REUNION OF DISTRICT AND ALEXANDRIA

Mr. H. Phillips Memorializes the District Committee.

MANY BURDENS IMPOSED

Caused by Proximity to District—Problems of Police Protection and Improvement of Public Highways Cited as Reasons for Re-annexation.

Mr. H. Phillips, a resident of Alexandria county, Va., who believes that the retrocession of that county is unconstitutional and that it still forms a part of the District of Columbia, has communicated to Congress his views on the question of restoration.

Mr. Phillips' statement is addressed to the House Committee on the District of Columbia, and is as follows:

"In the year 1784, pursuant to paragraph 17, section 8, article 1, of the Federal Constitution, Virginia ceded to the United States a small area on the Potomac River to form part of the permanent seat of the General Government. In 1846 Congress passed an act ceding this land back to Virginia, thus dismembering the established seat of government of ten miles square. The portion returned to Virginia was organized as a separate county, only one-fourteenth of the average size of the counties of the State.

Burdensome Problems.

"The problem of local police protection and improvement of public highways in this little county has become difficult and burdensome on account of the disorder and heavy travel incident to proximity to a large city.

"In 1861, the War Department and military forces again took practical possession of the county, building fortifications on every conspicuous eminence within its borders, and at the close of the war retained the Custis estate of eleven hundred acres, later paying for it and establishing a great national cemetery, a large military post, and a station of the Department of Agriculture, within its borders. The United States makes no contribution to the expenses of the local government, notwithstanding its ownership of one-sixteenth of the area and one-seventh of the property valuation of the county.

"The suburbs of cities are peculiarly subject to the presence of unlawful persons who resort to such points for illicit liquor selling, gambling, and other disorderly conduct near public highways. Especially is this observed on the Sabbath day. The residents of Alexandria county as a class are honorable, intelligent, and public spirited. The attorney for the county is active and successful in prosecuting offenders brought to his attention, and the judiciary resolute in sentencing law breakers. The police force of this small county, limited to a few men, receiving inadequate pay, cannot, however, prevent disorderly persons entering the county from the city of Washington, or preserve order along the extensive river front. The history of municipal governments shows that public order is thus difficult to preserve near boundary lines of a city. Malefactors constantly seek such border for the commission of unlawful acts, or to escape the strong arm of the law; hence cities are usually extended far beyond the limits of closely-built houses.

Sanitary Protection Needed.

"Sanitary protection, equally important to public welfare, requires that Alexandria county should be restored to the District of Columbia. Disease is carried to the limits of cities in deposits of waste material, not only contaminating springs and water courses used by unsuspecting persons, but adding by exhalation to the other impurities of city air. Fire protection in suburbs also makes an extension of municipal limits desirable.

"It is also reasonable that cities control the maintenance of suburban parks and driveways, contributing to the health and pleasure of its residents. The circumscribed limits of walls and fortresses observed in the history of feudal towns should be thus brushed aside by the advance of science and civilization. The principles applicable to the extension of cities generally become more important when the seat of government and capital of a nation are concerned.

"So, disregarding the legal status of Alexandria county, there are important and practical reasons why it should be restored to the District of Columbia. It was urged in behalf of ceding part of the District of Columbia back to Virginia in 1846, that the United States had no property or buildings in Alexandria county. Now, we find the United States owns three bridges across the river, and in addition, a large share of the lands, buildings, and other improvements in the county, is the property of the National Government.

"An instance of the necessity of police protection occurred a few years ago. Coxey's army came to Washington. They were ordered from the city and came over to Alexandria County and camped, and only moved when, upon application to the Governor, a company of troops bundled the army, bag and baggage, across the river. The executive officers of the Government, the judiciary, and members of Congress pass over this unpoliced area to and from the Arlington National Cemetery. If injury comes to any official of the Government on the county highways from some criminal or insane person the Government is responsible for neglecting to maintain a jurisdiction imposed by the Constitution.

The Legal Question.

"It would seem, however, to be a proper subject for judicial inquiry, whether under the Federal Constitution, one or two of the three principal branches of Government have power to alienate a part of the established seat of government. The War Department has built on the county highways water mains, telegraph and telephone lines, and a pumping station on land obtained for bridge approaches in Alexandria county, without authority of Virginia, and without permission of the owners of the fee of the public highways, so if Alexandria county is lawfully part of Virginia, the United States is a trespasser without process of law or just compensation; but if the Supreme Court declares Alexandria county part of the District of Columbia, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may at once provide for its police protection, and the Government improvements are within the legislative control of Congress.

"Congress has prohibited fishing at certain times, and in various methods in the waters of the Potomac, along the District. If Alexandria county is part of Virginia, such legislation is wholly unwarranted, and, notwithstanding such legislation, Virginians have full riparian rights in the waters of the Potomac opposite Washington, subject only to Virginia laws.

"Jackson City has long been a menace to the morals of Washington, but if the establishment of the boundary of Maryland and Virginia has any reasonable interpretation, Jackson City is wholly in the District, and the Commissioners neglect their duties if they do not police Alexandria Island, and abate a stain on Washington city.

"Considering the restoration of Alexandria county to the District, in respect to the wishes of President Washington, it is most worthy of the attention of Congress. To the efforts of the first and most distinguished President, the location, plan, and success of the Capital may be justly ascribed. It will be a deserved tribute and honor to his memory to restore the original and proper limits surveyed and established under his personal direction.

"Regarding the fitness of the proposed resolution, the Supreme Court has decided that the question is cognizable only in a case between the United States and the State of Virginia, and cannot be adjudicated between other parties. If the court decides Congress did not exceed its constitutional powers in ceding part of the seat of government to Virginia the controversy ends. If the court decides, however, Congress exceeded its powers, the jurisdiction of Congress, the courts, and Commissioners of the District will thenceforth extend over the entire ten miles square.

"The people of Alexandria county generally favor a restoration of the original District. Virginia does not wish to lose more territory. The United States paid $20,000,000 to Spain for a lot of foreign islands and proposes to pay $5,000,000 to Denmark for three little tropical islets, so it may not be unjust to contribute $1,000,000 toward the debt of the mother of States if Alexandria county is restored to the National Government.

"The Capital, the seat of general government, is important, however, not only to the people in Washington, and in Virginia, but its preservation, its size, and location and its welfare, are rights of and affect the people of the entire nation. The interests of the people, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf and the detached territory, should be fully and justly considered in the action on the proposed resolution.

"It may be urged, Why disturb a condition of dismemberment of the seat of government established for over fifty years? In reply, it may be justly stated there is no progress of civilization, or improvement of any description, that does not disturb existing conditions within lawful limits. If the object of the resolution is desirable for the Government and for the citizens directly and indirectly interested, if it is entirely within the powers and limitations of the Federal Constitution, and if the resolution is appropriate to the subject matter, it should be adopted."

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Chief Surgeon Maus Waging War Against Rats.

Intelligent Efforts Being Made by Army Surgeons to Stamp Out the Dread Disease.

A private letter recently received in Washington gives some new and interesting details concerning the energetic and intelligent efforts that are being successfully made by the army surgeons to stamp out the bubonic plague wherever it may appear in the Philippines. The work has been thoroughly systematized by Dr. Louis M. Maus, chief surgeon on the staff of Major General Chaffee, at Manila, and it is predicted that the methods employed by Dr. Maus in fighting the bubonic plague and cholera at Manila and other points in the Philippines where those frightful diseases have appeared will soon be adopted with good results in India and throughout the Orient.

Rat Traps in Use Everywhere.

On the subject of Dr. Maus' excellent work the writer of the letter says:

"The awful bubonic plague (from which hundreds have died every day in many cities of China and India) made its appearance in Manila last October. Dr. Maus at once had rat traps set in every section of the city and surrounding districts. Each trap had on it the number of the house and name of the street. The rats that were caught were brought to the headquarters of the Health Board and killed, and their blood was examined under the microscope. In every case where germs of the plague were found the house from which they were brought was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. More than a thousand houses have been cleaned for this cause. About eight hundreds rats a day are examined. About twenty thousand rats in all have been killed in this way; besides, many thousands have been poisoned. Dr. Maus has vaccinated the poor in Manila at the rate of ten thousand a week for smallpox and the plague. As a result, there have been only seven cases of the bubonic plague in Manila since last October."

Tours of Inspection.

The letter goes on to say that Dr. Maus, as president of the health board organized by Governor Taft, is extending the practical and effective method for the eradication of the bubonic plague throughout the archipelago. He has a steamboat constantly at his disposal, and in this he makes tours of inspection to all the islands. In consequence of his watchful care and attention the health of the Philippines is becoming noticeably better, and as soon as he can extend his methods of sanitation and prevention to all the principal ports of the archipelago it is confidently believed that the bubonic plague will be completely driven from the Philippine Islands.

Dr. Maus has been the chief surgeon at Manila for nearly three years, and has made himself thoroughly familiar with the work at hand. He served with marked credit to himself and the medical department of the army generally as chief surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, which, under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, occupied Havana province for seven months after the close of the war with Spain. The record he made in Cuba caused him to be sent to Manila.

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OLD WAR DEBT CLAIM.

Discovery Made That $17,500 Is Due to the State of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—According to a letter received last night from Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York bankers, by Attorney General Taylor, Indiana has a valid claim for $17,500 more war debt.

The bank has discovered on its books evidence that in 1861, by order of President Lincoln, Gov. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, was paid $450,000 in United States notes, as part settlement of the loans the State had made to the Government in the equipment of troops. The credit of the Government at that time was such that when it came to cashing the notes, only $432,000 was realized. This claim for discount will probably be allowed, Mr. Taylor thinks, as similar discount claims on other items were allowed last week by Comptroller Tracewell.

This claim will be presented at once, along with another for $25,000, which arises from Governor Morton having borrowed that amount from county commissioners, cities, and other sources during the days of financial stringency. He has no doubt that this, also, can be proved, and will be allowed.

POTOMAC WATER BEARS RESEMBLANCE TO COFFEE

Bottle of Precious Liquid Sent to Senator Tillman.

Mr. James S. Cowdon, Its Owner, Hopes to Have Congressional Eyes Focused on Drinking Supply.

A bottle of liquid, resembling coffee, the residue of three gallons of Potomac water distilled yesterday at the chemical laboratory of the Treasury Department, has been sent to Senator Tillman with the request that the attention of the Senate be once again brought to the condition of the drinking supply of the Capital.

It is believed by Mr. James Seldon Cowdon, the owner of the bottle of mud, that Senator Tillman will realize at once that something must be done to improve the water of the city. He has prepared a bill for introduction into both houses, providing for the removal of the water department from the War Department to the control of the District Commissioners. This bill he will endeavor to have passed.

Quart of Mud.

"The District Commissioners are responsible to public opinion in some measure," said Mr Cowdon.

The flask of liquid is warranted to astonish Senator Tillman. The bottle contains nearly a quart of a coffee-colored substance, which Mr. Cowdon claims was left when Treasury Department clerks filtered three gallons of water yesterday.

So much impressed were the Treasury Department employes with the mud they have been drinking, that they determined to present the matter to the attention of a Senator.

MISSION OF THE VICKSBURG.

The Warship Reported as Being at Nagasaki Without Orders.

The United States steamer Vicksburg was reported mysteriously at Nagasaki, Japan, yesterday, according to a cablegram received by the Navy Department, which is at a loss to understand why she left Nieu-Chwang without orders.

The State Department is equally perplexed over the matter, knowing of no reason demanding her presence at the Japanese port.

PORTO RICAN COTTON.

New York Firm Receives a Bale to Be Ginned Here.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A. Norden & Co., of the cotton exchange, have received a bale of cotton from Porto Rico, which they will send to Norfolk to be ginned and later sell for the account of a Porto Rican merchant.

At the exchange today it was said that the cotton is the equivalent of middling uplands, our class; staple, not quite so good, but very fair. It would sell at 9¼ cents a pound at least.

Big Stone Company Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., April 19.—The American Stone Company has been incorporated here with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Of this amount $3,000,000 is to be preferred stock, having 6 per cent cumulative dividends, and $2,000,000 common stock.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT APPEARS ON HORSEBACK

Crowds Witness His Departure for a Ride.

Impromptu Procession of Carriages and Autos a Feature of Friday Afternoon's Ovation.

When President Roosevelt rode out of the White House grounds a few hours before his departure for New York for his regular canter in the country, he found an unusually big crowd of people waiting to see him go by. There were fully 200 men, women and children in the gathering, not including those who occupied a score of wheels, hacks, buggies and automobiles. Every day a group gathers at the gate from which the President emerges when he goes on his horseback rides, but it rarely contains more than fifty people. It may have been due to the fine weather, or it may have been due to the fact that there is a big crowd of visiting brides and grooms in town, but whatever the reason the assemblage of curious ones outnumbered the average similar gatherings four to one.

The President was accompanied on the ride by Maj. Gen. Samuel B. Young, of the army, who commanded the brigade in which the Rough Riders were included at Las Quasimas, where Capt. Allyn K. Capron, Sergeant Hamilton Fish, the New York society youth, and a number of others of the President's regiment were killed.

When the President had responded to the salute of the spectators and thought that the ordeal was over, the drivers and motormen of the vehicles started ahead and formed a double line around Mr. Roosevelt and his companion. In this way the President was escorted up the street between the White House grounds and the Navy Department.

When Pennsylvania Avenue was reached the brides and grooms in the automobiles and the other people in the horse-drawn vehicles reluctantly withdrew from the procession and let the President and General Young go their way in peace.

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Generous Bargains.

Extraordinary values will bloom all over the store tomorrow. Such offers as we tell of today can only be found at Lansburgh and Brother's. They create spirited selling here in spite of the period of the year or the condition of the weather. The merchandise we underprice tomorrow should create widespread interest. Great savings can be yours on things for present or future needs.

Greatest of All Suit Sales.

Competition completely routed by these sensationally low prices. Read the details that follow:

Suits made of best Black Serge, Eton jacket, seven-gore flare skirt; jacket bound with taffeta silk; silk-lined jacket and skirt.

$8.98. Worth $20.

Black Serge Suits; double-breasted, ripple tail jacket; stitched taffeta trimming at belt; bands of stitched taffeta on sleeves, peau de soie facing on reveres; skirt, with graduated circular flounce, beautifully stitched, percaline lined, jacket black taffeta lined.

$7.98. Worth $16.50.

New spring shades Basket Weaves; collar, vest, and belt of plain broadcloth; skirt graduated flounce; Eton jacket, all satin lined, skirt percaline lined, colors gray, tan, navy, mixed blue, and black.

$9.75. Worth $20.

One thousand Ladies' Strictly All-wool Walking Skirts; cut with flared circular flounce; they come in pretty shade of gray, tan, navy, Oxford, and black. In order to interest you we offer them at one-half their actual value.

$3.25. Worth $6.50.

Noteworthy Undermuslin Values.

Responses are sure to be enthusiastic as well as numerous. But this is not at all surprising, for here is underwear that women with discriminating taste will appreciate. The most conspicuous feature in this sale will be the low prices.

Women's plain long French Cambric Corset Covers, round neck, all seams felled, 25c value. Special ..... 14¢

Women's Corset Covers, made of nainsook or cambric, round neck, some trimmed with three and four rows of torchon lace inserting, others with neat embroidery; 50c value. Special ..... 44¢

Women's extra large Drawers for stout figures, made of good muslin, with full cambric hemstitched ruffle. 50c value. Special ..... 39¢

One lot of Women's Cambric Drawers, made umbrella style with deep ruffle of embroidery, with tucks above. Regular price 75c and 89c. Special ..... 59¢

Women's extra large size, short underskirts, made of fine muslin, with deep cambric ruffle and cluster of tucks above. 75c value. Special ..... 59¢

Women's extra large size Chemises, round neck, corded bands; sizes 44 and 46. Special ..... 50¢

Matchless White Goods Values.

Here are White Goods values free from fanciful exaggeration. Goods and quotations speak for themselves. Values we post below cannot fail to create lively and spirited selling:

36-inch sheer India Linon; worth 25c; tomorrow's great special. Per yard ..... 18¢

Oxford Cheviot, 32 inches wide; colors, navy, black and white; fast colors. Per yard .. 15¢

32-inch Linen Batiste, the leading material for this season; a 25c kind. Per yard ..... 18¢

Japanese Silk and Linen, 48 inches wide and transparent; a $1.00 kind. Per yard ..... 60¢

48-inch French Lawn; white, pink, blue, red, lavender, and canary. Only, per yard ..... 50¢

50 pieces of Superior Quality India Linon, 32 inches wide; for same goods 20c is asked. Per yard ..... 15¢

25-piece lot of Pique Muslin, with mercerized stripes; a material well worth 37½c yard, but we only ask, per yard ..... 25¢

Pure White Mercerized Shirt Waist Linen, 36 inches wide.

50¢ and 60¢ per yd.

Pure White Linen Lawn, medium weight and worth 50c; for shirt waists and full suits; all pure linen. Per yard, only. 35¢

36-inch Mercerized Pongee Linen, shrunken, for suits and waists. Per yard,

40¢ and 50¢

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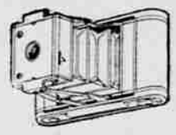

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We ask your particular attention to the 1902 models, now in our warerooms. These consist of Uprights and Grands, in the various new styles and different woods.

The terms upon which you can purchase a Knabe today are so attractive that it is possible for almost every one to own a Knabe piano.

For those who feel that at this time they prefer to buy a lower-priced instrument, we have pianos of various reliable manufacturers, whose output we control. We still have a number of second-hand and slightly used pianos remaining over from the sale of a week ago. They will be sold at very low prices, and on exceptionally easy terms.

The Pianola should be in the home of every one possessing a piano. Its merits are probably too well known to you to dwell upon them. Pianolas are at our warerooms for trial, and we shall be glad to have you call and see the advantages of this piano player demonstrated.

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