DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE

Mr. Gorman Threatens to Prevent Its Passage.

Friends of the Compromise Hope to Get a Vote Tomorrow.

Mr. Allen Takes Occasion to Defend Schley's Conduct in the Santiago Battle.

The Army Reorganization bill was taken up in the Senate yesterday and discussed for nearly seven hours, finally being allowed to go over till Monday, when it is hoped that it may be passed.

The Democrats generally objected to taking a vote yesterday on the ground that they had not had time to examine the provisions of the bill. Mr. Hawley offered to hold a session today and to vote at 3 o'clock, but Mr. Allen objected to this.

At 1:20 the bill was formally laid before the Senate and read, at the conclusion of which the suggestion was made by Mr. Gorman that the bill be allowed to go over until Monday. He maintained that it would be utterly impossible to discuss the bill with any intelligence, as it had only just been printed, and he predicted that there would be no disposition to delay it on Monday.

Before answering Mr. Gorman, Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the Military Committee, asked that a call of the Senate might be made and sixty-seven Senators answered to their names. Mr. Hawley then asked Mr. Gorman whether he meant the postponement of the vote until Monday or the postponement of the discussion. Mr. Gorman replied that he meant postponement of the discussion.

Mr. Allison urged that the discussion should go on today (Sunday) so as to permit of an early vote on Monday.

Mr. Hawley said he could not possibly consent to a postponement of the discussion. "We are here," he continued, "under a very great stress. The volunteer army which was enlisted for the war with Spain is vanishing rapidly, and is liable to disappear altogether very soon, for as soon as the ratification of the Peace Treaty is exchanged the President will not have the shadow of an excuse for keeping the volunteer army in service. To postpone the discussion until Monday is to take two days out of the seven remaining of this Congress, and the bill has yet to go to the House. The Senate is as well prepared to consider the bill today as it will be on Monday."

Mr. Carter, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, asked consent that the vote be taken at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Mr. Allison suggested an earlier hour, and Mr. Carter modified the request to 3 o'clock. Objection was made to this by both Senators Allen and Hawley, and Mr. Pettigrew suggested that the consideration of the bill be proceeded with and an agreement to vote be made later. He thought there was no disposition to delay the passage of the bill, but, on the contrary, to hurry it.

Mr. Hawley then made a brief statement in regard to the bill. He denied that there had been any surrender on the part of anyone; the committee had come to a harmonious conclusion.

"We do not think," he continued, "of such a word as surrender. We did not surrender. Nobody surrendered or compromised. It is not a bill of compromise, defeat, or surrender."

Mr. Cockrell, a Democratic member of the Military Committee, endorsed the bill heartily. "I endorse it," he said, "because it is right and just and proper and necessary. It will settle for years to come the question of the reorganization of the regular standing army."

An amendment to the first section of the bill was agreed to at the instance of Mr. Hawley, doing away with the office of storekeeper in the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments when the present incumbents of those places should resign or die.

Mr. Hawley also moved to amend the age clause by making it read, "No person who has passed the age of forty-five years shall be appointed as a field officer in said force, officers of the regular army excepted."

Mr. Pettigrew suggested excepting also officers who had served in the war with Spain.

Mr. Hawley accepted the suggestion, but Mr. Allen insisted that the exception should not be confined to officers, but should also extend to the rank and file. He was opposed to every provision in the bill, and spoke of it as a "hideous skeleton, a legislative deformity, a nondescript, a monstrosity sticking up its hideous head." It lacked science, coherence, and good sense. Mr. Allen then took up the bill section by section, and proceeded to criticise it severely. Reaching section 9, which provides that cooks shall have the pay and allowance of sergeants of infantry, he said, ironically, that he regarded it as the most impotent section of the bill. It requires a higher order of talent to cook than to fight. "If all that has been said about canned beef and embalmed beef be true," he continued, "the ordinary army cook ought to have higher pay than a colonel, because it would require a higher order of skill to cook and serve such food successfully. I am not concerned in this delightful fight going on between the Secretary of War and the General of the Army, but I honor General Miles in that fight. Every intelligent man in the country believes that our army was fed on that trash, and that a large percentage of the sickness and mortality in the army was due to the food given the soldiers."

From a discussion of a contest in the War Department, Mr. Allen shifted to a discussion of the contest in the Navy Department, as to who should have the credit of destroying Cervera's fleet, and declared his conviction that Schley was the hero of that battle.

Mr. Gorman then took the floor and after stating that in his opinion there was no need but for a temporary force, proposed an amendment providing that the army should go back to a peace basis on the 1st of July, 1901, without any further act of Congress. He asked Mr. Hawley if he would agree to such an amendment. Mr. Hawley said he would not, whereupon Mr. Gorman declared that he should fight the bill as long as he remained a member of the Senate, which was only about a week, as his term expires on the 4th of March.

Mr. Carter followed Mr. Gorman in a strong speech in advocacy of the bill.

In answering a remark made by Mr. Gorman that the bill put too much power in the hands of the President, Mr. Carter exclaimed: "Would you telegraph Admiral Dewey and General Otis to come away from the Philippines?" He then declared that no true American would say that.

Mr. Smith of New Jersey followed Mr. Carter in favor of the bill.

BUSINESS FOR THE DISTRICT.

The Senate Devotes Another Hour to Local Measures.

The Senate devoted one hour yesterday to the consideration of District business, in which time it disposed of a number of important measures, among them the bill providing for a site for the new public library to be presented to the city by Andrew Carnegie.

This bill differs from the House bill in that it does not propose to take Mount Vernon Square or any other park of the city as a site, but appropriates $250,000 for the purchase of one by condemnation or otherwise. When the House bill is passed, as it will be soon, the two measures will go to a conference committee which will agree on one or the other of them. There is a growing impression that there is a speculation in the bill somewhere in the Senate side.

Other bills adopted were for the extension of Pennsylvania Avenue southeast and for S Street; against the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the District on Sundays; protecting game and birds in the District; authorizing the removal of dangerous buildings; punishing seduction; regulating the height of buildings; for the removal of weeds; disposing of assessment certificates, and confirming title to certain lots.

Goldenberg's "The dependable store," Seventh and K Streets.

"Busiest store in town last week!"

——competitors said so—everybody said so. The whole town has been talking of the enterprise of this establishment. It MUST BE ever thus. Its doings must be unique—out of the ordinary. In no instance are prices as high as others ask. In this one thing alone it is unique. That only those goods of DEPENDABLE character are sold makes it unique. It is not the handsomest store in town, but the handsomest qualities in every line are shown. Varieties are excellent at every season of the year, and the novelties are here at much less than you have to pay down town.

Spring stocks are complete, and the results of special advantageous buying make interesting reading.

Great sale of granite ware.

Tomorrow morning starts the greatest sale of granite ware the housefurnishings department has ever known—and in the light of former events this means something out of the ordinary. Immense quantities of the best grade of granite ware have been secured at immense concessions from regular wholesale cost—enabling us to put before you the greatest array of value offerings ever quoted.

15c granite iron wash basins, go for 9c
15c granite iron baking pans go for 7c
$1 granite iron ham boilers, with granite cover 69c
69c granite iron water buckets, 4-gal. size, go for 39c
69c granite iron chamber pails go for 32c
39c granite iron foot tubs go for 25c
59c granite iron saucepans, 10-qt. size, go for 39c
15c granite iron saucepans, 2-qt. siz, go for 9c
29c granite iron saucepans, 4-qt. size, go for 17c
25c granite iron cooking pots go for 14c
10c granite iron buckets go for 7c
25c granite iron buckets, 4-qt. size, go for 15c
29c granite iron coffee pots go for 22c
10c granite iron soap dishes go for 4c
50c granite iron chambers, go for 25c
29c granite iron chambers, go for 17c

Important domestic doings.

Monday's special domestic offerings will bring more than the usual Monday throngs of shoppers, for they are as great in saving importance as any yet offered.

2,500 yards of yard-wide percales, full pieces, worth 8c a yard, for 5c
A case of new light calico, for waists and wrappers, in a variety of pretty effects, worth 6c a yard, will go for 3¾c
15-inch stair oilcloth, in light and dark patterns, the usual 8c grade, will go for 4⅞c
42 by 36 hemmed pillow cases, made of good quality muslin, regular 8c sort, will go for 5c
81 by 90 "Lockwood" sheets, hand torn and hand ironed, worth 50c, will go for 37c
54 by 90 "Lockwood" sheets, well made and hand torn and hand ironed, worth 33c, will go for 24c
42 by 72 bolster cases, finished with deep hem, which sell usually at 25c, will go for 19c
Yard-wide "Diamond Hill" cambric, as good as Berkeley, will go for only 4⅞c

69c taffeta, 59c.

As a one-day special we'll sell you extra heavy quality rustling taffeta, in both plain and chameleon effects, of all pure silk quality, in an immense range of colorings, including such scarce shades as turquoise, cerise, new blue, ruby, pearl, royal, and others, and also black. We've sold thousands of yards of it at 69c a yard—and tomorrow it goes at 59c a yard.

$1 blk. peau de soie, 75c.

A lot of strictly all silk peau de soie, 21 inches wide, good heavy quality—pure Lyons dye—and has soft, mellow finish—worth a dollar a yard, will go for 75c tomorrow.

35c silks, 19c.

3,650 yards of two-toned printed Princess silks, in a large variety of colorings, including blue and white, brown and black, green and old rose, and other pretty effects, showing heliotrope, garnet, new blue, and reseda. They are in floral and spray designs. Full 21 inches wide, and sell regularly at 35c a yard. Tomorrow they go at 19c a yard.

75c silks, 50c.

20 pieces of brand new fancy figured changeable taffeta silks, in the very latest striped and brocaded effects, in green and rose, new blue, and white, green and black, cadet and rose, garnet and blue, etc. They are strictly pure silk, non-crushable and reversible. A positive 75c value tomorrow for 50c a yard.

Usual 75c wrappers go for 49c.

A special lot of print wrappers go on sale Monday morning at a price which should cause the liveliest sort of a stir among The Dependable Store's circle of patrons. The lot consists of 86 dozen ladies' new print wrappers, of American indigo blue, and Simpson's gray and black prints and garnet and cadet figured prints. They are braid trimmed, in the most tasteful manner, and waists are separately lined. Skirts are cut liberally wide and full. In all sizes from 32 to 44. All in all they are made in the most painstaking fashion—and are actually worth 75c. We shall let them go at 49 cents.

Specials in upholsteries and bedwear.

Spring is generally the housewife's season for housecleaning and brightening up. We shall quote special prices on a lot of usefuls of this sort tomorrow—and every saving housekeeper will make it a point to attend.

80 pieces of golden art draperies, in high art designs and colorings, heavily finished in gold tinsel. Worth 10c. At 5¾c
40 pieces of yard-wide silkolines, in choice patterns and positively fast colors. Worth 12 1-2c. Will go for 7½c
5,000 yards of cotton ball fringe, in new spring shades, made to match any of the above draperies. Will go at 2c
A lot of new spring weight comforts, for double beds; covered with best silkolines and filled with best grade of white cotton; fluffy and soft. Worth $1.98. Will go at $1
A lot of a hundred pairs of large-size double bed pillows, covered with Amoskeag art ticking and filled with hot air purified feathers. Worth double, for 39c
A lot of just 96 full size double bed spreads, in handsome Marseilles patterns, hemmed and ready for use, which are worth a dollar, will go for 69c

Out-of-the-ordinary notion specials.

Hercules braid, for lengthening skirts, 2 inches wide, usual 12 1-2c grade for 5c a yard.
Black silk and serge buttons, all sizes for skirts, usual 10c grade for 5c a dozen.
10c feather stitched braid, full pieces, 15 different patterns, go for 4c piece.
3c white twilled tape, all widths, for 1 cent.
Narrow black Hercules braid, the usual 3c sort, at 12 yards for 9 cents.
500 yards of good quality basting cotton for 2 3-4c.

65c silk mull, 23c.

Tomorrow, as a special value, we shall let you have the dainty silk mull, in all colors, 42 inches wide, which sells regularly at 65c a yard, at the extraordinarily low price of 23c a yard.

New Spring white goods.

A complete stock to start with—a right start you'll agree. Then we are showing the newest and choicest white stuffs we are able to secure—and we shall ask lowest prices, as we have done in former seasons. A quartette of special values for Monday.

30 pieces of 40-inch Victoria lawns, one of the daintiest of the white goods family; an actual 8c. value. Will go for 5¾c
50 pieces of check nainsook, in small, medium, and large checks, and broken plaid effects—fine sheer quality—well worth 10c. and 12 1-2c. Will go for 7½c
20 pieces of new striped and check imported dimities, in narrow and wide stripes—dainty quality—which are worth 15c to 20c a yard. Will go for 12½c
15 pieces of fine imported piques, which are slightly imperfect, although not enough to impair their usefulness—these are known as warp welt piques, and but for a few slight faults would sell for 50c. a yard. Go at 25c

Lively lining selling.

French twill silecia, full yard wide, in all colors, which is sold usually at 7 1-2c a yard, will go for 2⅞c
Black back twill waist lining, in a large assortment of new patterns, worth 12 1-2c a yard, will go for 7¾c
Extra heavy Union canvas, in black and gray, which sells at 10c a yard usually, goes at 6½c
Fine French sateen, in fast black and all colors, which is worth 20c a yard, will go for 12½c
Heavy twill English silecia, in black and colors, such as sells at 9c a yard usually, goes for 5¾c
Genuine Feder's brush binding, in black and all colors, will go for 7c
Silk and cotton leno, in black, brown, slate, and white—specially desirable for interlining, worth 7 1-2c and 10c, will go for 1c

5c castile soap, 2 1-2c.

The genuine olive oil castile soap, which aways sells for 5c a cake, will be offered for 2 1-2c tomorrow.

200 doz. waists at less than one-half.

We have secured a lot of 200 dozen ladies' shirt waists from a maker who wanted ready cash and was willing to let them go at a sacrifice to secure the money at once. The lot consists of plain black waists, in percales and lawns. They are the product of one of the best-known makers in the country. Warranted fast black and will give the greatest satisfaction. They all have laundered collars and cuffs—in every size, from 32 to 44. They were intended to sell, and are

worth $1, but go for 49 cents.

Every waist in the lot bears the marks of the most careful workmanship—and all of them are full of style and are perfect fitting. But for our lucky purchase we'd have to ask regular price.

3 underwear specials.

A lot of ladies' ribbed vests, with high neck and long sleeves, medium weight for just-now wear, worth 25c, will be offered tomorrow for 12½c
A lot of children's merino vests, in white and natural, splendid quality—worth 25c to 39c, will go for 12½c
Children's ribbed vests, in white and ecru, silk trimmed in the prettiest fashion—worth 19c. for 9c

Rare values in hosiery.

Ladies' seamless cotton hose, in black and russet, with double heel and toes, worth 19c, will be offered for 9c
Three pairs will go for 25 cents.
Children's jersey ribbed hose, with double knee, heel and toe, full regular made, very fine quality, worth 25c, for 12½c
Men's seamless black cotton half hose, with double heel and toe, which are worth 15c pair, will go for 9c

10c to 15c torchon laces, 5c.

Tomorrow we shall offer a lot of the very newest styles in torchon laces, with insertings to match, in 3 to 4 inches wide, which are worth 10c and 15c a yard for only 5c a yard.

A pair of umbrella bargains.

A special lot of 185 ladies' and men's gloria umbrellas, with steel rod, and strong frame, with natural wood handles, in 26 and 28-inch sizes—the usual 75c sort—will be offered as a special value tomorrow at 39c
A lot of 130 ladies' 26-inch fine gloria umbrellas, with pretty Dresden handles, silver trimmed, horn and fancy handles, which are fully worth $1.48, for 98c

Ladies' 25c stocks, 12 1-2c.

A lot of ladies' satin stock collars, in all colors, which sell usually at 25 cents, will go tomorrow as a special lot at 12 1-2 cents.

Ladies' ties, 39c.

A lot of ladies' dainty lawn ties, with deep pleating, with six rows of lace, in the very newest styles—which is worth 75c, will be offered for 39c tomorrow.

2 handkerchief specials.

Tomorrow you may have men's hemstitched and tape bordered handkerchiefs, with white or colored borders, such as sell usually at 8 cents for only 4 cents each.
Tomorrow you may have ladies' embroidered and lace edge handkerchiefs, in the daintiest styles, such as sell usually at 12 1-2c and 15c, will go for 7c

75c jet belts, 49c.

A lot of ladies' jet belts, one of the latest fads of fashion, which sell regularly at 75c, will go for 49 cents each tomorrow.

25c and 39c buckles, 12 1-2c.

Ladies' handsome jeweled belt buckles, in the newest effects, which are worth 25c and 39c each, will be offered for 12 1-2c each tomorrow.

Engraving.

As a special introduction to our stationery department, we offer to furnish copper plate and 50 engraved cards for 59 cents tomorrow, and guarantee the work to be equal to the best. Reprinting 50 cards from plate, 29 cents.

SENATOR HANNA'S ELECTION.

The Senate Committee Will Take No Further Action.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday it was decided to drop unconditionally the report sent on from Ohio and in which it was charged by his opponents that Senator Hanna owed his election to bribery and corruption. There is a disposition on the part of the Senators who attended the meeting to be very reticent. All they would say was in effect that the case had been dropped and would not be heard from again. The Senators who attended the meeting were Chandler, Hoar, Burrows, Pritchard, and Spooner, Republicans, and Pettus and Turley, Democrats. So far as can be learned the Democrats coincided practically with the conclusion reached by the Republicans.

FENCE SIGNS.

Good Work Done by the Merchants' Advertising Sign Company.

Anything original and artistic in the way of advertising display is always sure to attract considerable attention, and that is why local business men who have need of signs to get themselves before the public are talking about the work of the Merchants' Advertising Sign Company, of Detroit, Mich. This firm has done considerable work in the vicinity of Washington, and its signs attract attention because of their striking design and attractive coloring.

Messrs. C. A. Siegel and J. J. Theis, proprietors of the Detroit firm, have elevated this class of advertising to the rank of art, and the work they turn out is a decided improvement over the average sign displayed along country highways.

The fence sign work of this firm possesses both beauty and durability. More colors are used than in any other signs, and they have the further merit of being able to withstand rough weather, which is perhaps their chief recommendation to merchants who do not like to paint the country over every few days.

It appears that the favorable comment of local business men on the work of the Merchants' Advertising Company has had the result of bringing success to the efforts of the firm in this part of the country, as shown in the number of fences and signboards they have converted into things of commercial value in this vicinity during the past few weeks.

HE MUST GO TO SEA.

Norfolk Citizens Unable to Retain Chief Engineer Smith.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 25.—J. J. King, a member of the committee of the Norfolk and Portsmouth citizens which went to Washington to urge the retention at the Norfolk navy yard of Chief Engineer J. A. B. Smith, returned here today. He said that Secretary Long referred the committee to Chief Melville, of the Department of Steam Engineering, who alone had jurisdiction in the matter. Mr. Melville explained that Mr. Smith's shore leave of three years had expired and declined to revoke his recent order under which Mr. Smith will report for duty aboard the cruiser New York or battleship Massachusetts, at his option. It was also stated that Chief Engineer Milligan, of the Massachusetts, has been ordered to report at the Norfolk navy yard, where he will succeed Mr. Smith. Mr. Melville is reported to have said that he could not, without interrupting the schedule of the service, make any change in the existing arrangement.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR REMODELING THE HOUSE

The Committee on Ventilation Makes Its Report.

It Recommends the Removal of All the Desks.

The Size of the Hall Will Be Lessened in Width Almost One-Half.

The plan of the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics for the remodeling of the House of Representatives has been completed and was posted today in the House lobby for the information of the members.

Accompanying the drawings of the proposed change was the following explanation as to what it is hoped will be effected thereby:

The present hall will be shortened from a length of 139 feet, including galleries, to a length of 80 feet, including galleries. The present floor will be shortened from a length of 113 feet to 60 feet. The width of the present chamber north and south will remain unchanged.

The Speaker's desk, the Clerk's desk, and the official reporters' desk will remain as they are. The side galleries will remain as they now are, including press galleries, but the present end galleries will be brought forward to conform to the hall as shortened.

The height of the chamber and the lighting will remain unchanged.

The hall as reduced in size will be seated with benches or seats running parallel with the east and west walls of the chamber, half of them facing westward and half facing eastward, except the benches or seats in the northwest and northeast corners of the chamber, which will face southward.

An open space 15 by 40 feet will extend from the Speaker's desk northward, and aisles at appropriate intervals will extend from the aisles between the seats. The floor will rise as it recedes from such open space.

The chamber will have a seating capacity of 406, but no desks for members or delegates will be provided inside the chamber. It is intended that the chamber as arranged shall be for legislative business exclusively, and shall have seating capacity for the full membership of the House.

The space subtracted from the present hall at each end by the above described alteration will be made into two large retiring rooms for members, fitted with tables, chairs, lockers, and other furniture for their convenience. These rooms will have the same height as the chamber, except that part thereof under the galleries. From these rooms easy access will be given to the chamber through fly doors fitted with glass panels. Each of these rooms will be 80 feet long by 39 feet wide.

The galleries will be supported by rows of pillars extending north and south across the retiring room, and the width of the retiring rooms from these pillars to outer walls will be 29 feet.

The entrance to galleries at east and west sides of the chamber as reconstructed will be by a central entrance to each gallery. Each of these central entrances will be reached by a bridge passageway, extending from the upper main corridor across each retiring room, so constructed as to insure privacy of retiring rooms. These bridge passageways would be lighted from above in same manner as chamber and retiring rooms.

From the west end of the present lobby would be subtracted a room 15 1-2 by 24 feet for members and reporters. From the east end would be subtracted a room 15 1-2 by 24 feet for a private office for the Speaker, connected by door with the Speaker's present room. This will give the Speaker two rooms for the transaction of business, a change which is very much needed.

After cutting off the two rooms above described, the central part of the present lobby, adjoining the portico, the same being 15 1-2 by 24 feet, will remain for a smoking room for members.

The floor will be so reconstructed as to do away with all horizontal openings, thereby insuring cleanliness, while the air chamber under the floors will be so made as to insure proper distribution of pure air to all parts of the legislative hall and retiring rooms.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Time Mostly Taken Up in Debate on Expansion.

The Army appropriation bill made slow progress in the House yesterday. Few members were present when the House met at 11 o'clock, the fact that the meeting hour had been advanced not being generally known.

A large amount of small business was transacted during the first half hour, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole to continue consideration of the Military appropriation bill.

General debate having been completed, the measure was taken up section by section, Chairman Hull, of the Military Affairs Committee, explaining the points as the bill was read.

The progress of the bill was slow and somewhat painful. The Democrats interposed points of order and various other objections at nearly every stage. Mr. Underwood of Alabama made a determined fight against the large increase in the number of clerks of the various department headquarters, but was finally overruled by Chairman Hopkins.

Mr. Hay of Virginia spoke against the measure, asserting that its passage in its present form would insure large deficiency appropriations.

Mr. Hull admitted that the Senate bill largely increased expenses over his bill, and that the cost would exceed $80,000,000, and that there would be a deficiency. But he contended that the House could not legislate for eventualities. The $80,000,000 would certainly last till next December and the next Congress could make up the deficit if there were one.

Mr. Cochran of Missouri also attacked the bill. His remarks were devoted to a somewhat labored attempt to prove that the American commanders had accepted the aid of the Philippine insurgents, thus tacitly recognizing them as allies.

Mr. Cochran stated that there was official proof that Consul Wildman had procured Aguinaldo to go to Manila; that Admiral Dewey had asked him to remain and had furnished him with arms, and had issued orders to him as to any other subordinate; that General Greene had stated officially "that we cannot afford to ignore the value of Aguinaldo's services," and cited these, and finally that the Filipinos kept their agreement in good faith, while the United States had violated it.

Mr. Lewis of Washington pronounced his valedictory to his fellow members. He had often differed, he said, from members on both sides, but he hoped that nothing that he had said had left any acrimony.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa said that the present question was whether Manila should be protected and the American troops sustained or whether they should not. The question of forcible annexation was not involved at present.

The President had not sought this war. He went into it reluctantly. The fortunes of war threw Manila into his hands, and there had not been a moment since when to leave it would not have been to give it over to fire and bloodshed.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said that at the proper time he should read the President's order, sent within twenty-four hours after the capture of Manila, absolutely forbidding all alliance with Aguinaldo. Who was Consul Wildman that he should bind the United States to a runaway vagabond—Aguinaldo?

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that had Mr. Simpson's speech of yesterday been made in Manila he would have been court-martialed and shot. "The flag of the United States is hoisted in Manila," he said, "and it will stay there, and the mountains will fall on the individual or the party who obstructs it."

Mr. Greene of Nebraska said that this sort of talk was all buncombe. There was not, he declared, a single man in the chamber who condemned the United States soldiers, nor a single man who really believed that there was a single man who so condemned them. No one had ever uttered a word against the soldiers. Everyone knew that they must obey the President's orders. It was the policy of the President that the Democrats were rebuking. He would have planted the flag at Manila, as President McKinley should have done, and cried, at once, "Liberty and independence!" and not waited until the Filipinos were driven to fight.

Mr. Simpson, rising to question of personal privilege, referred to Mr. Cannon's statement that he would have been court-martialed had he made his speech of yesterday in Manila. He would, he said, prefer to be shot in Manila than to be shot by an old, muzzle-loading, brass Cannon, as he had been here.

The committee then rose for the purpose of paying eulogies to the memory of the late Senator Walthall and the late Representative Love, both of Mississippi. Most of the Mississippi members made addresses.

EAGAN'S PAY IS SURE.

A Report to the Contrary Denied at Department.

The report that Eagan, the suspended army officer, would be denied the full pay of his rank is denied at the War Department. It was stated yesterday in the office of the Judge Advocate General that the question involved had already been decided by the Court of Claims.

Unless it is specified in the order of suspension that the officer so punished shall be deprived of his pay or any portion of it during the period of his suspension, the Court of Claims has decided that he is entitled to receive full pay.

This decision was made in the case of some cadets of the Military Academy in 1893, who were suspended for improper conduct in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition. Their pay was withheld, but the case was taken to the Court of Claims and their claim was allowed. In the case of Judge Advocate General Swaim, who was under suspension for a long time, the order specified that he should receive half pay.

In Eagan's case, however, no reference is made to his alary in the order. He is suspended "from rank and duty," and, according to the construction placed upon the order by the War Department officials, he is entitled to wear the uniform of his rank and receive full pay.

THE CHAPMAN REVIVAL.

Four Meetings to Be Addressed by the Evangelist Today.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, who is conducting a series of revival meetings in this city, will address four congregations today. Two of the meetings will be held at the Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, the first in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, when he will address the Sunday school children of that church, and again at 7 o'clock, when he will lecture to the female portion of the Mount Vernon Place congregation.

At 4 o'clock Dr. Chapman will lecture to men only at the Young Men's Christian Association, and again at 8 p. m. he will address a men's meeting at Calvary Baptist Church.

The meetings addressed by Mr. Chapman in this city have been the most largely attended of any revival services which have been held here since those of Dwight L. Moody several years ago. Hundreds have been turned away from the doors at every meeting, the auditoriums being entirely too small to accommodate those who desire to hear Dr. Chapman.

Walter's Headache Powders.
Instant relief. Price, 10c. All druggists. Ask for and insist on Walter's. Sure cure. fe23-3mo

DEPRIVED OF POLICE POWER.

Major Sylvester's Order Concerning the Street Crossing Men.

The differences that have arisen in the Police Department since the appointment of the street crossing men culminated in a general order from Major Sylvester yesterday in which he stated that hereafter these men will not be allowed to make arrests, and must confine themselves to simply keeping their crossing clear.

The crossing men were appointed last fall to take the places of the privates of police, who were formerly detailed for the work. They are paid by the railway companies, and act as crossing guards and signal men for the various street car lines. The men were dressed in the uniform of the regular police at the instance of Major Sylvester and were placed under the jurisdiction of the Police Department. They were armed as regular policemen and had the same power of making arrests.

This caused a great deal of trouble. The men at the crossings were overzealous in the enforcement of the police regulations. They were put to work without a previous period of training and were said to be lacking in the tact of the regular officers. The men have been frequently rebuked by the police judges for unnecessary activity.

Perhaps the most serious offence occurred occurred during the recent blizzard. A Congressman from one of the Western States was on his way home at 11 p. m. through the blinding snow, when there was no one on the street except the crossing policemen and the regulars. The Congressman involuntarily violated one of the minor police regulations which would have been overlooked at that time of night by the regular men. The crossing man did not see the violation in question, but he was told of it and he therefore arrested the Congressman. He sent a call for the patrol wagon and received an answer to the effect that it was impossible for the wagon to come out on such a night. He therefore walked his prisoner a distance of nearly a mile to the stationhouse, where he was severely rebuked over the telephone by Major Sylvester.

This brought the matter of the inefficiency of the crossing men so effectively to the attention of the authorities that it was decided to take from them their police power.

The men in question are now merely watchman, without even the power of an additional private on the police force, which is possessed by other watchmen about the city. It is claimed that they have no right to the uniforms they wear and steps are to be taken to relieve them of their regalia.

Fractured His Skull.

Arthur Evans, colored, ten years of age, met with a painful accident while playing in front of the office of Dr. C. G. Burton, 809 H street northeast, yesterday afternoon. The boy was sent by his parents to ask the doctor to come to their house across the street and vaccinate the children. He had delivered the message and was leaving the house when he caught sight of the bright brass railing around the front steps of the doctor's residence. He could not resist the temptation to climb on the rail, and in so doing fell a distance of ten feet into an areaway below, landing on his head. He was picked up unconscious by a passerby and taken into the office of the doctor. It was found on examination that the boy's skull was fractured behind the right ear. The fracture is not thought to be of a serious nature, as there is no pressure on the brain. Dr. Burton dressed the wounds, and the youngster was sent home. At an early hour this morning he was reported to be resting easily.

The River Condition.

Reports from points along the upper Potomac state that the river continues to fall, and it is believed to be certain now that there will be no flood. As told in The Times the Harbormaster and the weather forecaster have taken the stand that the flood crisis has passed and their position was materially strengthened yesterday. The boats are resuming their regular trips and several oyster boats left their wharf for the oyster beds yesterday.

Justice Hagner's Ruling.

In a case which came up from a justice of the peace on appeal Justice Hagner yesterday ruled that a defendant in a cause is not compelled to pay the costs in advance when a trial by jury is demanded. For a long time it has been the custom of the justices of the peace to require the payment in advance of the cost necessary to cover the expense of summoning and the per diem of the jurors.

ROOSEVELT MAY BE CALLED.

The Court of Enquiry Postpones Its Chicago Excursion.

The Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate army beef has determined to postpone its trip to Chicago until after this week. This action was decided upon at an executive session Friday, when it was announced that the examination of witnesses to appear next week could not be concluded until after the 1st of March.

The witnesses to be examined this week will nearly all be officers of the volunteer army and representatives of the packing firms interested in the charges made against their products. Governor Roosevelt may be one of the witnesses tomorrow and he will be followed by other volunteer officers until Wednesday, when representatives of Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. are expected to take the stand. The examination of the latter is merely preliminary, however, to secure certain information upon which to base a fuller enquiry when the court reaches Chicago.

It was stated yesterday by Colonel Davis, Recorder of the Court, that it is not unlikely that General Miles will be recalled. He will probably not appear until after the return of the Court from the West, when Dr. Daly will also be summoned. It is possible that when General Miles testifies again he will be questioned further about the alleged newspaper interviews regarding embalmed beef. When before the Court he explained, regarding the publication in the "New York Herald," that he had a letter from the writer, who was willing to swear he had not given him an interview, but believing that something had been given out he had made the article.

This alleged interview, however, was in other papers than the "Herald." In the "New York Tribune" of February 19, the same day the "Herald" interview was published, it appeared, preceded by the following:

"To a reporter of the local branch of the Associated Press, which furnishes city news to all Associated Press papers in the United States, General Miles talked in a guarded manner last night."

Following this is a denial by General Miles of a certain interview and then comes the words: "Later General Miles made this statement." This is followed by a quoted statement, in which General Miles, among other things, is made to say: "I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment of embalming."

The statement in the "New York Tribune" is found on February 14 in other Associated Press papers, and is identical with that published by the "Tribune" as having been given out by the local branch of the Associated Press.

Woodsheds Destroyed by Fire.

A slight fire occurred late last night in the woodsheds in the rear of 2903 and 2905 M Street northwest. The blaze was caused by throwing hot ashes into a dry barrel. The sheds were entirely destroyed. The damage was $75, fully insured.

Municipal Brevities.

In view of the extra work and quarantine caused at the workhouse by the smallpox outbreak Intendent Stoutenburgh has instructed J. H. Thornton to take charge of the building until further orders. The change has received the approval of the Commissioners.

Samuel E. Wheatley has suggested that the District Commissioners close the alley along the eastern side of the land recently purchased as a site for a new manual training school building at the corner of Seventh Street and Rhode Island Avenue northwest. It is asserted that the alley would not be needed by the owners of the property in the vicinity of the proposed institution.

The Commissioners have returned House bill 11605, "for the widening of Nineteenth Street," to the President, with a request for favorable executive action.

A second-class steam engineer's license has been granted Charles A. Wheeler.

The Commissioners have recommended the recommendation of Chief Parris that Fireman James Frazier be placed upon the pension roll with an allowance of $30 monthly; also the recommendation that Private W. E. Boyle be promoted to the position of fireman, and that George Kennon be appointed a member of the department, vice W. E. Doyle, promoted.

Dr. James Smart has been appointed a substitute physician to the poor at a salary of $30 per month.