Senate Adjourned at 6:00 p. m.; Meets Today at 11 a. m.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

House Recess 6:20 to 8; Adjourned 10:30 to Noon Today.

CITIZENS SPEAK FOR AND AGAINST UNION DEPOT BILL

Wide Divergence in Views Submitted to Senate Committee.

OPINION OF BOARD OF TRADE

President Smith Submits Disapproval of Proposed Payment of Large Sums to Railways for Works That Should Be Done at Their Expense.

Citizens of Washington, representing various associations and business interests, yesterday had their say before the House District Committee on the Senate union station bill.

Nearly every citizens' association was represented. In fact, there were so many present that it was necessary to limit the time of each speaker to nine minutes.

Nearly every man who addressed the committee had a different view, scheme, plan or proposition from every other man. Some were in favor of the union station bill as at present drawn; others, chiefly Mr. Rosenburg, representing South Washington interests, wanted the legislation of 1901 carried out; others desired the route changed; some wanted the depot located in a different place; and still others opposed the measure as being in the interests of the railroads and not the public.

After hearing all the different views the committee took the matter under advisement and will doubtless report the measure within a few days.

Mr. Warner the First Speaker.

Mr. B. H. Warner was the first spokesman. He declared that he appeared in the interests of everybody in the District, and he wished the bill passed. Mr. Warner said that for twenty-five years this city had been suffering for the want of proper railroad facilities, and the present scheme was practicable from the standpoint of the railroads the Government, and the citizens of the District of Columbia. Some must suffer, he said, by the change in the route from the plan of last year, but the bill provided equitable relief. He urged immediate action, saying delay was harmful and would kill the measure.

Mr. R. H. Johnson, chairman of the railroad committee of the South Washington Citizens' Association, protested against the bill, as it gave over to the railroads Virginia and Maryland Avenues. He wanted a union station, but advocated the Water Street route.

Eckington's Side Heard.

Mr. W. G. Henderson, president of the Eckington Citizens' Association, was then allotted his nine minutes. Before he had gotten well into his argument proceedings were interrupted by the appearance of a messenger boy, who brought a petition signed by numerous property owners of Southwest Washington, which was presented to Chairman Babcock, protesting against the Water Street route and favoring the Virginia and Maryland Avenues scheme of locating a depot at the junction of Seventh Street and Maryland Avenue.

Mr. M. I. Weller, of the East Washington Citizens' Association, was next heard. He laid special emphasis on the necessity for the abolition of grade crossings, and he appealed to the committee to abolish these sixty-five death traps. As the bill does do away with street crossings, he said, he was in favor of it.

Denounces the Scheme.

Mr. Josiah Millard, of the East End Suburban Association, read a paper in which he denounced the union station scheme in its entirety, declaring that it was detrimental to the District of Columbia. He asserted that if it was passed it would never be amended or repealed except at the request of the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas W. Smith, the president of the Board of Trade, submitted a statement from that organization. The Board of Trade, he said, had been active and consistent in the position it had taken respecting grade crossings since its organization in 1889, and he quoted from the address of President M. M. Parker in 1900, in which he said: "There was strong opposition to the legalizing of surplus tracks in South Washington and opposition has been strong against giving an unlimited power of condemning, and a general desire expressed similar to that which prevails in other large cities, for relief so far as possible from surface tracks and grade crossings."

Should Be No Pay Attached.

The Board of Trade members, he said, were not opposed to the elimination of grade crossings, or to the location of the station on Massachusetts Avenue, but they did oppose the paying to the railroad company of a large sum of money for work which it ought to do without any payment whatever. That he declared to be the sentiment of 700 of the leading business men of Washington.

Mr. Morrell wanted to know if the Board of Trade approved the legislation of 1901. Mr. Smith replied that it did disapprove of the taking of the Mall for railroad purposes.

Favors Another Location.

Mr. Irwin B. Linton favored locating the depot at the junction of Seventh Street, Maryland and Virginia Avenues. While one-fourth of the city was given over to the railroads, he said there was no necessity of turning over another fourth. The station at that junction, he argued, would be of greater convenience to the town than on Massachusetts Avenue. It would be but one minute farther from the city than is the present Pennsylvania depot.

He was opposed to tunneling the hill between the Capitol and the Congressional Library, as contemplated in the pending measure.

Dr. Dudley Morgan favored the Water Street route.

Mr. Maurice D. Rosenberg, representing property holders in South Washington, opposed the position taken by the South Washington Citizens' Association. He favored the plan provided for in the act of February 12, 1901, which provides for the building of the Pennsylvania station on the Mall.

A $1,500,000 structure there, he declared, would not impair the architectural beauty of the city. He did not entirely approve of a union station under any circumstances. Not infrequently, he said, they did not conserve the best interests of the public. He protested against the Water Street route.

Mr. S. Herbert Glesy contended that the carrying out of the proposed plan would cost upward of $7,000,000, and he believed would reach as high as $8,000,000.

Mr. Glesy said he was in favor of municipal ownership of a union station, and said that the friends of that proposition would like to be heard upon the subject.

INCREASED FUNDS FOR ARC LIGHTS OPPOSED

House Disagrees With Senate Amendments to District Appropriation Bill and Asks for Conference.

The District appropriation bill has been sent to conference.

The House yesterday sent word to the Senate that it had disagreed with the amendments of the Senate and appointed conferees.

Senator Frye, in the Chair, appointed Senators Allison, McMillan, and Cockrell conferees on the part of the Senate.

After the hearing on the union station bill yesterday the House District Committee went into executive session and considered the action on the District appropriation bill.

It voted unanimously to help Representative Cannon in opposing the Senate amendment increasing the cost of arc lights from $72 to $85 per year, and also authorizing the extension of overhead electric light wires outside of the fire limits of the District. These two items the committee claimed were matters that properly belonged to the District Committee.

LAST OF GREAT BUDGET MEASURES PASSES HOUSE

General Deficiency Appropriations Voted Without Division.

EXTRA PAY FOR EMPLOYES

Mr. Cannon Says It Will Not Be His Fault if Adjournment is not Reached Earlier Than July 4—Attempts to Amend Bill Defeated.

The general deficiency appropriation bill was considered and passed by the House yesterday, completing, so far as initial work by the House is concerned, the list of great appropriation measures.

Before the bill was put to a vote Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.), a member of the District Committee, made an effort to have incorporated in its provisions an amendment fixing the telephone rates in the District of Columbia. He offered an amendment to the measure in the form of the bill which he introduced on Tuesday fixing the measured and flat rates for telephone service.

The effort was unsuccessful, owing to the point of order raised by Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) that the amendment was not germane to the bill. The point was sustained by Mr. Sherman, who was acting as chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

Two Hours for Debate.

When the deficiency bill was taken up two hours were allowed for general debate. This was consumed by general discussion of matters irrelevant to the provisions of the bill.

While arranging the time for general debate Mr. Cannon remarked that "at this stage of the session" five hours was too long a time for general debate. Mr. Bartlett, referring to this remark, asked Mr. Cannon if he could give the House any idea of the date of adjournment.

"It will not be my fault," exclaimed Mr. Cannon. "If it be not earlier than July 4."

This statement was greeted with applause on both sides of the chamber.

When the bill was read under the five-minute rule, Mr. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) offered an amendment to reimburse the revenues of the Cuban government for the sum paid Governor General Wood in excess of his salary as brigadier general of the United States army, $15,500.

Point of Order Raised.

Mr. Cannon made the point of order that the amendment was not germane, and that it was not authorized by existing law.

Upon this Mr. Bartlett cited the provision of the deficiency bill for last year, reimbursing the Cuban revenues by $15,750, expended in furnishing the Secretary of War information concerning the receipts and expenditures of that government; also in the sundry civil appropriation bill, provision was made to restore to Cuba the amounts stolen by Rathbone, Neely and Reeves.

Mr Bartlett vigorously denounced the payment to General Wood as illegal and unjustifiable, and said Congress would have to face the matter now or at some time. In his judgment it would be wise to face it now.

The amendment was withdrawn in the face of an unfavorable ruling by Chairman Sherman.

Mr. Loudenslager (Rep., N. J.) moved an amendment, providing an additional month's pay to all employes of Congress.

Reserving a point of order against the amendment, Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) recalled the scandal that attended the closing sessions of the House last year, with regard to the employment and service of House employes. Nothing had been done, he said, by the committee appointed to investigate the matter, and it had practically abandoned its work.

For that, the committee of which he was a member was responsible. For the appropriation of money necessary to make this present to the employes, the majority of the House was responsible, and he gave notice to Mr. Cannon that he should not press the point of order, but withdraw it.

Extra Pay for Employes of Congress.

Mr. Cannon said he would not invoke the point of order, for the reason that for years the House had voted this extra month's salary, and clearly indicated its will that it should be paid as a part of the employe's compensation. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.) sought to have stricken from the bill the provision for the payment to the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan of interest on war claims. Mr. Sims made a point of order against the provision, but it was overruled.

He then moved as an amendment that the amounts be paid upon the same basis as other States were paid. He argued the matter at some length, and said that if the claims of the States which have already been settled were re-opened, as he predicted that they would be, it would mean a cost to the Government of $3,000,000.

Mr. Hemenway and Mr. Cannon opposed the amendment, and it was defeated, and the provision went through as reported from the committee.

The bill was then passed without division.

PHYSICAL CULTURISTS PETITION GOVERNMENT

Object to Destruction of Their Bathing Beach by Dredging of Tide Water Canal.

James Seldon Cowdon, physical culturist, and the other directors of the "National Physical Culture Association," have filed with the chief of the army engineers, the Secretary of War, the President, the judges of the courts, the House of Representatives, and the Senate of the United States, the following petition:

"Greeting: Your undersigned petitioner, a duly incorporated institution under the laws of the District of Columbia, believing that the navigable waters of the United States are rightfully under the control of Congress, and also believing that the relief desired is not otherwise obtainable, would most earnestly appeal to you each, as public agents, to take such action, whether executive, judicial, or legislative, as will compel the contractor for dredging the tidewater canal at Chesapeake Beach, Maryland, to dump the material that he is now excavating from said canal exclusively on the north side of said canal, in order that the 'Physical Culture Bathing Beach,' located at said pleasure resort, and heretofore so extensively patronized by our friends and members, may not be absolutely ruined by the filth set in motion by storm and tide, in consequence of his dumping any more of said material on the south side of said canal."

CROZIER MAY BE CONFIRMED

Senate Agrees on Vote on Nomination as Chief of Ordnance Today.

The Senate yesterday agreed to vote tomorrow on the nomination of Col. William Crozier to be chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, which has been pending since Congress met in December.

A determined fight, led by Senator Proctor of Vermont, has been made against the confirmation on the ground that Crozier, being the inventor of the disappearing gun carriage and other military appliances, was not competent to pass upon inventions of a like character which might be submitted.

The Committee on Military Affairs two months ago made an adverse report on the nomination, but since then it is thought that the sentiment of some of the Senators has changed and his confirmation is now thought to be possible.

To Concur in Senate Amendment.

The House Committee on Ways and Means yesterday instructed Chairman Payne to ask the House to concur in the Senate amendments to the McCall bill to refund taxes paid under the war revenue bill on bequests and legacies to benevolent, educational, art and religious institutions. It was also agreed to report favorably the bill to appoint one appraiser of customs at Philadelphia and one at Boston at $4,000 a year each, instead of two at $3,000 each as at present.

Educational Test for Immigrants.

Representative Shattuc of Ohio yesterday introduced a bill providing for an educational test for the admission of immigrants. All immigrants who are fifteen years of age or over who cannot read English or some other language, except when citizens of Canada, or a member of the family of a resident of the United States, are to be excluded.

Agreed to by Senate.

In the Senate yesterday the House resolution authorizing the conference committee on the sundry civil bill to consider and recommend the inclusion of necessary appropriations to carry out the several objects authorized in the omnibus public buildings bill was laid before the Senate and agreed to.

MR. M'COMAS SOWS; MR. TYLER REAPS

Latter Secures Commission for Former's Work.

Bill Passed for Payment of $104,000 to City of Baltimore—Mr. Tyler Secures Draft From Treasury.

Senator McComas of Maryland has a grievance, and he is not particular who knows of it.

Some years ago, when Senator McComas first entered the Senate his attention was directed to a claim for $104,000 which the city of Baltimore had against the United States Government, and he determined to get the money for the city if possible.

He secured the passage of a bill for this purpose in the Senate, but it failed in the House. He redeemed his effort this session and had the satisfaction of seeing the bill passed. The Senator was naturally delighted, and it may have occurred to him that his constituents would be highly gratified.

Mr. Tyler's Eyes Opened.

According to the story N. W. Tyler was sitting at breakfast one morning in Washington when he noticed in a newspaper a paragraph to the effect that Baltimore was to finally receive the $104,000 it had advanced the Government during the war of 1812. As he munched his biscuit he re-read the paragraph and it recalled fond memories to his mind.

Leaving the table he took from his desk a neatly tied package of papers, yellow with age, and went to the Treasury Department. Here he laid before the Treasury officials a contract with the city of Baltimore by which he was made the city's agent in this claim, and under which he was to receive 25 per cent if it was ever collected.

Ancient Credentials Correct.

His credentials were in proper form, although executed some twenty-five years ago, and he was given a warrant for $104,000. Going to Baltimore he presented the warrant to the mayor and received in return a city check for $26,000, accompanied by the most profuse thanks for his efforts in behalf of the claim.

Senator McComas' astonishment when he, in turn, read in his morning paper at his breakfast table in Washington that Mr. Tyler had not only collared the coin but had been given the credit for securing the passage of the bill knew no bounds, for he says Tyler never saw him about the matter. He is now busily engaged in explaining to his constituents that he, and not Mr. Tyler, passed the bill.

Few Baltimoreans begrudge Tyler the $26,000. For a number of years ago he and another party held a similar contract with the State, under which they assisted in securing the passage of a bill refunding about $350,000 to the State of Maryland.

Mr. Cannon an Objector.

At the last moment Representative Cannon of Illinois procured the insertion in a bill of a provision that no part of the money should be paid to claims agents, and they received nothing, although the State was willing to pay and the courts upheld the claim, except for the stipulation in the bill.

Tyler's associate had spent a considerable amount of money in anticipation of the payment of the claim and was ruined when he failed to collect on his contract.

IRRIGATION BILL LAW; MR. NEWLANDS PLEASED

Describes Measure as Complete and Automatic.

Requires No Future Action by Congress and Provides for Availability of $150,000,000.

The President yesterday signed the irrigation bill. There was much rejoicing among the members of the Senate and House over the fact. Mr. Newlands, the author of the measure and the originator of the plan, was especially jubilant.

"The bill was so framed," said Mr. Newlands, "as not to require subsequent action by Congress or subsequent appropriations. It is perhaps the only bill ever passed which furnishes so complete, comprehensive, and automatic a plan of action.

"Under its provisions at least $150,000,000 of the proceeds of the sales of public lands will be available in the next thirty years for irrigation works, without further appropriations. The receipts from the public lands for the last fiscal year as well as the present, and aggregating $6,000,000, are immediately available, and from this time on about $3,000,000 per annum will be available, which sum will be constantly increased as the lands are redeemed and sales are made.

"The bill is carefully guarded. The Secretary of the Interior cannot let contracts unless the money is in the fund. Land monopoly is impossible. In every way the bill is guarded so as to preserve the public domain for homeseekers.

"The best feature of the measure is its automatic action until the entire work is done, without the necessity of further legislation by Congress."

To Refund Insular Duties.

Representative Payne of New York, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, yesterday introduced a bill to refund the amount of duties paid on merchandise brought into the United States from Porto Rico between April 11, 1899, and May 1, 1900, and from the Philippine Islands between April 11, 1899, and March 8, 1902.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

Bill Introduced Providing for Investigation of Labor Disputes.

Representative McDermott (Dem., N. J.) yesterday introduced a bill to authorize the appointment by the President of boards of investigation and arbitration, and defining their duties and powers.

It authorizes the President to appoint such boards whenever he is informed by petition or otherwise, that a dispute exists between employer and employes engaged in any business affecting interstate commerce.

The boards are to report to the President on the matters in dispute; the wages received by the employes, and the cost of living in that locality; and, if the employer is a corporation, a comprehensive statement of its condition, including the valuation of its property and franchises, dividends earned, etc.

The board is to give its opinion upon the justice of the demand, and the proper course to be pursued. Each side is to be at liberty to designate one member of the board, which is to consist of seven members.

The Federal court in the district in which the board is sitting is to have authority to summon witnesses before it and punish for contempt. The parties to the dispute are authorized to lay their case before such board of arbitration investigating the matter should they desire to do so.

No authority is conferred upon anyone to enforce the findings of the board.

MR. ROOT CHARGED WITH DUPLICITY

IMMIGRATION BILL UP IN COMMITTEE

Mr. A. S. Anderson and Mr. William Williams Heard Pro and Con on the Measure.

The Senate Committee on Immigration yesterday continued its hearings on the immigration bill now pending before it.

Mr. A. S. Anderson, passenger agent of the American Steamship line, spoke against certain features of the bill. William Williams, commissioner of immigration for the port of New York, and Representative Shattuc, the author of the bill, spoke in its favor.

Dewey to Be a Witness.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines, when it resumes next week its investigations into the conduct of the war in the archipelago, will call Admiral Dewey for the purpose of getting his testimony on some disputed points as to his relations with Aguinaldo. The Democratic members of the committee requested some time ago that the Admiral be summoned, and the majority have now agreed to call him.

Mr. Shallenberger Takes Up Case of Miss Taylor's Dismissal.

IMPORTANT FACTS WITHHELD

Cites Many Instances Where Information Was Asked of War Department, and Refused, Where the Senate Afterward Extracted Damaging Facts.

During the consideration of the general deficiency bill in the House yesterday Representative Shallenberger (Dem., Neb.) took occasion to criticise the President and Secretary Root for the dismissal of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, the young woman who was discharged from the classified service in the War Department because she made adverse comment on the Administration's policy in the Philippines.

He also charged that the Secretary of War had repeatedly withheld from the House information regarding the conduct of affairs in his department. As instances of this he declared that facts concerning the Philippines and Cuba had not been forthcoming when asked for by Congress.

Taylor Case Reviewed.

Mr. Shallenberger briefly reviewed the Taylor case, and declared that the dismissal was a direct violation of the civil service law both in spirit and letter. He said he made no pretense of being a civil service reformer, but he believed in fair play.

President McKinley, he said, in 1896 promulgated section 8 of rule 2, which expressly declares that before a person can be discharged by a department chief the employe is entitled to have the reasons and cause for the discharge stated in writing, and to have three days in which to reply.

"I know that it has been charged or insinuated," said Mr. Shallenberger, "that the President has taken especial interest in this case, and attempted to modify the rule so far as to deny to this American woman some of the rights and privileges to which she was entitled under President McKinley's order, so that the manner of her taking-off might be more expeditious and more certain, but I cannot believe that. I would have to change every idea and opinion that I have formed of our President if I was to believe it. From all that I have read of him I have always believed that he stood for the honor and dignity of American manhood, and especially that he was a representative of Western courage and Western ideas.

Do Not War on Women.

"But Western men do not war upon women. No man from the country where the real Rough Riders ride will be guilty of changing the rules of a game in order to win the place or injure the reputation of a woman struggling to honestly maintain herself.

"I do not believe the President had in mind the case of Miss Taylor when he approved the rule to modify the order of President McKinley. It is repugnant to my ideas of American manhood. I believe that the President has been misinformed in this case, if brought to his attention at all, and that when it is brought to him in its true status, that he will order that this woman shall have justice done her, and shall have every opportunity to defend herself for the reason that the charge against her is criticism of himself."

Commenting upon what he said was the inability of members of Congress to obtain information from the War Department, Mr. Shallenberger said that the Philippine tariff bill had been passed by the House early in the session and that shortly thereafter the fact became known that there was a report at the War Department from the Philippine Commission which recommended a reduction of 50 per cent in the Dingley rates. The House experienced the humiliation, he said, of having the bill go over to the Senate and a reduction made there and the House had to swallow it down with a loss of prestige and reputation.

Again, he said, the head of the army was quoted as stating that the war in the Philippines was being conducted with unusual and marked severity and cruelty.

Denied Rumors and Charges.

"Did the War Department give the country and Congress any information upon this subject? No! It was constantly quoted as denying that there was any foundation for these charges and rumors were flying thick and fast that the gen-

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

USUAL ANTE-ADJOURNMENT ATTACK ON THE MAJORITY

Democratic Leader Says Republicans Have Not Kept Their Pledges.

MR. CANNON DEFENDS HIS PARTY

Says Minority May Scold, But People Will Not Be Fooled—Will Take Chance That Republicans Will Win in November Elections.

Representative Richardson, the Democratic leader in the House, yesterday delivered the customary ante-adjournment speech, in which the minority criticises the acts and omissions of the dominant party. He took the occasion to charge the Republicans with failure to fulfill their party pledges to the country.

He said that there had not been a time in recent years when there had been so much discord and lack of harmony in the Republican party as at the present time. He declared that the dominant party had come into power under certain promises and pledges to the public which it had failed to fulfill. He proposed to call the party to an accounting for its action and failure to act.

The record of the party, he said, was spotted with the leprosy of faithlessness to pledges and unfilled promises. It had solemnly promised to grant concessions to Cuba, and in the face of the President's urgent request for Cuban reciprocity it had utterly failed to carry out his recommendations.

Democrats Have Done Their Duty.

The Democrats, he declared, had done their share toward granting relief to the new republic. He further asserted that the majority party had failed to enact any financial legislation. Whether they should have done so or not he would not say, but it had declared to the country that it would firmly establish the gold standard.

Mr. Richardson's chief criticism was the failure to enact any legislation which would stay the growing power of the trusts. The Republican party, he asserted, had denounced unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, but had done nothing to relieve the country of them. He declared that the Sherman anti-trust law was proven ineffective, but that the dominant party had offered nothing to remedy the existing evil.

The high prices of the beef trust he charged up against the Republican party, for the reason that that party had done nothing which would prevent it.

Later in the day, Mr. Cannon in a characteristic, forcible and impromptu speech, replied to Mr. Richardson's carefully prepared criticism.

Millennium Not Yet Come.

"I listened," he said, "with care, for almost an hour and a half to the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee, the leader on the other side of the House. And after listening to him I am here to confess that on this side of the House and I rather suspect on that side of the House the millennium has not yet come.

"We are not perfect and we do not claim to be. We pull the wagon and we do the work, and you find the fault. You have been at that now for a generation, and still we have pulled along. I think we will pull it for a generation more, and still you will find fault. We cannot help it. It does you good and it does not think it hurts us. [Laughter and applause.]

"Great God. Think of it. You had full power under Cleveland. It is recent—from 1893 to 1897. Don't you wish you could blot out the recollection of the manner in which you exercised it? And for gall and cheek with that recent performance, now—when we are doing the best we can—not perfect, meeting every obligation, the country prospering, passed through the war with honor, passed through the war with justice, solving the questions that grew out of the war and solving them with courage, notwithstanding the criticism and the opposition, gentlemen, of your party—still you scold. It is the way of the world. Go on. I don't think you can fool the people.

"Now, in conclusion, let us move on. In a few days let us adjourn this Congress. We have nothing to apologize for. Peace and prosperity abound with us here and everywhere throughout our borders as never before in the history of civilization. Print your speeches, circulate them. Go upon the stump. I will take my chance that when the silent ballots drop in November next, that you will march up to the same old defeat." [Laughter and applause.]

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Appointments Submitted Yesterday to the Senate for Confirmation.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Army (Ordnance Department)—Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, to be colonel; Major John E. Greer, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Frank Baker, to be major; First Lieut. Clarence C. Williams, to be captain.

Revenue Cutter Service—Third Lieut. James F. Hottel, to be second lieutenant.

To be third lieutenants—Edward S. Addison, of Maryland; Leon C. Covell, of New York; Cecil M. Gabbett, jr., of Georgia; Phillip W. Laurieatt, of Massachusetts; Hiram R. Searles, of Wisconsin; William H. Shea, of New York, and William A. Whittier, of Maine.

To be pension agent at Columbus, Ohio, Joseph W. Jones.

FULL PAY ON RETIRED LIST FOR REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY

Bill Reported Back From Committee on Naval Affairs Favorably Yesterday.

A bill to allow Rear Admiral Schley, on the retired list, the pay and allowances of a rear admiral on the active list, was reported back favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate yesterday, and was placed on the calendar.

CAPTAIN CLARK'S ADVANCE CONFIRMED

Senate Acted Favorably on His Appointment as Rear Admiral Yesterday.

The nomination of Capt. Charles E. Clark to be advanced seven numbers on the list and to be a rear admiral was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Naval Affairs and confirmed.

The promotion was made on account of the famous run of the Oregon around Cape Horn in 1898. Captain Clark was advanced by President McKinley one number for that performance and five for services in the battle of Santiago. President Roosevelt, on the ground that one number was not sufficient recognition of the service, advanced him seven additional numbers.

A ROOSEVELT STATE.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri Says Good-by to President.

Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, was at the White House yesterday to say good-by to the President, as he is about to start for the State convention, to be held in Jefferson City, Mo., June 24.

Regarding the position of the Republicans of his State on national topics, Mr. Bartholdt said:

"Missouri is a Roosevelt State, and a ringing indorsement of the Administration will be made by the convention. The politicians who are opposing him are doing so secretly, and have no hold on the masses.

"The President sends his greetings by me to the Missouri Republicans, and asks them to work in harmony to redeem the State. This we certainly expect to do."

BUTLER RENOMINATED.

Will Again Be Congressional Nominee in Pennsylvania.

MEDIA, Pa., June 18.—Congressman Thomas S. Butler, of West Chester, was nominated in convention here today for the fourth time, without opposition. By reason of an additional district in Philadelphia this district in the future will be known as the Seventh. The convention met in Brodhead's Hall and nearly every delegate from this and Chester county were present. Delaware having 194 and Chester 192. J. Morgan Ruth, chairman of the Chester county Republican executive committee, called the convention to order, and S. Jones Phillips, a citizen of Kennett Square, was made permanent chairman.

William I. Schaffer, supreme court reporter of Delaware county, made the nominating speech. Words of commendation were spoken by citizens in the convention.

"Fighting Jack" Robinson, who was defeated by Congressman Butler six years ago, was a delegate in the convention, and many of the big guns of the party from both counties were present as delegates. The ticket nominated at Harrisburg last week was indorsed and resolutions indorsing the national policy of the party were passed unanimously.

DIED.

DEXTER—On Tuesday, June 17, 1902, at 1:10 p. m., at his residence, 453 C Street northwest, J. E. DEXTER, A. M., M. D.

Funeral services at the house Thursday at 2 p. m. Friends are cordially invited. ml

HAY—On June 18, 1902, at 2:15 p. m., FENELON D. HAY, in the thirtieth year of his age.

Funeral from the family residence, 1935 Vermont Avenue, on Thursday, at 4 p. m. Interment private. ml

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE butcher supplies that is advertised for sale is not the Butcher Supply Co., at 459 H st, n.w.; established 1890; aprons, sleeves, gowns, jackets, etc. furnished. el

SPIRITUALISM—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Association will hold its regular meeting tomorrow (Thursday) evening at Mrs. Keeler's, 918 H st. nw. el

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