

CAUCUS OF THE SENATE TODAY.

Will Pass Upon Changes Made in Committees.

WELLINGTON GIVEN A BACK SEAT.

Displaced as Chairman of Committee on Establishment of University of United States—Other Probable Changes—The Leaders Plan Economy.

A caucus of Republican Senators will be held this morning before the Senate meets, for the purpose of finally passing upon the revised committee list which has now been finally arranged by the committee on committees.

Senator Cullom of Illinois will succeed the late C. H. Davis, of Minnesota, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Stewart of Nevada will go to the head of the Indian Affairs Committee; Elkins of West Virginia will succeed Cullom as Chairman of Interstate Commerce; Dolliver of Iowa will get Pacific Railroad; Mason of Illinois will succeed Wolcott of Colorado as Chairman of Post Offices and Post Roads; Burrows of Michigan will take Privileges and Elections, and the successor of Chandler of New Hampshire, and so on through the list of important committees.

Fixed by Rule of Seniority. Senator Cullom of Illinois will succeed the late C. H. Davis, of Minnesota, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations; Stewart of Nevada will go to the head of the Indian Affairs Committee; Elkins of West Virginia will succeed Cullom as Chairman of Interstate Commerce; Dolliver of Iowa will get Pacific Railroad; Mason of Illinois will succeed Wolcott of Colorado as Chairman of Post Offices and Post Roads; Burrows of Michigan will take Privileges and Elections, and the successor of Chandler of New Hampshire, and so on through the list of important committees.

The most interesting change to be reported to the caucus is the selection of Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, to be chairman of the committee to establish the University of the United States in place of Wellington of Maryland, who deserted his party, and has been refused house room by the Democrats. He will retain his membership as a Republican on the other committees of which he has been a member, as this will not disturb their political complexion.

It is not likely that an attempt will be made at the caucus to agree upon a programme of legislation for the session. This question has been discussed informally, but nothing definite will be arranged until after the holiday recess. The House will pass the Edgington tariff bill tomorrow. It will reach the Senate Thursday and be referred to the Committee on Finance. Both houses will then adjourn until January 6.

The story that an attempt was made to oust Senator Morgan as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, at a meeting of the committee on committees yesterday morning, is denied by the Republican leaders. Senator Morgan has for twenty years had charge of the canal bill and the credit for securing the waterway will be given to the Alabama statesman. He will remain Chairman of the Education committee as long as he remains in the Senate.

The only changes proposed are to place the Republicans on the committee, as is being done with every committee. A general reduction of Democratic members is proposed, with increased Republican majorities.

Plan Businesslike Session.

The leaders in both the Senate and House have made up their minds that, so far as they can control the situation, the session shall be short, businesslike, and economical. A deluge of bills has been introduced in both houses, everything under the sun being mentioned in them, but only a very small proportion of them will get beyond the stage of the first reading. Notwithstanding the large and growing Treasury surplus, some of the most influential of the Republican Senators are of the opinion that vigilant vigilance will be necessary to prevent the Senate from being turned into a deficit by the eagerness of the Representatives of the various States to open the pork barrel and distribute the contents.

No Reduction of Taxes.

Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, says he will offer a time bill in a bill abolishing the special war taxes so far as is necessary to get rid of the surplus, but members of the Senate Finance Committee are not satisfied that there will be any surplus to get rid of by the time the session is well under way. They are rather inclined to think, therefore, that there will be no legislation in the way of removing or reducing internal revenue taxes.

The leaders are determined to have just a little legislation as possible on any subject, and to bring the session to a close just as soon as possible after the appropriation bills and other important measures which cannot be postponed are disposed of. It seems to be the consensus of opinion now among the best posted Senators and Representatives that the canal construction bill will follow the ratification of the treaty and that some sort of a ship subsidy bill will also become a law.

Hot Irrigation Fight Impending.

The joint committee of Senators and Representatives appointed to prepare a bill providing money for the irrigation of arid lands have a measure about ready to be presented. This bill is bound to stir up a long and stubborn contest, as some of the most influential men in both houses regard it as a shining example of that kind of paternalism that should be clipped in the bud.

The friends of the irrigation plan have organized a very thorough campaign in its behalf, and as they command the support of a large number of Senators and Representatives from various States they will exert a strong influence and make it very difficult to defeat their bill.

Reports Loss of Diamond Pin.

Mrs. Mary King, of 1318 Sixth Street northwest, reported to the police yesterday that a diamond pin in the shape of a four-leaf clover had been stolen from her residence. The pin is valued at \$25.

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OUR ASIATIC INTERESTS.

Arrangement Made for a Delegation to See the President.

John Ford, of New York, Secretary of the China Asiatic Association, made an appointment yesterday for a delegation representing the association to meet President Roosevelt.

The delegation will present a memorial representing: First—that the Government should take steps to assure immunity from Russian encroachment in Manchuria on account of interests of the exporters of textile products in the United States, especially in the South.

MR. ROOT'S BROTHER WEDS.

Marries Mrs. Quisenberry, Principal of Carrollton, Mo., High School. CARROLLTON, Mo., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Annie Ray Quisenberry, daughter of Judge Robert D. Ray, formerly of the Missouri Supreme Court, was married here today to Dr. Owen Root, only brother of Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

ACTS IN BEHALF OF IGLESIAS.

Denounces the Law Under Which Porto Rican Was Convicted and Calls Upon Congress to Repeal It.

The Central Labor Union last night denounced the conviction of Santiago Iglesias, president of the Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, as an infringement upon the rights of organized labor.

The matter came up for discussion on the proposition to endorse resolutions on this subject adopted by Columbia Typographical Union, No. 161. The proposition was unanimously endorsed.

The resolutions passed by Columbia Union denounced the laws under which Iglesias was arrested as barbarous Spanish statutes which declare trades organizations illegal and treat members of them as conspirators.

Workingman's Rights Violated. These laws, it is declared, are in violation of the rights of the laboring man's interests, are opposed to our form of government, and against the interests of the individual.

The resolutions also call upon Congress for the repeal of these laws and the enactment, and enforcement in Porto Rico, of statutes similar to those in operation in the United States.

It is also asked that an appeal be made to President and Congress to prevent the carrying out of the sentence of the court against Santiago Iglesias.

Oppose License Bill.

A protest was also made against the bill recently introduced in Congress providing for the licensing of electrical workers and linemen.

A communication was received from the glass bottle blowers' association of Alexandria, Va., asking for information relative to an alliance with the Central Labor Union.

OLD VERMONT TO GO.

To Be Sold to the Highest Bidder and Probably Broken Up.

The Board of Construction yesterday decided to dispose of the old receiving ship Vermont, until recently used as quarters for enlisted men at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Treasury Department declined an offer from Secretary Long to utilize the Vermont for quarantine purposes at New York or some port where detention facilities are limited, and as the navy has no further use for the vessel she will be sold to the highest bidder.

NEW BISHOP OF NEWARK.

Nomination of the Very Rev. J. J. O'Connor Announced.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Pope has announced the nomination of the Very Rev. J. J. O'Connor as Bishop of Newark, and Mr. O'Connor, formerly rector of the American College at Rome, as Bishop of Portland, Me.

Bishop J. J. O'Connor, the new Bishop of Newark, was born in Newark, N. J., July 31, 1825. He began his education in the parochial schools and later went to Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., where he graduated in 1848. He was then Bishop of Rochester, N. Y., was president of the college. At his graduation in 1858 Archbishop Corrigan was president of the college. For eighteen years Bishop O'Connor was professor of dogmatic theology at Seton Hall College.

From Seton Hall he went to the North American College at Rome and studied theology nearly four years, continuing his studies after that in the university at Louvain, Belgium. While at Louvain he was ordained to the priesthood December 22, 1857.

Upon his return to the United States he was appointed by Archbishop Corrigan to the professorship of dogmatic theology at Seton Hall, and later was made director of the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception connected with the college. On October 28, 1865, he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church, one of the largest and most important churches in the Newark Diocese, in which post he has continued to the present time.

The first Bishop of Newark was Bishop Bayley, who afterward became Archbishop of Baltimore.

Benevolent Association Incorporated. Articles of the incorporation of the Ladies' Friendship Association of the District of Columbia was placed on file yesterday in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The business and objects of the society are to be to care for the sick and to bury its dead.

The incorporators are: Louise Amos, Mary Nervis, Barbara E. Powell, Matilda Payne, Nina Tinsley, May T. Reese, and Sallie Rusa.

ROSEBERY IN SADDLE AGAIN.

(Continued from First Page.)

A Model to Be Avoided.

That speech was a model to be avoided. He advised the party not to move much faster than the mass of the nation was prepared to move; otherwise it would not be followed. This advice could have been better put by a better authority than himself, namely, Theodore Roosevelt, the head of the greatest democratic community in the world. Continuing, he said: "We hope to keep going on by steps, not bounds. We must keep our eyes on the stars, but also remember that our feet are on the ground."

Lord Rosebery declared that he knew there were many idealists and honest fanatics, far in advance of the nation in their times, who would regulate this advice, but if they blew their trumpets until they cracked their cheeks the walls of Jericho would not fall.

The Sentiment of Empire.

His last piece of advice was that the party ought not to dissociate itself, even indirectly, unconditionally, or by careless words, from the new sentiment of empire which occupied the nation. To many the word "empire" was suspect, indicating aggression, greed, and violence, but the sentiment now represented by the word in Great Britain had nothing of that in it.

It was the sentiment of affection involving a family feeling of pride, and the statesman who dissociated himself from it must not be surprised if the nation dissociated itself from him. If asked to state the policy in which the actions he had laid down should be applied, he might find difficulty in complying except by imagining himself a responsible minister, which, he added facetiously, would be an inconceivable wish of the imagination; but his watchword if in office would be "efficiency."

Need of Efficiency.

If the nation had not learned from the war that it was greatly behind in efficiency it had learned nothing and its treasure and lives had been thrown away. The people had first to examine the efficiency of the Parliamentary machine.

It had been said that Parliament was an trial. He was not sure that the trial was ended and that the jury was considering its verdict. He could not show more absolutely the ridiculous impotence of Parliament had been reduced than by stating the fact that 78 per cent of the money voted in the House of Commons last session had been closed.

To Reform War Office.

Next, it was imperative to examine and overhaul the administration of the War Office, the complaints against which he believed to be just. Again, it was most desirable to explore with exceeding vigilance the efficiency of the navy, particularly the location of the various squadrons.

This did not imply doubt of the navy's efficiency, but it was a matter concerning which watchfulness could not be relaxed for a single moment. Then, an energetic country should be made concerning commerce and industry. He admitted that in connection with this subject he did not entertain the optimism of the late speech of Mr. Balfour in a recent speech.

He (Lord Rosebery) was alarmed concerning the future, but most important of all, he urged unconditionally that the efficiency of the nation was the question of education, in which Great Britain was sadly lagging. It was the weapon with which the nation has peacefully to fight other nations. There was nothing like a national system of education. All was chaos.

At a Great Crisis.

Lord Rosebery recalled that when he accepted the Chesterfield invitation he had said that the nation was at the greatest crisis of its history. There were three elements in the crisis, viz., in foreign relations, in the Ministry, and in the war.

When the King meets Parliament he might be able to announce that his relations with foreign Governments were satisfactory, but how about foreign peoples? He ventured to say that the whole history of England there was no parallel to the hatred and ill will with which she was regarded almost unanimously by the people of Europe.

When the Government went into office in 1895 it found peace with honor and as much good will as could reasonably be expected. It had now incurred the ill will of almost every nation of the globe. This was a most dangerous state of affairs. The Government to a large extent was responsible.

False Ideas Conveyed.

The peoples of Europe had received the impression, falsely communicated to them through impure but gilded channels, that the war in South Africa was the war of a powerful Empire against a feeble Republic and lust for gold against two feeble Republics. He would not say that the idea could have been altogether dispelled, but the Government had not taken all possible steps to counteract it.

The Government had also been tedious in all its dealings. He instanced the issuing of General Kitchener's description of one week's operations as "a total bag." This was calculated to produce the most detestable impression, as was also the Colonial Secretary's oratory.

Attack on Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain's tact that often was good for home consumption did not answer abroad. He wished Mr. Chamberlain would keep his power of invention for his opponents at home. His indulgence in this style of talk was becoming an inconvenience, if not a danger, to the Government. He condemned the Government when it became aware of Mr. Kruger's great warlike preparations for not demanding the cause of them, and demanding that they cease. If it had done so, the war would have been of far smaller dimensions.

The Government excused itself by saying its hands were tied by the Jameson raid, but this was not wholly true. The Government ought to have probed that raid and justly compensated the Transvaal Government.

Raid Enquiry Assailed.

Lord Rosebery attacked the conduct of the Jameson enquiry, which formed the impression abroad of guilty complicity on the part of the Boer Government with the raiders, sapping the very basis of its diplomatic attitude regarding the Transvaal. He did not believe a word of these accusations of complicity.

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Defence of the Army.

He could not allow any impression to exist that he in any way supported the vile and infamous falsehoods spread on the Continent concerning the behavior of the British army, of which he made an eloquent defence. He equally acquitted the Government, or any member of the Government, of barbarity in intention or deed.

The refugee camps were a necessity for clearing the country. They were doubtless mismanaged at first, but they are not easy to manage. Lord Rosebery also supported the proclamation of martial law in the Transvaal, as they were grounds for complaint against its administration. If he was going to discuss atrocities, which he was not, he would do so on those of the other side. (Lord cheer)

Against Milner's Policy.

Lord Rosebery protested against what he understood to be Lord Milner's policy, that there should be no formal close of the war, no peace signed, but to hunt the Boers until a few only remained, and then to treat them as bandits. That meant there would be no settlement in South Africa. He urged the Government to study Motley, and learn from the struggle of the Netherlands against King Philip, which was carried out by the actions of the Boers. There must be regular peace, he said, and to that end he would not be deaf to any overtures from any responsible man among the Boers, especially the surrounding Mr. Kruger.

Lincoln's Example Cited.

He cited the case of President Lincoln, who did not disdain any means of communication with those whom he regarded as rebels, and also the efforts of Bismarck and Pitt to bring about a formal peace with vanquished foes. His policy with the Boers, then, was one of passive, not active, peace.

It would be the greatest possible mistake to make overtures to them. It would be a mistaken and fatal weakness to encourage the enemy in the field, but the obstacles to peace were in no wise insuperable. He did not believe that negotiation would satisfy the Boers but independence.

Must Abide by Their Choice.

They cannot complain if they are incorporated into the British Empire. They chose their arbitrament of the sword, and that they must abide. If they had never crossed the frontier, never issued an ultimatum, he did not believe that any British Government would have attacked them. They must be aware that Great Britain had not made such sacrifices as she had

Would Be Liberal With Boers.

It would be as fatal a mistake as lowering the flag. He would not in any way favor the sending of a special commissioner to negotiate peace or to re-settle the South African question.

Lord Rosebery dwelt lengthily upon the settlement of the question and the future of South Africa. He declared that he would favor as large and as liberal an amnesty for the Boers as it was possible to give.

Demonstration of Applause.

This statement called forth a loud and prolonged outburst of cheering. Many of those on the platform stood up and wildly waved their hats, which led to fresh outbursts of applause. When the demonstration had subsided Lord Rosebery added:

"My services are, as they have always been, so far as my health and strength will permit, at the disposal of my country. (Renewed cheering.) I am aware that my policy does not run on party lines, but it is not to the party I appeal. Party in this matter can avail little or nothing. I appeal unto Caesar from Parliament with its half-hearted but overwhelming Government support, and would treat them as the silent, but supreme tribunal which shapes and controls the destinies of our people. To the tribunal of public opinion, that of common sense. If that fail us, we are lost."

Lord Rosebery Thanked.

A resolution thanking Lord Rosebery was moved. It was seconded by Mr. Herbert Asquith, who congratulated the Derbyshire Liberals on his own behalf and on behalf of his colleagues in the House of Commons for providing Lord Rosebery with an opportunity which he had turned to such excellent and fruitful account.

He rejoiced that Lord Rosebery had definitely returned to active politics. The meeting had been a rebuke which he hoped would be taken to heart by those who made up for lack of numbers by busyness of voice, and who were sitting

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SECRETARY HAY ACCEPTS.

Will Deliver McKinley Memorial Address Before Congress.

Secretary Hay has accepted the invitation of the Senate and House to deliver a memorial address on the late President McKinley.

The notification committee called on him yesterday, presented their request, and received a favorable answer.

Leaves Estate to Niece.

Emeline H. Conover, by her will, dated October 30 last, leaves her estate to her niece, Lottie E. Wait, in recognition of her kindness and affection for the testatrix and her husband in their last illness.

Girl Robbed by a Boy.

Lad Threatened Victim's Life if She Made Outcry.
While on her way home from a drug store in the southwestern section of the city last night, Laura Super, an eleven-year-old girl, who lives with her parents at 229 Thirteenth and a-half Street southwest, was held up by a negro youth and robbed of 75 cents. The thief threatened the girl that if she made the slightest outcry he would kill her, and made his escape after securing the money.

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