

RELATIVE MERITS OF STATION SITES

Report From Engineer Commissioner's Office to the House.

ADVANTAGES OF C STREET

Large Decrease in Cost of Changes and Damages to Private Property—Nearer Pennsylvania Avenue and Capitol—Constructive Superiority.

Chairman Babcock of the House District Committee yesterday received from Acting Engineer Commissioner Newcomer a statement of the relative merits of the two proposed sites for the union station, the one on Massachusetts Avenue, and the other on C Street.

Capt. Newcomer calls attention to the advantages and disadvantages of both locations, and also makes an estimate of the cost of grading, repaving and of changes required if there is to be a plaza. He says:

"The location on Massachusetts Avenue necessarily involves heavy fills, with resulting damages to private property, around the front of the terminal station, as well as changes of grade at all streets passing under the viaduct. The estimated cost of grading and repaving the streets affected amounts to about \$500,000, of which about \$200,000 would be required at H Street and to the northward thereof, and about \$300,000 for the streets leading to the front of the station. The damage to private property resulting from these changes of grade are roughly estimated at about \$5,000,000.

"The estimated cost of necessary land to form the proposed plaza and additional streets leading thereto has been reported as about \$500,000, but later revised estimates make this about \$773,000. If the plaza is omitted the cost of the changes required is estimated at about \$1,500,000.

Nature of Sites.

"The necessity for these changes of grade arises from the nature of the site. The high ground beyond Florida Avenue, over which the railroads must pass, prevents lowering the grade sufficiently within the city to allow the streets to be carried over them, unless the streets are raised to a very objectionable extent. On the other hand, to bring the railroads over the streets without unduly depressing the latter, the railroads must be placed on a viaduct, which must terminate in a hill, either natural or artificial, under which the southern tracks can enter the station.

"These tracks are twenty feet lower than the others at the line of bumping blocks in the proposed station, and climb steadily from this point until they reach the same level at K Street. They are still about ten feet lower at H Street. At this point, therefore, the grade of the street must be fixed with reference to the lower tracks if the street is carried under, and with reference to the upper if it is carried over. The difference of grade between street and railroad must be at least seventeen feet when the street is carried under, or twenty feet when over, to provide the necessary head room for vehicles or cars in the two cases, respectively.

"At H Street, therefore, the street grade must be either seventeen feet below the southern tracks or thirty feet above them in order to clear the other tracks. To change the street from underneath to overhead would, therefore, raise it at least forty-seven feet, the tracks remaining fixed. The streets from H to Florida Avenue have already been lowered in the proposed plan, and this is admissible, and to improve their situation the railroad tracks should be raised, but, on the other hand, this would increase the fills and resulting expense at the plaza.

Would Injure Streets.

"To lower the plaza as far as maximum railroad gradients would permit and carry the streets overhead would hurt these streets more than would be offset by the gain at the plaza. It is believed that in the proposed plan the mutually incompatible interests of the plaza and the streets to the northward are compromised in the most satisfactory manner possible for this site.

"Turning to the C Street site, it is found to be almost ideally adapted to a satisfactory solution of the question of grades. Here the terminal station would be in a natural depression, and, actively slight, if any, changes of grade in its front. The elevation of the tracks at the bumping blocks would be higher than at the other site, thus permitting them to be carried northward in such manner as to pass all streets under them without any changes, except minor ones possibly at M Street and Florida Avenue, whose cost is estimated not to exceed \$25,000.

"We have here a natural topographical situation that must be artificially created at the other site at an expense of about \$1,000,000, omitting for the present the plaza feature, which is not involved in the question of grades, but is an entirely distinct proposition, to be judged wholly on its own merits.

C Street Grade.

"It should be noted, however, that C Street is about twenty feet lower at North Capitol Street than it is at First Street east, and, while no change of grade along C Street was proposed in connection with the comparatively small station building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, planned under the law of February 12, 1901, and, while it is practicable and possibly preferable to avoid such change if the union station is located here, yet it may be found advisable to change the grade of C and its intersecting streets in order to better accommodate the much larger building planned for the union station. The expense of this change, if made, would not exceed \$100,000.

"In view of the increased length and height of the viaduct for the C Street site it is probable that the total cost to the railroad would not be reduced on account of better natural foundations for the station building.

"While it is shown above that the Massachusetts Avenue site involves a very considerable expenditure that would almost wholly be avoided at the C Street site, it should be noted that the location now chosen will doubtless be a permanent one and in a question of such great importance, affecting generations to come, the matter of ex-

BREAK PENSION BILL INTRODUCED

Provides for Propounding of Peculiar Questions.

Applicants to Be Asked Histories of Their Childhood—City Directories Required.

Tired of what he terms the "red tape" of the Pension Bureau and disgusted with the long list of irrelevant questions propounded to applicants, Representative McDermott of New Jersey yesterday introduced in the House a break pension bill.

It recites a series of absurd questions which the applicant must answer when seeking a pension and which, Mr. McDermott believes compare favorably with those now propounded.

The questions are:

- (a). With whom have you talked concerning your application? Give the time of conversation and color of the eyes of persons with whom you conversed, also two photographs of his nearest relatives.
- (b). Give history of your childhood, with copies of your last composition at school. Have copy certified by schoolmaster. If schoolmaster is dead, give history of his family from the time of the coronation of Rufus the Red to the seventh day of January, nineteen and two.
- (c). In order that claim may receive early attention, furnish a copy of the directory of each town or city in which deceased resided, with the affidavits of two reputable citizens showing the truth of each allegation of residence contained in said directories. If applicant is in indigent circumstances, blanks will be furnished by the department.

NOTABLE ORATORY HEARD IN HOUSE

(Continued from Second Page.)

Mr. Clark again asserted, "That is not true."

Discussing the possible and proposed plans of settling the Philippine problem, Mr. Landis said one of them was to give the Philippines self-government.

"It was said they could run the government," Mr. Landis went on. "Some people thought the Democrats could run the Government here. And yet the gentleman from Missouri, in the same place where he congratulated the Democratic party upon dragging the Republicans into the war, declared that Cleveland's second term was the greatest curse ever visited upon the Republic."

Mr. Clark—I hope the gentleman will quote me correctly. What I did say was that the second election of Grover Cleveland was the greatest calamity visited upon the human race since the fall of Adam. [Laughter.]

Following this line, Mr. Landis said that Mr. Clark had wanted to the Chicago convention with his delegation, charging up and down the Pacific Hotel lobby and stinging Grover, Grover, four more years of Grover, and Grover will live in clover. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clark Confesses. "Didn't you vote for him?" asked Mr. Landis.

Mr. Clark did not seem inclined to answer, but amid great laughter arose and confessed that that was one of the things for which he expected evermore to pray for abolition.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.), alluding to the telegram from the president stating that Buena Vista had been taken, said that Buena Vista had been taken from various publications showing that Buena Vista had previously been taken by the Democrats.

Mr. Williams' Speech. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.), a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, the author of the substitute intended to be proposed by the minority.

The Philippine question, he said, ought not to be a partisan one, but it had been made one by the Republican party when it departed from the ideal in view at the beginning of the Spanish war.

Referring to the history antecedent to the outbreak of the war, Mr. Williams mentioned the fact that the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported unanimously in favor of the Democratic favor of recognizing Cuban independence.

He explained and defended the vote of the Democrats against the appropriation of \$500,000 for the shelter of troops in the Philippines. The item at first included in the bill on a point of order.

He explained and defended the vote of the Democrats against the appropriation of \$500,000 for the shelter of troops in the Philippines. The item at first included in the bill on a point of order.

Mr. Cooper's disclaimer at this late date, said Mr. Williams, reminded him of the

Monk of Siberia, Whose life grew drearier and drearier, Until, with a long and painful cry, He broke out of his cell And eloped with the wretched superior.

The gloom that settled upon the "insurgents" at that time had compelled them "to break out of the cell and elope with a bag imperial."

Discussing the Administration policy in the Philippines, Mr. Williams said that if it were to be maintained such orders as the general public would make sense of a howling wilderness, would be necessary to produce that condition which would permit the government of the islands. The facts admitted—that the Filipinos are willing to learn and

CANES AN INDEX TO CHARACTERS OF MEN

Styles Vary From Year to Year, But Tell Same Story.

One Who Tells Them Tells of the Man in Which Actions Often Speak Loud as Words.

"It is curious," a well-known dealer in men's furnishing goods who has a place of business on Pennsylvania Avenue remarked yesterday, "how the styles in canes vary from year to year. Men accuse women of being the more fickle of the two sexes in all things, but in the matter of affecting new styles particularly, I doubt this."

"But speaking of canes. A few years ago a smartly attired man was not in it unless he carried a heavy cane. I do not wish the remark to gain circulation as an attempt at a pun, but it is a fact that the noblest men carried the knobbed canes. Heavily loaded canes were also much in vogue, as if every man considered himself a sort of volunteer adjunct to the police force, or thought constantly of the possibility of being waylaid by footpads."

"In the last few years, however, there has been a decided falling off in the size of sticks. It is noticed, also, that the curved handles are once more coming into fashion, even upon the light bamboo switches which everyone is carrying nowadays."

"We sell more sticks of 'natural wood' this spring than we ever have before. By natural wood I mean canes which are not heavily veneered with varnish."

Can Pick Them Out. "I believe that I can stand in the center of my shop and in seven cases out of ten tell just when he comes in: that is, providing that he wants to buy a cane at all."

"See the young man over there buying the gloves? If he had asked for a stick I would have first shown him one of those heavily glazed canes with the gold top. Why? Well, notice his get up. He is rather short and portly. He wears a derby and a frock coat. His scarf pin is conspicuous and he clings to the habit of wearing heavy gold seals on his watch guard. The soles of his shoes project a quarter of an inch. How would he look carrying one of those slim cherry wood sticks with the silver trimmings? No, sir; the thing for him make-up is one of those heavy sticks with a gold knob."

"That young fellow there with the baggy trousers and the strap which goes all the way 'round his waist, would buy a simple rattan stick or one of German witzel, unless the silver mounting of one of these English heeches happened to make a hit with him. And so it is with nearly everyone who comes into the store. By the time they have taken a look over the cane rack you can size up the kind they want and the rest is only a matter of price."

"Unless you have made a study of the thing you will be surprised to see just how many of a man's traits of character are expressed in the way he carries a stick. The 'Willie boy' who snaked the end of his cane was of course largely a creation to be met with in no other place than in the alleged humorous cases of the New York Sunday papers. But take the common run of cane-carriers and study them, and you will see that what I say is true."

"Of course, every one has his individual manner, but there are certain general divisions which may be made. For instance, there is what I call the 'cigar-smoker's carriage.' You see this type in its most perfect stage in the young fellow who has formed the habit of banging his stick on his left wrist while he produces the materials and manufactures his little roll."

"Then there is the nervous man. I mean the man of affairs, whose brain is continually revolving projects even in his leisure moments, and who is so unnaturally alert that when you speak to him he starts. As he walks along the street he will be continually and unconsciously tapping the stick against the pavement."

Idleness Personified. "That youth going by dragging the stick behind him is idleness personified. He pokes the article into every crack in the pavement, drags it with a rasp

SECRETARY ROOF TAKEN TO TASK

Resolutions Adopted by Anti-Imperialist League.

Action on Dismissing Miss Taylor Highly Disapproved at Meeting.

At a meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League, held last night at 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue, resolutions were passed taking the Secretary of War to task for dismissing Miss Taylor from the War Department, because of letters she wrote criticizing President Roosevelt. During the meeting other business of importance was transacted.

The dismissal of Miss Taylor was discussed by members of the league at considerable length, and upon motion, Capt. Patrick O'Farrell, president of the league, and W. W. Brice, secretary, were appointed a committee, and instructed to draw up suitable resolutions condemning the action of the Secretary of War. The resolutions follow:

"Resolved, That the action of the Secretary of War in the summary dismissal, June 7, of Rebecca J. Taylor, from her clerkship in the War Department, was in violation of the spirit of the civil service act of 1883, and of the letter of sections 3 and 5 of the second civil service rule, which was binding in law on said Secretary.

"That said action demonstrates that the civil service system affords no protection to a clerk when his superior in office wishes to dismiss, and also, that in the executive departments of Government, the right to remove independent opinion and free speech on political subjects has perished before the rapid and steadily growth of the imperialistic doctrine, 'the President can do no wrong.'"

ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of recruiting officers are ordered:

Capt. Charles G. Woodward, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and assume charge of the recruiting station at the latter place. First Lieutenant Eskelei J. Williams, Fifth Infantry, upon being thus relieved will proceed to join his regiment.

First Lieutenant Gwynn R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Milwaukee, Wis., and report to the recruiting officer at the latter place for duty as assistant.

By direction of the President, Captain Capt. George L. Byrnone, U. S. Army, upon his own application is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Leave of absence for three months is granted First Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, Twenty-second Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Maj. Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Second Lieut. William E. Beaman, Jr., Thirtieth Infantry.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Maj. Frank A. Edwards, Fourth Cavalry.

Contract Surgeon George J. Fanning, U. S. Army, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, and report in person for duty.

Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Department of the East, for duty as engineer officer, retaining station at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Paul Mazurki, assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, is extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. John G. Livingston, Artillery Corps, is further extended ten days.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, Second Infantry, is directed to report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to such light duty as he may be able to perform at a post in that department for a period of six months.

Famous Wedding Feast.

One hundred guests were recently invited to a wedding feast in Poland, and here is the amount of food and drink which was consumed during the five days that the banquet lasted.

One ox, eight calves, eight sheep, six pigs, forty geese, 120 ducks and as many chickens, fifty barrels of beer, ten casks of brandy, thirty bottles of liquor, and several hundred bottles of wine.

With one exception, all those present expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the entertainment. The one exception was the bridegroom, who was obliged to pay for the feast out of his wife's dowry.

VIRGINIA JUDGE COWHIDES A PREACHER

Minister Badly Injured by Magistrate, Who Had Just Discharged Him in Contempt Proceedings.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—Rev. C. H. Crawford, superintendent of the Anti-Slavery League of Virginia, was tried in Amherst county court today on the charge of contempt of court, and for criticizing Judge Campbell's decision of a liquor case.

The minister wrote a criticism which appeared in the "Christian Federation," saying that the judge was "defeated by whisky." Crawford was discharged today, but was cowhided by Judge Campbell before he could get out of court.

There was much excitement. The minister was badly hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow.

He is anxious to help with the nest-making, and holds forth without ceasing while his lady builds. Occasionally he leaves a hand. He catches straws, straw, it may be, or a small piece of stick, and it occurs to him that here is the very thing his foolish wife has sought for days and failed to find.

What does it occur to him that he is a garrulous old incompetent, and knows no more about nest-building than he does about the laying of eggs. His wife knows all about him, however, and the straw is turned out of the nest again.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Maj. Albert S. Cummins, Artillery Corps.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Second Lieut. William E. Beaman, Jr., Thirtieth Infantry.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Maj. Frank A. Edwards, Fourth Cavalry.

Contract Surgeon George J. Fanning, U. S. Army, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, and report in person for duty.

Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Department of the East, for duty as engineer officer, retaining station at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Paul Mazurki, assistant surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, is extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. John G. Livingston, Artillery Corps, is further extended ten days.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, Second Infantry, is directed to report to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to such light duty as he may be able to perform at a post in that department for a period of six months.

Fits Burning for Centuries.

There are domestic fires burning in Yorkshire today which have never been out for hundreds upon hundreds of years.

At the old-fashioned farm houses in the dales of Yorkshire peat is still burnt. The fuel is obtained from the moors, and stacks of it are kept by the farmers in their stack garths.

The country round about is noted for its "griddle cakes," which are made from dough baked in quaint pans suspended over the peat fire.

These fires are kept glowing from generation to generation, and the son warms himself at the fire which warmed his sire and his grand sire and his grand-sire's sire, and which will warm his son and his son's son.

There is a fire in Castleton, in the Wallyth district, which has been burning for over 200 years. The record probably is held by a farm house at Osmotherby, in the same district. This fire has been burning for 300 years, and there are records to show that it has not been out during the last 200 years.—Pearson's Weekly.

This IS a Picnic!

Zu Zu the new ginger snap for 5 cents a package!

A merry-go-round of pleasure from the time the package is opened 'till the last snap is gone. Everybody is invited. The fare is 5 cents. If you want to go 'long with the rest

SAY

Zu Zu

