Fair; colder tonight; Thursday fair; brisk to high northwesterly winds, moderating by Thursday.

The Evening Times

NUMBER 1101. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

FILIPINOS RAISE THE WHITE FLAG

General Otis Master of the Situation at Manila.

INSURGENT ARMY BADLY DEMORALIZED

Aguinaldo Seeks a Conference and Is Ignored by the American Commander—Natives Returning to Their Villages—Quiet in the City. Fighting Qualities of the Americans a Revelation to the Inhabitants.

The following cablegram from General Otis was received at the War Department this morning:

"Manila, Feb. 8.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Situation rapidly improving. Reconnoissance yesterday to south several miles; to east to Lagunade Bay; to northeast eight miles, driving insurgent troops in various directions, encountering no decided opposition. Army disintegrated, and natives returning to villages, displaying white flag.

"Near Caloocan, six miles north, enemy made stand behind entrenchments. Charged by Kansas troops, led by Colonel Funston. Close encounter, resulting in route of enemy with very heavy loss. Loss to Kansas, Lieutenant Alford, killed; six men wounded.

"Night of fourth, Aguinaldo issued flying proclamation, charging Americans initiative and declared war. His influence throughout this section destroyed. Now applies for cessation of hostilities and conference. Have declined to answer.

"Insurgents' expectation of rising in city on night of fourth unrealized. Provost marshal general, with admirable disposition of troops, defeated every attempt.

"City quiet. Business resumed. Natives respectful and cheerful. The fighting qualities of American troops a revelation to all inhabitants. OTIS."

Satisfaction in Washington.

War Department officials are elated over the above dispatch from General Otis. It is believed in army circles that the vigorous campaign of General Otis has practically brought the war to an end.

Aguinaldo's petition for a cessation of hostilities and a conference, following so closely on his flamboyant declaration of war and his proclamation calling on all Filipinos to resist the "foreign invaders," is taken here as an indication that he realizes that he is beaten, for the present at least. His petition for a conference, which General Otis has refused to consider, is regarded as a trick to avoid being captured and held as a rebel. General Otis declines to recognize him as anything but an insurgent and law-breaker, however, and no conference will be granted. If the Americans get close enough to him he will be captured, and his fate will depend upon whether or not he can be considered an American citizen until after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by Spain.

On all sides unstinted praise is heard of General Otis and the officers who served under him during the brief but exceedingly lively campaign. His work and the work of the officers and men, has been effective in every instance, and apparently free from the many petty complaints with which the department was annoyed during previous campaigns. In every battle there have been numerous instances of personal heroism and the insurgent army was cut to pieces with a comparatively small loss to the Americans. In every engagement the superb fighting qualities of the American soldiers have been demonstrated, to the surprise and dismay of the Tagals.

Orders to Take Iloilo.

Important news concerning Iloilo was received at the War Department from General Otis today. There is reason to believe that General Otis has sent re-enforcements to Brigadier General Miller in command of the detachment there, with instructions to demand the surrender of the place and if the demand is refused, to take it by force. The troops at Iloilo are the Eighteenth Regular Infantry and one battery of the Sixth Regular Artillery. They are on transports lying near the entrance to Iloilo Bay. The warships Baltimore and Petrel are at Iloilo and the Boston is on her way there to relieve the Baltimore.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ADVICES.

Rios Informs Madrid of the Situation at Manila.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—The government has received the following official dispatch from Manila:

"The Americans have repulsed the Filipinos after firing twenty hours and now occupy our former advanced positions. The Americans with their artillery and the guns of the squadron destroyed several villages in the vicinity of the city and treated the inhabitants with great severity. Numerous arrests are being made in Manila. The streets are occupied by troops, who prevent the natives from going about. Hostilities have ceased.

"I am anxious for the consequences which the recent events may have for the Spanish prisoners and will do the best I can for our cause under the present circumstances. RIOS."

OUR LOSSES AT MANILA.

War Department Notified of Additional Casualties.

General Otis at Manila this morning reports the following additional casualties to the War Department:

Twentieth Kansas — Killed: First Lieut. Alfred C. Alford; Company M, Private Charles E. Pratt. Wounded: Company B, Artificer Charles A. Kelson, Private Dan Hewitt, John Gillilan; Company D, Raymond Clark; Company I, Sergeant Jay Sheldon, Privates William A. McGraw, Ernest Fritz; Company M, Edward Ziebel.

Fourteenth Infantry—Killed: Company H, Privates Ransom Clase, Newton Henry. Wounded: Company A, Private Frank A. Goodon; Company B, Hans Jensin; Company D, Elmer D. Hough; Company C, Nicholas N. Foulks; Company D, Corporal Hanford Bennington, Private John Brady; Company I, William S. Kennedy, Charles A. Clanton; Company G, Corporal Spencer K. Lipscomb, Howard Middleton, Privates John Carey, Patrick Morgan, Charles Read, Fred Geezenback; Company K, John Powers, William Howard, James Kane, Jerry A. Hockathorn; Company H, James Miller.

First Idaho—Killed: Company G, Private Orinn L. Darras. Wounded: Company D, Sergeant William Teller; Private John H. Lutjens; Company C, James Ryan, and Company B, Richard B. Jones.

First California—Wounded: Company E, Privates David J. Sinclair; Company G, Frank Aust, and Company K, Henry H. Kalkins.

First Washington—Wounded: Company H, John J. Carlile; Corporal Charles A. Augstein; missing, Private Oval F. Gibson.

First Montana—Wounded: Company H, Private George W. Rowland.

Third Artillery—Killed: Battery G, Private Braney Haag. Wounded: Company L, Sergeant D. C. Sissenouth; Company G, Privates Herman Hansen and A. D. Philo; Company K, John Stadleman, and Battery D, wounded, Private Robert B. Ostron.

First Wyoming—Wounded: Company F, Private Harry R. Crumrine.

CANNOT RESTRAIN THEIR JOY.

Madrid Papers Exult Over the Philippine Situation.

Madrid, Feb. 8.—The papers today are savagely exultant over the trouble between the Americans and Filipinos at Manila.

They urge the government to hold itself absolutely aloof from the difficulties.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S THANKS.

Acknowledges the President's Congratulations.

Admiral Dewey cabled from Manila to Secretary Long this morning as follows:

"The Commander in Chief and officers and men thank the President and Secretary of the Navy for their congratulations."

SUSPICIOUS OF JAPAN.

Two Paris Papers Think the Mikado Will Aid Aguinaldo.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The "Herald's" European edition publishes the following:

"There seems to be an idea here that Japan will make trouble for the United States by surreptitiously aiding the Filipinos. The 'Autorite' and the 'Journal des Debats' both refer to this, though neither gives its reasons for believing Japanese filibustering probable. At any rate, the papers are satisfied that annexation pure and simple is now sure.

"The 'Liberte' says the ratification of the Treaty entails fresh responsibilities on the United States. They can no longer leave the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the natives. They must demand their immediate release and enforce the demand by every possible means."

GOT A HINT FROM ENGLAND.

Filipino Junta at Hongkong Less Talkative.

Hongkong, Feb. 8.—The Filipino Junta here continues to insist that the Americans began the conflict at Manila on Saturday.

The members of the Junta, however, have quieted down considerably, and are not so talkative. This, it is reported, is due to a hint from the British authorities.

Director of Ports.

Mr. W. H. Elliott, director of ports at Porto Rico, will leave for his new post of duty with two clerks on the 15th of February.

Dining Car Service—Southern Railway.

The dining car service on both of the Southern Railway's through trains, leaving Washington 11:15 a. m. and 10:45 p. m. daily, facilitates the movement of through travel to the South and Southwest. The only complete and first-class dining car service South. de14-wed-tf

Niagara Falls Ice Bridge Excursion Via B. & O.

Tickets good going on all trains February 11, $11.20 for round trip. Through Pullman sleeper at 5:05 p. m. fe8-19

FLAMES WRECK A WINNIPEG HOTEL

The Manitoba Ruined by an Early Morning Blaze.

One of the Largest Hostelries in the Canadian Northwest.

Crowded With Guests, Who Had Barely Time to Escape From the Building.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 8.—The Manitoba Hotel was ruined by fire this morning.

It is the largest caravansery in the Canadian Northwest and was crowded with guests. Fire was discovered at 1 o'clock and because of the high wind that was raging at that time in the morning, and the location of the blaze, all the fire apparatus in town was called out. The conflagration created the greatest excitement, as rumors were current that many of the guests and employes had been burned to death.

When the flames were discovered, the panic-stricken guests ran shrieking through the halls. Many were scantily attired, but they were wrapped in blankets and taken to near-by houses for shelter.

Among the guests were the Curlers from St. Paul, and Duluth, who made the hotel their headquarters. Like the others, they were routed out by the flames, and some of them had narrow escapes.

A round-up of the Curlers from these cities was taken up at an early hour this morning and the fact developed that they were all present or accounted for.

The Manitoba Hotel cost $500,000 to build, and is fitted up in the most luxurious style.

The Manitoba Hotel was the property of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The fire was discovered in the dining-room and in less than four hours the magnificent structure was destroyed. At first very little importance was attached to the fire as only smoke could be seen. The fire spread gradually and about 1:30 broke through the roof of the east wing. Two hours later the building was a total wreck.

There were 400 guests in the building but no one was injured. There were many narrow escapes, however.

The night was a bitterly cold one and many of these who were turned out in scant clothing suffered from the elements.

A number were badly frostbitten. The building was one of the finest in Canada. It was erected in 1891 and was seven stories high. The total loss is placed at $400,000. Many of the guests lost heavily in the matter of personal effects.

The Northern Pacific waiting-rooms, baggage and express departments and other offices which were located in a two story extension of the west wing, were also destroyed.

The representative of Ellis, a Toronto jeweler, lost nearly $40,000 in diamonds and jewelry.

SMALLPOX IN CUMBERLAND.

Investigation by Dr. Fulton, of the Maryland Health Board.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 8.—Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary of State Board of Health, and Dr. W. R. Stokes, State Bacteriologist, were here yesterday to investigate a case of smallpox in light form, on Spring Vale Street, South Cumberland, reported to them by County Physician C. H. Brace. The patient is Mrs. David Foreman.

Dr. Fulton says that, owing to the mild character of the case, the location of the house and the precautions that have been observed, added to the renewed efforts that will be taken by the authorities, there is very little probability of the spread of the disease, and that no alarm need be felt.

He said further that the attack was about the same character as that from which Harry Hill, a teacher, in Fulton county, Pa., near Hancock, suffered. Mr. Hill recovered, and there is no reason to suppose that Mrs. Foreman will not soon be well. Steps have been taken to quarantine the house.

Dr. Fulton and Stokes met the city board of health and County Physician Brace last night. The city board will take charge of the case, order disinfectants and furnish the woman with proper food.

Dr. Fulton saw the county commissioners and they agreed to supply a disinfecting machine, pay for the vaccination of all indigents and through the county physician keep the people of Frostburg and Lonaconing notified.

SITUATION IN NORFOLK.

Government Marine Hospital Service Assumes Charge.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 8.—The threat of the health authorities of Baltimore to enforce a quarantine against Norfolk probably hastened the action of the National Government, which, through its Marine Hospital Service, has assumed charge of the local smallpox situation, so far as the marine interests of this port are concerned. Dr. Smith and Dr. Hofman will see that the crews of all American coastwise vessels entering this port are vaccinated, and will have all foreign vessels entering this port thoroughly inspected. The reported expressions of some of the health officials of Baltimore are by many believed to be exaggerated, in view of the statement of Dr. McCormick, secretary of the Norfolk Board of Health, who says that the authorities never asked for a report as to the progress of the smallpox.

AGAINST A QUARANTINE.

Commissioner Newbill, of Norfolk, Visits Baltimore.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—Health Commissioner Newbill, of Norfolk, Va., called on Health Commissioner Jones, of Baltimore, yesterday, in reference to the report that quarantine regulations were to be established by Baltimore against Norfolk on account of the prevalence there of smallpox.

The Norfolk official assured Dr. Jones that the conditions are not as bad in his city as they have been reported, and upon his promise to inform the Baltimore Health Department daily of the condition of smallpox in Norfolk, Dr. Jones said he would not establish a quarantine unless the disease should become so widely spread as to require stringent measures to keep it out of Baltimore.

SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Disease Said to Be Raging in Morgantown, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 8.—An epidemic of "spotted fever" or cerebro spinal meningitis is raging at Morgantown, old and young persons dying rapidly.

It is said to be impossible to estimate how many have died, and there is no one to report the true condition. It is known that there are no longer any coffins in the place to bury the dead.

The people are panic-stricken, and there are now only a few left to nurse those who are stricken and are helpless.

The female seminary and the public school are closed, and the pupils were hurried away to their respective homes. Physicians have been doing heroic work, but seem powerless to check the disease.

Morgantown is a town of 1,100 inhabitants.

NEW ITEMS OF WAR EXPENSE.

Secretary Gage Submits Estimates for Additional Appropriations.

Secretary Gage has sent two letters to Congress, transmitting estimates for additional appropriations.

One item of $9,080 is for salaries in the War Department as follows:

Office of the Secretary—1 superintendent for rented buildings, $500; 1 engineer, $900; 2 firemen, at $720 per annum each, $1,440; 1machinist, $720; 5 watchmen, at $720 per annum each, $3,600; 1 elevator conductor, $480; 6 charwomen, at $240 per annum each, $1,440.

It is explained that the Superintendent of Building is required to take full charge of the several buildings occupied by branches of the War Department, outside of the State, War, and Navy Department building. Matters are constantly arising in connection with the administration of these buildings that require the attention of a man possessed of executive ability and decision of character in order that the heads of the Department may be relieved from the adjustment of details of incidental matters requiring the care and attention of someone with authority to act that are arising for consideration and settlement almost every day. It is proposed to consolidate the duties of Superintendent with those of the Chief of the Supply Division, Office of the Secretary of War, that official having served under orders and without additional compensation as superintendent of outside buildings since October 1, 1898.

The engineer, firemen, machinist, watchman, elevator conductor, and charwoman included in the above estimate are required for the Lemon Building, 1729 New York Avenue northwest, now occupied by parts of the Secretary's Office and branches of the several bureaus of the War Department. This force is now carried on the temporary roll of the Department, and no provision is made for its compensation after June 30, 1899; therefore it is necessary to submit this estimate.

Another item is for the Pension Department and makes provision for the fees and expenses of examining surgeons for the present fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1899.

For this service there was appropriated by the act of March 14, 1898, the sum of $700,000. This sum will be insufficient for the payment of accounts for services rendered during the present fiscal year.

For the fiscal year 1898 there was originally appropriated the sum of $700,000. A further sum of $250,000 was appropriated as a deficiency by the act of July 7, 1898. Both of these amounts were exhausted, there remaining unpaid accounts chargeable to the fiscal year 1898; so that it became necessary under date of the 2d of December last, to ask for the appropriation of a further deficiency of $14,000. It will thus be seen that for the fiscal year 1898 the sum of $964,000 was necessary for the payment of surgeons' accounts.

In the adjudication of pension claims during the present fiscal year, the necessity for medical examinations is not lessened; on the contrary, on account of the large number of claims of various character which are entitled to prompt consideration under existing practice, the ordering of medical examinations is increasing materially. For the first quarter of the present fiscal year, which ended September 30, 1898, and which is always the least expensive quarter of the fiscal year, there was expended for this purpose the sum of $221,756.81. No single subsequent quarter of the year will require a less sum than this, but will rather be more costly.

For the service of the present fiscal year it is estimated that a sum of not less than $950,000 will be necessary to meet the demands upon this appropriation; and as the sum of $700,000 only is available, it is requested that the proper steps be taken to secure, through the usual channels, the appropriation of the sum of $250,000 additional as a deficiency.

THE HULL ARMY BILL.

General Miles Before the Military Affairs Committee.

General Miles appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning. He recommended that if it became apparent that the Hull bill for the reorganization of the army could not pass at this session of Congress a bill extending the present temporary increase for one year be passed.

BELT RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Widening Grant Avenue Made a Condition of Desired Authority.

Representative Curtis of Iowa has introduced a bill authorizing an extension of the tracks of the Belt Railway Company. The bill provides that the purchasers of the Belt Railway Company be authorized to construct a double-track electric railway, and operate cars thereon, from the present terminus at Eleventh Street and Florida Avenue, thence easterly along Florida and Grant Avenues to Seventh Street or Brightwood Avenue, and there form a junction with the tracks of the Brightwood Railway Company. It is provided, however, that before a permit is granted by the District Commissioners for the construction of the extension the company must, at its own expense, widen Grant Avenue to a width of at least 65 feet between Florida Avenue and Seventh Street. Authority is given by the bill to the company to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, the land necessary for such widening. It is also provided that if the overhead trolley is used on the extension it must be removed and an underground system installed by or before the time that a permanent pavement is laid in Grant Avenue, and after the laying of such pavement it shall be unlawful for said company to operate the overhead trolley on said street.

FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW.

Senate Passes the House Bill With Amendments.

The bill which passed the House yesterday appropriating $2,000 for the removal of snow and ice from cross walks and gutters in the District of Columbia and $1,000 for the removal of snow and ice from around public buildings, was passed by the Senate this morning with amendments, making the first amount $10,000 and the second $2,000.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Senate Adopts a Resolution Creating a Select Committee.

A resolution was agreed to by the Senate today authorizing the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Location of the National Capital at Washington to act with any committee that may be appointed by the House of Representatives or the citizens of the District of Columbia to make arrangements for such celebration. The resolution was presented by Mr. Hoar.

The Mount Vernon Railway Report.

The annual report of the Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon Railway Company was received by the Senate this morning. The report states that the total receipts were $17,384.12. The total disbursements were $29,413.54. Operating expenses amounted to $8,413.54. There were 1,160,616 passengers carried and two injured.

Visit the Niagara Falls Ice Bridge Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale for 7:50 a. m. train from Sixth Street station Saturday, February 11; good to return until Monday, February 13, inclusive. $11.20 for the round trip. fe7,8,9,10em-8,9,10n

PASSAGE OF LIBRARY BILL RECOMMENDED

Mt. Vernon Square Accepted as a Satisfactory Site.

Discussion of Mr. Carnegie's Gift in Committee of the Whole.

The Measure Confers Upon the Commissioners Authority to Proceed With the Undertaking.

The bill providing a site for the Washington Public Library was taken up in committee of the whole this afternoon and favorably recommended to the House. The bill confers authority upon a commission, consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the president of the board of trustees of the Washington Public Library, to cause to be erected upon Mount Vernon Square, a building for the use of the Washington Public Library, with funds to be contributed by Andrew Carnegie. It is provided that such building shall be commenced within twelve months and completed within three years from the passage of this act, and that no liability shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia for the cost of the erection of said building.

The Commission is authorized to invite ten architects, or firms of architects, of conspicuous ability and experience, to submit competitive designs for the building, upon a carefully drawn programme, and their relative merits are to be adjudged by the Commissioners acting with two other persons to be selected by the competing architects. The architect whose design is adjudged most acceptable is to be employed as architect of the building, to furnish all designs and drawings required for the construction of the building and personal services requisite for their artistic execution. He is to receive as full compensation for his designs, drawings, and personal services the sum of 3 per cent of the total cost of the building, to be paid from time to time as the work progresses; and all designs and drawings furnished by him for the said building are to become the property of the District of Columbia.

The construction of the building is to be placed in charge of an officer of the Government especially qualified for the duty, to be appointed by the Commission, who shall receive for his additional services an increase of 40 per cent of his present salary, to be paid out of any available funds, and he shall disburse the funds under rules to be prescribed by the Commission, make all contracts, and employ all necessary personal services not otherwise provided for.

When Mr. Mercer called up the bill he said:

"As you know, Mr. Carnegie has announced that if Congress will provide a site, he will build on it a Public Library costing not less than $250,000. I am informed that he may spend $500,000. Much discussion has been had in the public press and by individuals regarding the selection of a proper location. The trustees of the library have appeared before the committee and stated that the location proposed in this bill is a most excellent one for the purpose named. It seems to be the most suitable public ground available for library purposes. Mount Vernon Square, although used for some time past as a public park or reservation, seems to be free from the rule, to which Congress has heretofore adhered, that public parks shall be exempt from occupancy by the erection of buildings.

"The committee have visited this site personally and are of the opinion that such a Library Building as is contemplated to be located in the centre of this square would improve the appearance of the same. A large majority of the residents on the borders of the square and on the streets and avenues radiating from it are heartily in favor of the erection of the Library Building.

"The square was originally a market, which was torn down by Governor Shepherd in the night time, creating the park. Placing the building in the centre of the square insures it light on all sides. There is no real estate speculation in this selection, although there may be in the opposition to its selection. The bill will not cost a cent to the Government.

"Since Mr. Carnegie's offer was made thousands of volumes have been donated for its use, not only by local residents, but by distinguished people from various sections of the Union. It is confidently expected that as soon as space is furnished the accumulation of books will be very rapid. Present accommodations of the library are already entirely inadequate for the demands upon it."

Mr. Dockery said Washington already had not only the great Congressional Library, but also a number of department libraries. However, he was glad to do anything to aid it in taking advantage of Mr. Carnegie's offer.

Mr. Mudd said that he had intended to offer an amendment to select a site on Pennsylvania Avenue, but as the committee had agreed on Mount Vernon Square, he would not object.

The committee amendments, all merely verbal, were then adopted, and the bill was favorably recommended to the House.

REFERENCES TO RUSSIA.

Mr. Hitchcock Talks of Affairs in the Empire.

London, Feb. 8.—Former United States Ambassador Hitchcock, who will sail today on the Teutonic for New York, was approached yesterday by a reporter, who attempted to learn the views of that gentleman upon the future of the Philippines. Mr. Hitchcock declined to make any statement on that subject, but was quite willing to speak upon the subject of the Czar's peace proposal and the famine in the Russian provinces. Upon these topics Mr. Hitchcock said:

"In the first place, you must remember it is only a portion of the population that reads the newspapers. Among this class there is universal satisfaction expressed at His Majesty's initiative. I believe the conference will lay the foundation for a future conditions of affairs that will be of inestimable benefit to the people of Europe. It will be the preliminary to a better understanding between the powers.

"At present the attention of the Russian government is largely given the famine which prevails in some of the provinces. This is not a famine as we understand the word. I can best explain the condition of affairs by saying that if there was plenty of grain in Ohio and none in Missouri, and the means of communication were very poor, or almost impossible, we would have to deal with a situation similar to that which now confronts the Russian government."

Prohibition Secure in Maine.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 8.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union opposed the proposed resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to the voters of Maine before the legislature yesterday, and as no friend of the bill appeared the plan to attempt an overturn of prohibition was killed.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—$25 a year.

THE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.

Important Meeting Held at the War Department.

An important session of the Highway Extension Commission was held at the War Department this morning for the purpose of considering protests against certain portions of the first section in the vicinity of Brightwood.

All the members of the Commission were present, including the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the Army. William P. Richards, Assistant Engineer of the District Engineer Department, was also present as secretary of the Commission.

The Commission considered written protests from the Brightwood Citizens' Association, F. H. Kuhn, George H. Wilson, A. C. Osborne, Blair Lee, Wilton J. Lambert, B. H. Warner, Charles C. Glover, L. P. Shoemaker, Richard M. Johnson, Wesley Thomas, George Truesdell, and others.

Messrs. Wilton J. Lambert, George Truesdell, former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and E. T. Bates, appeared before the Commission and offered further explanations to the various objections lodged by them in their protests.

Probably one-half of the protests were opposed to the plan of the Highway Commission for the first section, and in favor of a plan submitted by the Brightwood Citizens' Association. The other half of the protests were in favor of accepting the plan prepared and approved by the Commission and against the changes proposed by the Brightwood Association.

After reading the protests and hearing the remarks of those who were present at the conference the Highway Commissioners went into executive session.

Important action was taken by the Commissioners while they were in executive session. Certain changes were made in the first section, and these changes will be embodied in a letter which will be submitted to the District Commissioners tomorrow. If approved the first section will be sealed and closed and the entire plan of highway extension north of the city limits and northeast of the Eastern Branch will have been agreed upon. It is believed that today's session practically settled the question of highway extension as far as the first three sections are concerned.

Some of the protests considered by the Commissioners today were in favor of all kinds of changes, while an equally large number were opposed to any deviation from the original plan whatever.

THE ALGERIANS.

Report Expected to Go to the President This Afternoon.

The Alger Relief Commission sat again in secret today and gave out its monotonous statement that it was engaged in the preparation of its report. This statement has been made daily for four weeks.

It is likely that the report will be presented to the President this afternoon or tomorrow. The report has been received from the Government Printing Office and is being given its final reading by its authors.

EXCITEMENT IN VIENNA.

Demonstrations Against Premier Thun's Mode of Government.

Vienna, Feb. 8.—Four mass meetings were held here last evening to denounce the unparliamentary form of government inaugurated by the premier, Count Thun. The Socialists predominated at the meetings. Earlier in the evening there was a street demonstration, and the police had difficulty in preventing disturbances.

It was announced recently that as a solution of the governmental difficulties Count Thun would administer affairs as dictator without the aid of Parliament.

INDIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Looking After Claims Arising Under the Treaty of 1872.

A delegation of Sioux Indians called at the White House this morning to see the Great Father. They were Medicine Bear, Big Foot, Black Horn, and Charge the Crow. They are here looking after claims arising under treaty of 1872, whereby the right of way was given through their reservation to the Great Northern Railway.

The President received them and talked with them some time.

STANDING STOCK-STILL.

Quay Still Shunned by the Band of Thirteen.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 8.—The nineteenth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Quay, 106; Jenks, 30; Dalzell, 14; Stewart, 5; Stone, 6; Huff, 5; Eastburn, 6; Riter, 2; Smith, 1; Markle, 1; Tubbs, 2; Rice, 2; Widener, 2; Irvin, 3. Necessary to a choice, 119; Quay short 13.

Eastburn, the new granger candidate, gained two votes.

WAR ON PISTOL-CARRYING.

Wade Ellis Sent to Prison for Two Years in Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 8.—Judge Estill, of the circuit common court, yesterday sentenced Wade Ellis, a resident of Chattanooga, to two years' hard labor in State prison, and fined him $50 for an ordinary case of carrying a pistol.

The authorities have inaugurated a war on pistol-carrying. This is the heaviest sentence ever inflicted for a like offence in this State.

MORE BIG TRUSTS FORMED.

Incorporated With Immense Capital at Trenton.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 8.—Articles of incorporation were filed last night with the secretary of state of the United Shoe Machinery Company, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000. The stock is divided into one-half preferred and one-half common, and the company is authorized to manufacture and deal in shoe machinery, and in boots and shoes and footwear of all kinds. The incorporators are J. Wilson Smyth, of Newark; Robert Miller, of Paterson, and John S. Tyler, of Paterson.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Electric Boat Company. The company has an authorized capital of $10,000,000, and is empowered to construct and operate steamships and other vessels. The incorporators are Charles Blizard, William H. Palmer, and Augustus Treadwell, of Jersey City.

Articles were also filed by the American Felt Company, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in felt and felt goods. The incorporators are Henry M. Haviland, George E. Spencer and John B. Summerfield, of New York. Articles were filed by the American Saddle Company, capital $1,800,000. The company is empowered to manufacture and deal in bicycle saddles and bicycle fixtures. The incorporators are James B. Dill, George W. Mark, and John C. Boyd, Jersey City.

Appraiser of Merchandise.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate today by the President was that of William B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be General Appraiser of Merchandise, at New York, to succeed George H. Sharp, resigned. Mr. Howell is at present an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The appointment is for life.

BURIED BY THE SIDE OF HIS COMRADES

General Rawlins' Remains Reinterred at Arlington.

Impressive Ceremonies Conducted at the National Cemetery.

Henry M. Castle Delivers an Eloquent Oration—Career of the Dead Hero.

With impressive ceremonies the remains of Gen. John A. Rawlins, which have rested in the Congressional Cemetery since his death in 1869, were this afternoon transferred to Arlington National Cemetery where they were reinterred. It was at first intended to have a large military escort but the condition of the streets prevented this part of the programme from being carried out. The Secretary of War, however, ordered out the Third Artillery and Fourth Artillery Band which met the cortege at the Peace Monument this afternoon and acted as an escort to the Aqueduct Bridge.

The members of the John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, G. A. R., decided some time ago that the remains of General Rawlins should rest in the National Cemetery with the bodies of the other heroes of the civil war. They worked with that object in view for four years, and after a good deal of trouble secured the consent of the relatives of the dead hero to have the body exhumed and reinterred. The programme for the reinterment was very extensive and included a large turnout of troops, but on account of the weather only the regular escort and a Major General were sent with the remains.

The main body of the escort left the procession at the Aqueduct Bridge and returned to the city. Only a firing party from the Third Artillery and a bugler accompanied the cortege to the cemetery. The grave of General Rawlins is very near those of Generals Sheridan and Crook, and lies on that slope of the cemetery which overlooks the river, directly in front of the mansion. The military burial accorded the dead chief was of the most impressive character. The group of gray and grizzled veterans of the civil war which surrounded three sides of the grave stood out in sharp contrast to the trim, sturdy figures of the members of the firing party, who had carried the flag through the campaign against Spain and were there to perform the last sad duty to a chief whom they had never known but for whom they had the greatest respect.

The G. A. R. ritual for the burial of the dead was read by the Chaplain of Rawlins Post, and then after the firing of the military salute a bugler advanced and played "taps," the soldier's last call. Everyone in the little group around the grave was silent at the conclusion of this last sad call, while the notes reverberated among the trees, and were at last carried off by the wind across the Potomac to be drowned among the more material noises of the city. The party then adjourned to the mansion, where the remaining ceremonies were conducted.

Henry M. Castle delivered an eloquent oration on the life of General Rawlins. He said in part:

"When Kossuth stood on Bunker Hill, the monument towering above him, 'silent as the grave, but tuneful as the song of immortality upon the lips of cherubim,' his voice shrank from the task to mingle with the pathos of that majestic orator, and he interpreted its message into the thrilling admonition: how, above, and hope! The inspiration of our surroundings here, the significance of the occasion, and the transcendent excellence of the theme, would tempt to loftiest flights of appreciative eulogy. But oratory speaks thousand-tongued from this environment and human eloquence is voiceless here forever more. Here halting words of praise are stilled by melodies that tremble through the air; the pale flicker of our incense is dimmed by a celestial splendor. Historic Arlington, beautiful for situation, blessed among shrines of patriotism in all the ages to come, speaks out today with its myriad voices in welcome to the sacred, precious dust which now finds its fit and final sepulchre. And those viewless voices speak to us a solemn exhortation to reverence and hope.

A Grateful Task.

"Our task is one of grateful, loyal fraternity—more an expression of our gratitude and comradeship than an attempt to extol him whose high, unchallenged title to place and recognition on these hallowed grounds is of itself abundant commendation. Yet even here and now we may do well to freshen in our minds some features of the life and character and deeds of one who wrought most worthily and usefully, even when unseen, on an exalted plane, in a momentous era: one who, with continuous, tireless devotion, toiling in the shadow, but toiling terribly, through years of mortal peril, filled to overflowing measure a patriot's obligation to the land of his nativity.

Career of General Rawlins.

"The career of John Aaron Rawlins was one unique in war, unparalleled in history. At the beginning of the great civil conflict he had never read a military book or seen a company of uniformed men. At its close he had risen by successive promotions in military rank from captain to major general; his escutcheon bore a battle roll of victories reaching from Belmont to Appomatox; he had helped to organize, to marshal, and to lead the mightiest armies the world had ever known. He exercised no independent command, yet his was a sphere of pre-eminent usefulness. He was supremely executive, the right arm of power, a steadfast citadel of strength to his trusting chief. He was thus a type of the American volunteer, and the unerring law by which such men step out, unheralded and unsuspected, from the body of our intelligent citizenship, as emergencies demand them, is one of the surest guarantees of the stability of the republic.

"General Rawlins was born in Northwestern Illinois, then the extreme frontier of settlement, in 1831. This was the period of the Black Hawk war, and his birthplace was in the immediate field of hostilities. His parentage was humble, his educational advantages were limited, he was nurtured in poverty—not abject and squalid, but clean, honorable, and self-respecting. He died Secretary of War of the United States September 6, 1869, at the early age of thirty-eight years.

"The grandeur of the mighty West entered into his spirit and possessed him. He was a sturdy, manly boy; an industrious, studious youth; a successful young lawyer in Galena; a popular campaign orator; a Douglas electoral candidate in 1860; an eloquent advocate of the Union after Sumter fell; leading speaker of the war meeting in April, 1861, modestly presided over by Ulysses S. Grant, where fervent communion of sympathy kindled a friendship, which potently affected their destinies and the welfare of mankind.

The True Cost of the War.

The dead are the true cost of the war. The money cost can be replaced—the indebtedness can be, has largely been, repaid. The waste places have been built up; the devastation and ruin of towns and farms and homes has been made good by