



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 17, 1909.

SPEAKER CANNON and his lieutenants contracted to pay a shameful price for the partial victory they won in the House Monday by the aid of Tammany and southern democrats...

The situation in Bogota is much relaxed, according to a dispatch received today at the State Department and the rumors of provincial disturbances have not been confirmed. President Reyes will retain the presidency permanently...

A bond issue of \$250,000,000 to meet the appropriations of the last Congress is now one of the probabilities for the summer. Congressmen lay the blame for large expenditures upon the late administration...

The special message of President Taft, sent to Congress yesterday, was the shortest official communication from the White House that has been received at the Capitol in many years. There were less than 500 words in the entire paper...

JUDGE WRIGHT, of the federal court at Danville, Ill., has decided to refuse naturalization papers to one S. Wong, a member of the United Mine Workers of America. When asked "If it came to the point that the miners and the laws of the United States differed, which would you follow?" Strong answered: "The union, of course."

The financial budget, effecting a saving of about \$178,500,000 in the government's expenditures, has passed the Japanese parliament. How does this compare with the financial budget passed by the last congress of this country?

From Washington.

Senator Aldrich says that he will call a meeting of the republican members of the Senate finance committee on Tuesday next to begin consideration of the new tariff bill, introduced in the House today. On Monday he expects that the committee on committees will be able to report to the republican caucus the assignment of members to the various Senate committees...

in the House on the tariff bill so that as little time as possible may be lost in reporting the measure to the Senate after it shall have passed the House. The leaders are expecting that the House will be through with the bill by the middle of next month and it is the hope of the Senate leaders that not more than two months will be required to secure the passage of the bill through the Senate.

Secretary Gregory, of the American Legation at Managua left for Corinto today, where he will be taken aboard one of the American cruisers, which will convey him to Panama. From there he will come immediately to Washington to confer with Secretary Knox on the situation in Central America. Dispatches from Nicaragua today indicate that Zelaya's military activities have ceased but that the neutrality of Honduras is still menaced. Minister Espinosa will hold a conference with Secretary Knox today at which it is expected, a course of action will be agreed upon. Senator Espinosa, the Nicaraguan minister to the United States, held an extended conference with Secretary Knox today but no conclusion was reached because he had not yet received the advice of his government concerning the proposal made by Secretary Knox to put an end to the disturbances.

The situation in Bogota is much relaxed, according to a dispatch received today at the State Department and the rumors of provincial disturbances have not been confirmed. President Reyes will retain the presidency permanently. The assembly is meeting every day and the city is quiet. Consideration of the census bill under a special order is the program of the House leaders today. Mr. Crumpacker, chairman of the census committee of last session, re-introduced the measure as it passed the House and Senate last session early in the week. It is expected that the bill, as vetoed, by President Roosevelt; because of his objections of appointing employees, will now be passed with the concession of competitive examination of applicants instead of nearly examination as provided in the original bill.

Congress will conclude its labors on the tariff bill and go home on the 15th of June if Senator Borah, of Idaho, is a vote-sayer. Mr. Borah had a long talk with the president today and assured him that the disposition in the Senate was to hurry the measure through as rapidly as possible in compliance with the executive's suggestion. Talk in the Senate, he said, never did change votes anyway—it is always made for some other purpose. The only purpose we have now is to finish business.

Having contracted pneumonia while participating in the inauguration day ceremonies, Joseph A. Courtney, of Worcester, Mass., captain of the Georgetown University baseball team and member of the senior class of that institution, died early today. The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the firemen employed on the lines east and west of Pittsburgh, are in a dead-lock. The efforts of the latter to secure an adjustment of certain differences, before the board of mediation created by the Erdman act, have thus far met with failure. It is believed that the attempt at conciliation will fail.

Senator Aldrich had a conference with the president today about the legislative programme, and while he was in the president's office, Attorney General Wikström called and the two then discussed certain legal features of the tariff bill. After the conference Mr. Aldrich expressed the opinion that Congress would finish up its work by June 1st.

St. Patrick's day is being generally observed here. A pontifical mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church this morning, Bishop Corrigan, of Baltimore officiating. Tonight the Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold a banquet. Plans for the railroad substation to be erected at Seventh and O streets southwest, were submitted to the commissioners today.

Sixty-first Congress.

The Senate was not in session today, having adjourned yesterday till Friday. HOUSE. The threatened democratic outburst against the speaker occurred, in a small measure, in the House today. Just before adjournment the speaker announced the committee on mileage, Messrs. Kennedy, Lundin, Grauer, republicans, and Lewis and Denver, democrats. Mr. Bartlett was on his feet in an instant to correct the speaker, Mr. Lewis not being a member of the House at present.

"Very well then," said Mr. Cannon, "I appoint the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Bartlett." "I decline to serve," shouted Mr. Bartlett. "Oh, very well," said the speaker, "I appoint the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. James." "No, I refuse to act," the Kentuckian shouted.

"That is a matter for the House to determine," said the speaker. He then put the question, "As many as favor excluding the gentleman from Kentucky, will say aye." Nearly all the democrats shouted in favor, but the noise from the republicans were thunderous. Finally, however, this vote was re-considered and Mr. James was excused. The speaker then appointed Mr. Collier (Iowa Democrat), who did not happen to be in the House. Then, on motion of Representative Payne, the House adjourned. [The tariff bill was introduced by Mr. Payne and will be seen in another column.]

Immediately after the House adjourned, Mr. Champ Clark, minority leader, called a conference of the faithful to map out a course of action. It is expected that the democratic member of the ways and means committee will meet this afternoon to consider the minority side of the tariff bill. Crashed into Ladies' Waiting Room. Montreal, March 17.—A fast Boston and Maine train jammed the track at the Boston and Maine station here today and crashed into the ladies' waiting room. Six persons were instantly killed and five possibly fatally but the accident was caused by the engine of the train being thrown from the cab by the blowing out of a plug in the engine. The train, with no one at the throttle, ran a mile before the station was reached and then crashed into the depot.

Two dead, two dying and two others dangerously ill in the family of Beecher Baxter, a Ghent, Ohio, farmer, as a result of drinking milk from a sick cow.

News of the Day.

It is said that the United States Steel Corporation will cut the wages of its 240,000 employees 15 to 20 per cent on April 15.

Amos McCoy, well known to circus managers throughout the country as an acrobat and lion tamer, died at Colorado Springs yesterday.

Schulzberg Mill, a wealthy civilian of Eisenach, Germany, fought pistol duels with two army officers yesterday and killed both of them.

To call a man a liar in Georgia is a breach of the peace and means a fight, according to the Georgia State Court of Appeals in a decision handed down yesterday.

Rumors in circulation that Chief Justice Fuller, Associate Justices Harlan and Brewer will retire from the Supreme Court during the summer, are denied.

Thomas Fitzgerald, formerly central manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one of the most noted railroad men in the country, is dying at a hospital in Baltimore.

The two houses of the Pennsylvania legislature voted separately for United States senator yesterday afternoon, and George T. Oliver, republican, of Pittsburgh, received a majority in each house to fill the unexpired term of Phyllander C. Knox, who resigned March 4 to become secretary of state in President Taft's cabinet.

Bills introduced in the House by Mr. Bennett, of New York, yesterday, included one to give retired presidents seats in the House, the same pay as members, the right to engage in debate, but not to vote. Mr. Bennett also wants a commission consisting of five senators and five representatives to find out all about the character and effect of liquor legislation and the liquor traffic and to report the result of their investigation to Congress.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING.

An Englishman, John Gillard, who resided near Campbell's Albemarle county, was shot and killed at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at "The Merry Mills," near Cobham, the home of John Armstrong Chaloner, divorced husband of Amelia Rives, and brother of Lewis Armstrong Chandler, recent democratic candidate for governor of New York. Late yesterday afternoon the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of himself and John Armstrong Chaloner during a scuffle between him and the said Chaloner while he (Chaloner) was in good faith attempting to prevent him (Gillard) from shooting his (Gillard's) wife. The said Chaloner is exonerated from all blame in the matter of this man's death."

Gillard came to Virginia about two years ago from Australia, his family consisting of a wife and several children. He first located in Richmond, but later moved to Cobham, Albemarle county. He was often befriended by Mr. Chaloner, who on several occasions paid the Englishman's rent. Recently it came to the knowledge of the neighbors that the newcomer was in the habit of mistreating his wife.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Gillard evaded her husband and, accompanied by her children, made her way to "The Merry Mills" to seek Chaloner's protection. It was her first visit to the estate. She was admitted by a servant but before Chaloner could be summoned the husband appeared. Hearing a commotion in the parlor, Mr. Chaloner and his friend, Erle Money, appeared.

Entering the room they saw that the Englishman had his wife by the hair and was punning her on the head with a heavy pair of tongs. Both gentlemen tried to restrain the man, but he appeared to be beyond control. Finally with the aid of a colored servant, Gillard was gotten under temporary control. The colored man was dispatched for a rope with which to tie Gillard. Mr. Money was holding the man, with Chaloner standing by with his pistol to intimidate him.

The wifebeater again became violent, and jerking from Money's grasp made a lunge at Chaloner and grasped the bullet striking the man in the temple and causing immediate death.

Mrs. Gillard's story, told at the inquest yesterday, was a pitiful one, and was substantiated by her fourteen-year-old son, who was a witness to the tragedy. She said that her husband had threatened her life and twice recently, Saturday and Sunday last, had severely beaten her. She determined to make her way to Chaloner's and upon arriving there Monday, was followed by her husband, who assaulted her with a poker. Chaloner was the last to testify. He made a frank statement. The funeral took place this morning.

Charlottesville, Va., March 17.—John Armstrong Chaloner, who about his estate at Cobham, today, as usual, having been honorably exonerated for the killing of Gillard. Chaloner today expressed deep regret because he had to kill Gillard, but insisted that if he had not done so and the drink crazed man had secured possession of the revolver, he would have killed not only his wife, but also Chaloner and his secretary.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Cannon announced the new rules and ways and means committees to the House yesterday afternoon. The democrats in their bitter resentment at the action of the Louisiana men, and the Tammany democrats, who saved Speaker Cannon from defeat Monday, had declared in caucus that every democratic member get Mr. Clark's indorsement before he could accept a committee assignment, and it was well known that Speaker Cannon had not consulted Mr. Clark in making up either the ways and means committee, or the committee on rules.

The committee on rules was first announced. It consisted of the speaker and two republicans chosen by the caucus last Saturday night, Messrs. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, and Smith, of Iowa. Next the clerk read Mr. Clark's name, and then, after a moment's hesitation to make the announcement more emphatic, headed, "Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York." There was a moment's silence on the democratic side, and then there arose from all over the House a slow, but distinct hiss. Speaker Cannon, looking up at the galleries, brought his gavel down sharply and denounced the occupants of the gallery that they must conduct themselves with propriety and refrain from hissing.

There were two vacancies on the rules committee, one republican place vacated

by Representative Sherman, who is now vice-president, and a democratic place vacated by the retirement of Minority Leader John Sharp Williams. The Sherman place was given to Smith, of Iowa, one of the four members held up to scorn by Roosevelt in his secret service message, two of the others having been Messrs. Tawney, of Minnesota, and Fitzgerald, of New York. The Fitzgerald vacancy was given to Mr. Fitzgerald, but as if not satisfied with this "grabbing it" on the democrats', Mr. Cannon arbitrarily removed from the rules committee, Judge David A. De Armond, of Missouri, and substituted Champ Clark in his stead. The belief of the democrats is that this was done to punish Judge De Armond for his position in favor of changing the rules and an attempt to sow dissension in the democratic ranks. Mr. Clark did not want to go on the rules committee.

Then the committee on ways and means was read. All the old republicans and all the old democrats were re-appointed. In the place of Mr. Bonyne, of Colorado, who was not re-elected, Mr. Cushman, of Washington, was appointed. On the democratic side there were two vacancies caused by the absence from the present House of former Representatives Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Granger, of Rhode Island. Again the clerk hesitated when he came to the names of the two new men. This time the democrats knew that the speaker was rewarding the men who had stood by him Monday, and there was little surprise when the clerk read out the names of Broussard, of Louisiana, and Barton Harrison, of New York. Again there was the hiss, and again Speaker Cannon sternly warned the galleries that unless they refrained from hissing the galleries would be cleared.

There were only three vacancies on the ways and means committee. The republican vacancy caused by the defeat of Bonyne, of Colorado, was filled with the appointment of Cushman, of Washington, a standpatter. The democratic vacancies were caused by the retirement of Bourke Cockran, of New York, and Granger, of Rhode Island, from the House, and these are the places that were given to Broussard and Barton Harrison. After the House had adjourned Champ Clark was surrounded at his seat by nearly 50 newspaper men and was asked whether he had indorsed any of the democratic appointments announced today.

"I was not asked to indorse them; I did not not indorse them; I will not indorse them." Mr. Champ Clark would not say whether or not he would accept the place on the committee on rules or the committee on ways and means, but Mr. Ollie James, of Kentucky, who was sitting next to the minority leader, interrupted: "It is a badge of dishonor for any democrat to accept a place on a committee. Those democrats who have accepted these places went contrary to the democratic caucus."

Like Mr. Clark, the other democratic leader, Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, was one of the modest representatives. He would not say what he intended doing about accepting the place on the committee. "My position is exactly this," said Mr. Underwood. "If my appointment is not satisfactory with Champ Clark my resignation goes to the speaker's desk at once."

Representative Broussard was silent about his appointment, and all efforts to draw a satisfactory statement from him were futile. He, as well as Mr. Harrison, tried to talk with Champ Clark about their appointments, but the minority leader would not give them any instructions as to what was "best for them to do."

Mr. Fitzgerald told inquirers that he did not expect the appointment to the ways and means committee, but further than that he would say nothing regarding the appointment. After the announcement of the two committees Mr. Clark said: "Originally the speaker had the power and exercised it, to appoint all committees both the majority and minority members. Under Speaker Reed and Speaker Henderson, I think that the minority leaders, were consulted regarding the appointment of minority members. When Mr. Cannon was elected speaker he conferred on the minority leader the favor of appointing minority members on committees with one or two reservations. "Now the speaker resumes the power of appointing the minority members, and members of committees for the purpose of punishing me, because I had the courage to fight certain things that he wanted done. He has a perfect right to appoint the majority and minority members, but I'm not complaining about it, but his efforts to punish me will be absolutely futile if his purpose is to avenge me from the line of conduct which I think is for the welfare of the democratic party, and therefore of the country. Committee assignments do not make and unmake men in the House. I had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of the committee on ways and means and the committee on rules and I wouldn't have cared a bauble if he had put me on the tail end of the committee on ventilation and sanitation. Every man makes his own place in the House. He didn't give me my place and he cannot take it from me."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

After a stormy debate last night over the alleged failure of twenty-two democrats of the House to abide by the party caucus on the rules fight, the House democratic caucus decided to have a select committee draft more stringent rules to govern future caucuses of the party. This committee will be selected today by Chairman Clayton.

The adoption of this resolution was preceded by one of the most bitter debates heard in a democratic caucus for several sessions over a resolution directing Minority Leader Clark to approve Speaker Cannon's appointment of Representatives Francis Barton Harrison, of New York, and Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana, as democratic members of the committee on ways and means. Both were voted for by the Fitzgerald amendments to the House on Monday. Mr. Broussard vetoed with the republicans on other questions during the rules fight.

The resolution was presented by Mr. Pujol, of Louisiana. After an hour's debate, Chairman Clayton ruled that the resolution proposed was covered by the resolution adopted by the caucus Monday night, leaving the approval of assignments with Mr. Clark. During the debate on this resolution the alleged bolt of democrats was discussed. Mr. Kilbier, of Massachusetts, defended his course in voting for the Fitzgerald amendment.

"My people wanted some relief from those rules, and I was willing to give them what I could get," he declared. Questions were asked of him by several members. Finally the Massachusetts man shouted, "This democratic party will not amount to much until it gets more men from the north in it."

Mr. Harrison said that he believed he was not bolting in voting for the Fitzgerald amendments. "I would vote the same way under similar circumstances," he added, "but I am always willing to abide by the caucus of my party. I attended the caucus last night that adopted the resolution placing with the minority leader the approval of all committee assignments of democrats. I shall abide by that action." He was greeted with loud applause.

Today's Telegraphic News

The Tariff Bill. Washington, D. C., March 17.—Congress received the new tariff bill today from the hands of Representative Payne, of New York, whose name it will bear. Mr. Payne presented it as the product of five months' work by the ways and means committee, of which he is chairman, and nearly a year of his own labors.

The bill contains about 100,000 words and is therefore twice as large as the Dingley law. The estimated revenue under the tariff duties prescribed in the bill amount to \$300,000,000. This is an increase of about \$10,000,000 over the Dingley bill.

An inheritance tax, as recommended by President Taft, is one of the most striking features of the Payne bill. It provides a tax on direct inheritances as follows: On inheritance of from \$10,000 to \$100,000, 1 per cent; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 2 per cent, and over \$500,000, 3 per cent. Collateral relatives and strangers receiving inheritances will pay 5 per cent on all amounts over \$500. It is practically the New York state law.

The bill also authorizes the issue of treasury certificates to the amount of \$250,000,000 and to run for one year. Coffee is left on the free list and no change is made in the tax on beer.

A tax of eight cents a pound is levied on tea coming from the country where it is produced and nine cents on tea coming from other countries. Tea is on the free list in the Dingley law.

Wool pulp, coming from any country that does not have an export duty on certain forest products, is to be admitted free. Printing paper duty is reduced 60 and 50 per cent, according to value.

The tariff on lumber is reduced 50 per cent, and the same is true of steel rails and most other steel products. Coal is placed on a reciprocal basis and so are agricultural implements. They will be received free from any country that admits free similar articles from this country. Wool of the first and second class is unchanged. The same is true of oil. A reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds is made in refined sugar. Iron ores is placed on the free list. Hides are free and shoes reduced 40 per cent. The rates are increased on window glass of large, and reduced on the small sizes.

The greater part of the increases have been placed on luxuries and cuts have been made where it was thought they would increase the revenue to the best advantage.

In introducing the bill in the House Mr. Payne presented a statement prepared by his committee giving an exhaustive explanation and analysis of the provisions of the measure, which was, in part, as follows:

"The new tariff bill is a minimum and maximum tariff bill. The minimum rates of duty are contained in the first section, and the free list for the minimum rates is in the second section of the bill. The third section contains the maximum rates, which are generally equal to the minimum rates and 20 per cent in addition thereto, and the articles on the free list in the transfer to the third section, bear a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem as a maximum rate. The maximum rate does not go into effect in any event until sixty days after the passage of the act.

By the fourth section the minimum rates are applied to all goods imported from any country which gives the United States as good terms by way of tariff as that given to any other nation, and the maximum rates are applied to those countries discriminating against the trade of the United States or fail to give the United States tariff rates as favorable as those given any other nation. This section is self-acting making it the duty of the executive to collect the duties, whether minimum or maximum, in accordance with the terms of the bill, leaving it open to the courts to decide upon the legality of the action.

"One problem that confronted the committee was the question of revenue. The business of all commercial nations has been depressed for nearly two years, and thus has affected our commerce and greatly reduced our revenues, so that we have a large deficit, but the revenues under the present law are improving from month to month, as business conditions are becoming better. "With a return to anything like normal conditions during the next fiscal year, it is safe to predict that the deficit would be entirely wiped out; but in case it is not, the bill provides for the issue of Panama canal bonds to replenish the treasury for the \$40,000,000 paid out in the original purchase of the canal. There is also re-enacted the provision for the issue of certificates to run one year to replenish the treasury, raising the amount from one hundred million to two hundred and fifty million dollars, an amount sufficient to provide at any time against two or three years of depressed business conditions.

The bill adds a new paragraph to the customs administrative act providing that the actual market value or wholesale price, as defined by law, of any imported merchandise which is consigned for sale in the United States shall not in any case be appraised at less than the wholesale price at which such or similar imported merchandise is actually sold in usual wholesale quantities in the United States in the open market has been paid.

"The bill provides for reciprocal free trade with the Philippine islands on all articles, but limiting the sugar to be imported free of duty to 300,000 tons; wapper tobacco to 300,000 pounds, and 3,000,000 pounds of filler tobacco, and 150,000,000 cigars in any one fiscal year, the excess of sugar, tobacco, and cigars to pay full tariff rates.

"A section is inserted, preserving the Cuban reciprocity provisions of the present law. "Provision is made to terminate all various commercial agreements with

foreign countries, according to the terms of said agreements, by notice, and in the meantime keeping faith in those agreements. The provision applying the minimum and maximum rates will take the place of these sections.

"The bill provides for a tax on transfers of property, both real and personal, by inheritance or succession and by will. It is believed that this provision, when in full operation, will bring in a revenue of twenty million dollars, although no accurate estimates can be made.

"The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is increased, those weighing over 3 pounds per thousand, from \$5 to \$8.50, and those weighing less from \$1 to \$1.50. "It is provided that the bill shall go into effect the day following its enactment."

When Chairman Payne arose with the famous tariff bill in his hand a burst of applause echoed through the House. The bill was read by title and promptly referred back to the committee. "We hope to report the bill back to the House at an early date," said Mr. Payne. The committee will meet tomorrow at ten o'clock. This was all the information the chairman would volunteer.

Case Given to the Jury. Nashville, Tenn., March 17.—Lacking but few days of having lasted two months, and filled with exciting incidents from beginning to end, the famous case of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, his son, Robin, and ex-Sheriff John D. Sharpe, charged with the murder of former Senator Edward W. Carmack, went to the jury this morning, with the delivery of Judge Hart's long instructions.

The instructions contained 18,000 words and covered every point that has been raised in the progress of the trial. There were frequent disquisitions on the application of the common law to the case, which to an inapt juror would have been highly confusing.

By the most partisan spectator the charge of the court could not be construed as favoring either side. Every advantage gained by the state or defendant in some particular instruction was quickly counterbalanced by a point favoring the other side, until at the end neither side knew whether to consider the charge favorable or unfavorable.

After deliberating for an hour and a half went to luncheon. Not one word has been heard from the jury room and even the usual rumors as to how they stand are missing.

The general opinion is that the jury will disagree, but the defendants are confident of a verdict of acquittal.

Hurt in Collision.

New York, March 17.—In a collision today between a huge automobile and a trolley car, of the Putnam avenue and Halsey street line in Brooklyn, Miss Mildred Hunter, daughter of Col. Albert P. Hunter, a millionaire mining engineer, of New Mexico, and Miss Ray Phillips, were badly injured and Col. Hunter, John B. Glick, treasurer of the Republican National League, and another young woman whose name has not yet been disclosed, slightly hurt.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Three masked men early today, blew the safe of the postoffice at Crown Point, Indiana, robbed the town treasurer and escaped in a stolen buggy after a running fight with the posse of citizens. It is reported that the sum taken is large. No confirmation could be received today at any of the New York offices of the anthracite coal companies of the report that the anthracite colliers will be shut down on April 1 in case the miners do not accept terms offered by the operators.

The year 1908, it is claimed, was a most disastrous one for the United States steel corporation, and the real reason why that company has gone into the open market for orders is indicated in the annual report for last year. The gross receipts for the year 1908, totalled \$482,367,840 as compared for 1917 with \$777,014,788.

Virginia News.

A heavy frost through the Norfolk county trucking belt yesterday cut off early strawberries in unprotected places, but otherwise caused little damage.

Mr. Charles F. Harrison, of Leesburg, and Mrs. Mary Arthur Fendall, daughter of the late Arthur Fendall, of Washington, were married yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's mother in Leesburg.

Mrs. Virginia Cary Pleasant, 55 years old, widow of John Adair Pleasant, died yesterday at her home in Richmond. Mrs. Pleasant was a daughter of Mr. John Garland Mosby, and was born at her home, Old Clark's Neck, a historic colonial place.

Representative Sleep of the House has introduced a bill dividing the State of Virginia into three judicial districts. The Eastern district remains as it is now, but the Western is divided into two new districts, to be known as the Western and the Southwestern.

At St. James' Episcopal Church at Boydton, on Friday, Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, jr., son of Bishop-Coadjutor Tucker, of the southern Virginia diocese, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop A. M. Randolph, assisted by Bishop-Coadjutor Tucker and a number of other ministers.

Mrs. Elinor McCartney Lane, 45 years old, novelist, wife of Dr. Francis Ransom Lane, former director of Jacob Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., died at Lynchburg Monday night. She had been ill several days and was on the way south, with her husband, to recuperate her health. About five years ago she established her reputation as a writer by publishing "The Mills of God."

The New York Stock Market. New York, Mar. 17.—There was a moderate broadening to the market at the opening and during the first hour. Price movements generally made advances ranging from fractions to over 1 point. At the end of the first hour prices lost most of the earlier gains on selling.

The strong tone that prevailed after the publication of the tariff schedules became more pronounced.

FOR RENT.

Nine 6 room and bath BRICK HOUSE Will be ready for tenant March 20. \$16. ROBERT ELLIOTT, Real Estate Agent, 462 K Street, Northwest, Washington, mar17/9

FOR SALE.

Contents of Steam Baker, comprising MIXERS, SIFTERS, TRAYS, TRUCKS, PANS, BOXES, etc. Owner having no use for same will sacrifice. Address, O. H. H., 462 K Street, Northwest, Washington, mar17/9

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Here's a bargain. 120 acres good land near steam railroad, 7 miles from Alexandria. Price low to quick buyer. ROBERT ELLIOTT, Real Estate Agent, 462 K Street, Northwest, Washington, mar17/9

TWO AND A HALF CENT RATE.

The Corporation Commission, yesterday, as stated in the Gazette of this day, handed down an opinion in the matter of the petition of the common carriers increasing the maximum rate from two cents a mile to two and a half cents. All the roads in the state which have been operating under the two-cent maximum rate will now go on a basis of two and a half cents.

The commission is not unanimous in its award. Judge Prentiss and Colonel Willard voting for the increase as asked by the roads, and Judge Rhea urging that the old rate is not in his mind unreasonable or unjust. He holds that before any increase whatever is permitted, the roads should give assurance that they will place on sale and keep on sale books to be sold at two cents a mile, the books to be for local travel or interchangeable. He also expresses the belief that the roads should give this assurance before any action is taken looking to the termination of the present rate cases in the federal courts.

The decision of the commission makes no reference to the refunding of the excess or overcharge made by the roads prior to the agreement made between the state and the roads and for which they issued "drawbacks" to the passengers. There are many thousands of these claims outstanding, and they were made by the Corporation Commission, the roads reporting on the two-cent rate the overcharges of one-cent a mile being kept separate and distinct and the credits of the roads. Thousands of these claims have been lost, and should any decision ever be made on them ordering their payment, the roads would be in several thousand dollars by reason of failure to present the claims for payment.

The order of the commission provides that the special rates as to mileage books and traveling parties be interchangeable, good on any road in the state. The opinion makes no reference to this, but it will be embraced in the order of the commission. Clerk Wilson will transmit copies of the order to all the railroads at once. These will have to be printed in full and posted in all stations ten days before it can become operative. This will make the law effective no later than April 1.

The Southern Railway Company announces that when these advanced rates are put into effect on its lines, as is expected to be done on April 1, the entire system of mileage books which is in use on its lines in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee will be extended to Virginia.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

W. P. Taylor Guarantees to Cure Dyspepsia. If He Fails, The Medicine Costs Nothing.

To unquestionably prove to the people of Alexandria that indigestion and dyspepsia is curable and that Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will effect the cure, we will furnish the medicine absolutely free if it fails to give complete satisfaction to anyone giving it a trial.

The remarkable success of Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is largely due to the new and successful method of manufacture, whereby the well-known properties of Bismuth, Subnitrate and Pepsin have been combined with carminatives and their agents.

Bismuth Subnitrate and Pepsin are recognized by the entire medical profession as specifics for acute indigestion and dyspepsia. The pain is not in Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets is manufactured by a new process which develops its greatest efficiency. Pepsin supplies to the digestive apparatus one of the most important elements of the digestive fluid, and exerts a tonic influence upon all the glands which supply all the other elements necessary to proper assimilation and digestion.

The carminatives add properties which promptly relieve the disturbances and pain caused by undigested food. The perfect combination of these ingredients make a remedy absolutely incomparable and invaluable for the complete cure of indigestion and dyspepsia.

We are so positively certain of this that we will guarantee that they will either cure you or cost you nothing. Three sizes 25c, 45c and 80c. W. P. Taylor, 616 King St.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Rent

At Cottage Park, adjoining Braddock Heights, within five minutes walk from two stations on the electric line and near Mt. Vernon Avenue, A splendid nine room frame dwelling, good cellar, well of fine water, and stable, with over one half acre of ground.

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