bill, possibly containing a reciprocity provision, is to be prepared for early introduction in Congress.

The only measure of importance which the Senate has on its calendar for the present week is the new Hay-Pauncefote treaty making provision for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and opening the way for the unobstructed construction of an isthmian canal by the United States.

Police Chief Vallines, of Norfolk, is confident that Nell Crosey, the Elizabeth N. C. girl, whose mysterious disappearance on November 20 from her home has to this time remained unsolved, is now in Baltimore and he believes that in the course of the next day or so she will be located there.

Rev. J. W. Bradford, Methodist minister at Brookside, Ala., was shot and killed yesterday evening by B. D. Coffman, justice of the peace. Coffman was once a member of Rev. Mr. Bradford's church, but is said to have been expelled, and for this reason there is alleged to have been bitter feeling.

Native scouts from Bengang, province of Nueva Ecija, have killed the American negro David Fagan, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth (colored) Infantry, who for more than two years has been leading Filipino rebels against the American troops. The native scouts decapitated their prisoner.

Protest against British methods in the South African War was declared by an immense audience in the auditorium theatre in Chicago last night. Following an eloquent address by ex-Congressman W. Burke Cockran, of New York, and earnest speeches by others, resolutions for the appointment of a committee to bring the sentiments of the meeting before President Roosevelt were adopted.

In a wreck on the Central of Georgia road, in the outskirts of Macon, Ga., at 3:45 a. m., yesterday, one unknown negro woman was killed and about thirty-five or forty persons were more or less injured. The baggage and express cars were thrown over into a culvert and burst. The second-class coach was thrown on its side and burned. The first-class passenger coach fell over the embankment.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Charles J. Creelman died in Norfolk, Saturday, aged 74 years. He was a commissioned officer aboard the Confederate ironclad Virginia when she fought the Monitor; later he was appointed deputy United States commissioner.

The total number of national banks organized in Virginia from March 14, 1900, to November 3, 1901, was sixteen with a total capital of \$745,000. Of these banks eleven have a capital stock of less than \$50,000, and five have a capital stock of more than \$50,000.

The trial of Charles Wingfield, colored, charged with the murder of John Carter, of Scottville, on Saturday, October 19, was concluded on Saturday when the jury returned a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree and fixing his punishment at 18 years in the penitentiary.

W. D. Queensberry, of Bowling Green, Caroline County died yesterday afternoon. He served his county in the State senate prior to about 1879, and became president pro tempore of that body. He was a readjuster in the early stage of that movement in the State, but did not follow Mahone's leadership.

Governor Tyler has issued his proclamation, as required by law, noting the passage of the two amendments to the Constitution at the last election. One has reference to the tax imposed on citizens of the State for the privilege of taking oysters and the other allows away with the May election for county and district officers.

There are said to be a number of applicants for charters awaiting action of the Legislature. The convention has agreed that the Legislature shall not grant charters or pass private bills. This Legislature will perhaps be the last one which will have the power to grant special privileges to corporations. Several well known representatives of large corporations are already in Richmond.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has just received a letter from Oliver Hooton, a colored school teacher of Wise county, in which he claims that he was driven from his school because he voted for Congressman Ithen, a democratic candidate, and that he was losing his school in Wise county he went to Giles county, where the persecution of his republican enemies followed him.

MARX IN BROOKLYN.

Herbert Marx, who shot and killed William P. Taylor, Jr., and William Hefflin and seriously wounded James Q. Stiff last Tuesday night at his farm near Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, reached his home in Brooklyn yesterday evening. He left Oak Grove immediately after his exoneration by the coroner's jury.

Abel Blackmar, of the firm of Baldwin & Blackmar, attorneys for Mr. Marx, who went to Westmoreland after the shooting, say that after hearing his story of the shooting it was decided that it was best for him to go to Washington and call on Representative W. A. Jones, of his home district, and give a full account of the case. This he did, and put himself in the care of Mr. Jones. Mr. Blackmar further says: "Ernest Marx and myself drove to Oak Grove and called upon the Commonwealth's Attorney, Judge Robert J. Washington. After a conference with Colonel Washington we decided to inspect the premises where the shooting occurred. We found that Taylor evidently had fired two rifle shots through the house. One of these had pierced the window of the back room on the ground floor and the other went through the second story.

"When the first shot was fired Herbert secured his pistol, threw open the door and confronted a man wearing a mask. He called upon the man to speak and say whether the affair was a joke. Receiving no answer, he fired, and fell on the porch. Stiff is said to have stated that he was shot by one of his own party, but Herbert says he shot him.

"Heflin fell next. After his second shot Herbert started across the front yard toward a fence about 250 yards away. After climbing the fence he turned and saw another man carrying a rifle. Herbert fired and this man fell. The third man afterward proved to be Taylor, who apparently had crossed the yard and climbed the fence on a parallel course with Marx.

"Herbert ran back to the house of Mr. Griffith, the nearest neighbor. Seeing a lantern, a party hastened back to the scene of the shooting and found that Heflin and Stiff had crawled into the front room, where both lay on the floor unconscious. One mysterious feature of the affair was that the lamp, which had been burning in the back room, had been removed to the front room. Taylor's body was not found until an hour later.

"Upon searching further about the premises a bag of straw, a large bundle of rags and a bottle of kerosene were found, together with a large braided whip. A quarter of a mile down the road two buggies were found, in which were a can of tar, a rope 20 feet long and several rifle cartridges. A man named Douglas was found in one of the buggies. He ran away, and, together with George Thompson, was caught later. Both declared that they knew nothing of the matter; both had been pressed into the affair upon the assurance that there was to be no shooting.

"An examination of Taylor's rifle showed that the magazine contained 13 undischarged cartridges. The ejector of the rifle was down and a cartridge was found jammed in the breach, preventing further use of the weapon.

"Marx remained that night in the house in the custody of Mr. Griffith, who had been deputized as special constable. Next morning an inquest was held over Taylor's body. Thompson testified that he had understood the party intended to chastise Marx. He had been picked up on the road and he knew nothing else about the case. Douglas told a similar story to the jury, on which were two relatives of one of the dead men, Colonel Washington told Marx he could make a statement to the jury if he desired, and Marx did so. A verdict of justifiable shooting was of one returned.

"Marx was advised to leave the county. He was taken to Leddstown, on the Rappahannock, and boarded a boat for Fredericksburg, where we met him.

"On Monday night, the night preceding the shooting, Marx believes, the first attempt was made to enter the house. He was awakened by an unknown man rapping on one of the windows. Marx opened the window and the man asked for information as to the road to Oak Grove, saying he was a traveling salesman. When told how to reach the place the man insisted on being shown to the house, and proceeded to the house and a moment afterward heard the man in conversation with another person. This put him on his guard, and he is fully convinced that the call on Tuesday night was made by the same persons.

"Marx deeply deprecates the publicity given the young lady in the case, who has since stated that he had never offered her an insult."

Stiff's condition is about the same, although surgeons at the Emergency Hospital in Washington say there is a chance for his life. The ball and pieces of splintered bone, have been removed but he is hopelessly paralyzed.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention devoted its time on Saturday to a discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. Quarles providing that section 5 of the judiciary report, providing 24 court circuits, be recommended.

The feature of the day was a discussion between Messrs. Quarles and Braxton over the question of retaining a city court in Staunton. Mr. Quarles said he did not think Staunton needed a corporation court; that no business man of Staunton wanted it, and the court was kept up to give the judge an office. He declared that the committee had forced a court on Staunton that the people did not want. He then criticized the eighteenth circuit, composed of Rockingham, Augusta and Rockbridge counties, and contended that no one judge could transact the business of that circuit.

Mr. Quarles insisted that what Staunton and other cities of her size needed and wanted was a circuit court which could transact all the business and would not require the cities to pay the salaries. No vote was taken on the Quarles resolution.

Mr. Thom presented a petition from the wholesale grocers and tobacco dealers of Tidewater Virginia in favor of the passage of the Withers railroad corporation bill.

The convention adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with committee from the Legislature, touching the early adjournment of the latter body and its reassembling after the convention had adjourned in its work. It is understood that the Legislature will take a recess in about 10 days and that the recess will extend to about March in order that the convention may have ample time within which to complete its work.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Richmond. Richmond, Dec. 9.—The Constitutional Convention today discussed and recommended the judiciary report. No action was taken. Both branches of the legislature will meet at 2:30 this evening and the committees will be named.

The Ship Subsidy Bill. Washington, Dec. 9.—Senator Frye today introduced the new ship subsidy bill. In form it differs radically from the ship subsidy bill of the past two sessions. It is much shorter and simpler, and is divided into four titles, 15 sections, in all about 2,700 words. The Frye bill does not provide American registry for foreign ships owned by Americans. It makes no distinction between fast and slow steamers, except as the former may obtain mail contracts under the act of 1891. It contains no specific requirements for export cargo, on the grounds that it would be a violation or attempted evasion of our treaties, and further it is necessary because the subsidy is so low that ample cargo must be carried in order to escape loss. Under the bill the postmaster general is required to consider the national defense and the maritime interests of the United States, as well as postal interests, in providing for the transportation of American ocean mails. The present limit of ocean mail contracts, ten years, is increased to fifteen years. The Frye bill provides seven distinct classes of mail. The bill leaves mail by fast vessels at the present rates and reduces mail pay for slower and smaller steamers. The rates fixed by the bill are maximum rates. Mail contracts are open to competition and will be awarded at rates as much below the maximum as will secure an American mail service. Any vessel to receive the general subsidy must carry mails; it required; must train in seamanship or engineering one American youth for each 1,000 tons. The owner must agree to hold the vessel at the service of the government, if required for defense. Any vessel to receive subsidy must be class A-1, and at least one fourth of the crew must be Americans.

The Boinie Trial. Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The question of Boinie, the pug dog, Dr. Carr which caused such a lengthy discussion on Saturday was ruled upon by Justice Anderson this morning before the jury came into court. The question was: "What in your opinion, would be the difference, if any, in the height or direction of the wound, assuming that the body receiving the wound is either walking, standing or running."

Justice Anderson said that the question would only tend to baffle and embarrass the jury and therefore ruled it inadmissible in that it did not contain all the elements essential to an intelligent reply. Counsel was permitted to reframe the question and the jury was brought in. Dr. Carr resumed the stand and Mr. Douglas asked him: "In view of the location of the hip wound will you state whether or not the location of the wound could be influenced in its height or directed by the fact that the deceased was either walking or running?"

The government made no objection to this question and the witness replied that it would not be materially influenced by the circumstances stated. Then followed an objection by the government because the witness admitted that he based his reply partly on experiments, and the arguments for and against were resumed. Dr. Carr was allowed by the court to continue a description of his experiments. His evidence was a flat contradiction of every theory advanced by the government experts. Mrs. Boinie seemed to take a great interest in the doctor's testimony.

From an authoritative source it was learned this morning that, if the Boinie jury should disagree, the government will quash the indictment, thus precluding the possibility of another trial.

The Liverpool Bank Frauds. London, Dec. 8.—Gouldie, the central figure, Burge, the pugilist, and Kelly, a commission merchant, who were arrested for alleged complicity in the frauds on the Liverpool bank, were charged in the police court today with uttering forged checks. Prosecuting counsel Gill said that Burge had learned that Kelly was obtaining large sums of money from Gouldie, and conspired with Laurie Marks, the American bookmaker, who was later reported to have committed suicide by jumping from a steamer, and a friend of Marks named Mancies. Burge, Marks and Mancies decided to try and obtain a share in the sums handed out by Gouldie. Mancies went to Liverpool and saw Gouldie some time prior to November 14. Marks, the prosecuting counsel stated, obtained \$455,000 in six checks of which Burge took half, Mancies a third, and Marks a sixth. Marks cleared the checks through the Credit Lyonnais. Maurice Woolgar, Marks' clerk, said that the American Bookmaker disappeared the day before the frauds were exposed. Mancies and Burge, he said, attended the office regularly and opened Marks' correspondence.

Foreign News. London, Dec. 9.—A Brussels dispatch states that it is rumored there that ex-President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has arrived in Brussels.

Geneva, Dec. 9.—The feeling against American commercial invasion has made its appearance in Switzerland. Geneva watchmakers are combining to oust cheap American watches from the European markets.

Amsterdam, Dec. 9.—Major Van Tets, the adjutant of the royal household, who was wounded in a duel recently with Prince Henry, Queen Wilhelmina's husband, is not dead, as reported for the past few days. The reports of his death were due to the announcement of the death of an acquaintance named Van Tets. Queen Wilhelmina's defender is progressing favorably.

The Dreyfus Case Revived. Paris, Dec. 9.—Every body is again talking about the case of Capt. Dreyfus which is now liable to be the leading issue at the general elections on May 6. General de Gallifet, formerly minister of war, is demanding that a court of inquiry be appointed to investigate his course during the Rennes trial. It is now insinuated that Labori, Capt. Dreyfus' counsel, will make revelations showing that he was shot through the machinations of a Dreyfusophile who wanted him removed from the case. It is also stated that Col. Schwartzkoppen, formerly German military attache in Paris, will at last reveal all he knows regarding the case.

The Market. Georgetown, Dec. 9.—Wheat 73 1/2.

DRY GOODS.

LANSBURGH & BRO., Washington's Favorite Store. Business Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays 9 o'clock.

\$1.25 Petticoat, 75c.

An Underskirt made of good quality black satin mercerized, full width and length, finished with eight-inch accordion plaited flounce, gored at the top on a French yoke with draw-string; length 40 to 48 inches. This skirt cannot be duplicated for less than \$2.25. Special for one day.

75c. Free Daily Deliveries to Alexandria.

Lansburgh & Bro., 420 to 426 Seventh street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. Washington, D. C., Dec. 9. SENATE.

There was an UNUSUALLY large representation of members at the opening of the Senate this morning. The annual reports of the coast and geodetic survey and the librarian of Congress were received.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimated the cost of transporting the government exhibit from Buffalo to the Charleston, S. C., exposition at \$75,000. A large number of bills were introduced.

Senator McLaughlin in a speech protested against his exclusion from the councils of the democratic party and proceeded to tell the history of his fight against the Tillman faction in his State. He declared that it would not only result in depriving the State of South Carolina of the services of one of its Senators, but would deprive the party of some advice that would be valuable to it. He had been accused of having bartered his vote with President McKinley for the federal patronage of his State and of having renewed his contract with President Roosevelt. "Such a charge is infamous," he declared. He also declared that he owed an accounting to the people of his State, but he wished it understood that he owed no accounting to the leader who led the party to defeat more than once. "I owe that man no accounting," he shouted with an emphatic gesture toward Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, almost directly behind whom Mr. McLaughlin was standing.

Mr. Jones said there had been unwarranted reflections upon his attitude. He had not notified Mr. McLaughlin that he was no longer to be admitted to the party caucus. Mr. Jones declared that there had been no declaration of the minority denying Mr. McLaughlin admission to the party caucus.

Mr. Tillman recounted the incidents leading up to the resignations of himself and Mr. McLaughlin with his characteristic descriptive powers, and he held that as the trouble was a family one, the people at home should be left to adjust the differences as they deemed fit.

Mr. Hoar, took the view that inasmuch as resignations had been tendered they could not be withdrawn. Both Senators McLaughlin and Tillman announced their intention to send their resignations to the presiding officer.

Senator Hoar introduced a resolution directing the President to enter into negotiations with foreign civilized countries for the purpose of settling aside some island in the Pacific to which anarchists may be deported. A bill was passed appropriating \$75,000 for the transportation of the government exhibit at Buffalo to the Charleston Exposition.

The Senate went into executive session at 2:34 o'clock on motion of Senator Lodge to begin consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and at 2:55 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE. The House was not in session today.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. There was practically a reign of terror on the transport Sheridan, on her trip from Manila to San Francisco. During her trip from Nagasaki, more than 1,500 soldiers, who had been discharged, became diseased and at the treatment given them, and defied their former officers, and for a time held possession of the steamer.

The losses of both lives and vessels in the fisheries the past year has been much less than for many years previous. The number of vessels lost was nine. The number of lives were 48, leaving nine widows and 24 orphans.

The Boston health department report this morning shows twenty new small-pox cases during the last 48 hours. The assertion is made, however, that the epidemic is decreasing.

Baroness de Baux, better known as Mrs. Frank Leslie, is seriously ill in her apartment in the Chelsea, in New York, with a complication of diseases.

DRY GOODS.

Woodward & Lothrop, 10th, 11th and F Sts., N. W.

New Dress Goods, Colored Fabrics.

Purchased for the Holidays at a Reduction from Former Prices. Two-toned Venetian; all wool; 36 inches wide. 40c the Yard. Regular price, 50c.

Satin Venetian; all wool; 42 inches wide. 65c the Yard. Regular price, 75c.

Homespun; all wool; 50 inches wide. 50c the Yard. Regular price, 75c.

Cheviot Plaids; a fabric with a rough camel's hair surface; all wool; 52 inches wide. 59c the Yard. Regular price, \$1.

Camel's Hair Cheviot; a rough surface; all wool; 50 inches wide. 75c the Yard. Regular price, \$1.25.

Black Fabrics. Cheviot; all wool; domestic; 38 inches wide. 37c the Yard. Regular price, 50c.

Albatross; all wool; 43 inches wide. 59c the Yard. Regular price, 75c.

Venetian; all wool; domestic; 46 inches wide. 75c the Yard. Regular price, \$1.

Camel's Hair Cheviot; all wool; domestic; 52 inches wide. 65c the Yard. Regular price, \$1. Camel's Hair Cheviot; all wool; domestic; 56 inches wide. \$1 the Yard. Regular price, \$1.25.

Herringbone Cravenette; all wool; imported; 45 inches wide. 75c the Yard. Regular price, \$1.25.

Shower-proof Serge; all wool; imported; 46 inches wide. 75c the Yard. Regular price, \$1.25.

Holiday Dress Patterns of the above fabrics, and many others cut in suitable lengths and neatly banded or boxed as preferred. \$1.50 to \$5 the Pattern.

GOODS DELIVERED IN ALEXANDRIA. Woodward & Lothrop, 10th, 11th & F Sts., n. w., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL. AN ORDINANCE to permit the Southern Railway Company, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate a single track railway, and operate the same with its locomotive engines and cars, in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, from the east side of Lee street eastwardly along the south side of Queen street two hundred and forty (240) feet, more or less; and thence to a point on Union street one hundred and thirty (130) feet, more or less, south of the south line of Queen street.