The Evening Times

NUMBER 1413. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1900. PRICE ONE CENT

SLIGHT SIGNS OF PEACE

Taylor Asks a Conference With Senator-Elect Blackburn.

The Agreement Still in His Hands—A Faction of the Republicans Urging Him to Continue His Resistance. They Accuse the Democrats of Having Sinister Designs to Obtain Every Advantage and Make No Return—The Promise to Repeal the Present Election Law Not Binding. Soldiers Withdrawn From the Streets During Funeral Services.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 7.—There is little likelihood that the peace negotiations will come to a close today. Taylor was closeted all morning with the various State officials, and some of his legal advisers. He refused to talk to any newspaper men. However, it was learned that as Mr. Goebel's remains would lie in state today, and be buried tomorrow, negotiations would remain in statu quo. The way which at first seemed so clear is becoming more stormy, as the Republicans throughout the State are learning what the proposed peace terms are. The men at the head of the militia, the legal advisers of Taylor, and most of the State officers, are all opposed to any peace terms which favor the Democrats, and give in return only a doubtful promise that the Goebel Election law will be repealed or modified.

All this morning telegrams have been arriving from Republicans all over the State advising Taylor to stand firm. The opposition recorded in Louisville has been echoed in every town in the State. The general opinion is that the Democrats are playing a "tails I win, heads you lose" game. Secretary of State Caleb Powers, the young politician and attorney from the mountains, is the leader in this opposition.

He said this morning: "I can't understand what the Governor means by even considering such terms; they are not terms at all, they constitute an unconditional surrender. What does he get in return? Nothing but the vague promise that the Goebel Election law will be repealed. How does he know that the promise is genuine or, that if it is, the men who are making it will have the power to keep it?"

Taylor has asked for a conference with Senator-elect Blackburn and Former Governor McCreary. He has not as yet consented to sign the agreement and General Collier said it would not be signed in its present shape. The story of a deal by which Taylor would be Governor, providing he signed the certificate of Senator Blackburn, is absurd.

The headquarters of the provost guard has been abandoned and orders have been issued calling in the soldiers from duty on guard around the city. One explanation of this is that it has been done pending the funeral services and that the whole matter of city patrol has been turned over to the police.

State Senator Triplett was one of the first Democratic members of the Legislature to return. He says the agreement is expected to be signed within the next few hours and the whole matter settled. Other legislative Representatives and State Senators are expected soon. But one attempt has so far been made to arrest members of the Legislature. That was on Monday, when Representative Cox, of Anderson county, while en route home, got wind of military officers in pursuit. He whipped up his horse and distanced the militia who pursued him.

Detectives are at work in hopes of securing evidence to apprehend the assassin of Goebel. It is said that the window from which the shot was fired has been located and they are hopeful of obtaining a clew, if in fact, they have not already secured the names of the persons in the rooms from which the shot was fired.

The town is filling up with people to be present at the funeral services to be held over Mr. Goebel's remains tomorrow. The business houses are all draped in mourning and the slow falling rain and fog is in keeping with the gloom hanging over the city. Each train brings crowds, and floral designs and displays come from all quarters.

REPUBLICAN SENATE OBJECTS.

Jolly Says the Members Will Not Abide by the Treaty.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.—State Senator Jolly, who was elected President pro tem. of the Republican Senate now at London, wired Taylor today that the legislators were against the agreement and would not abide by it.

THE MINOR STATE OFFICERS.

Republicans Say These Contests Will Be Settled in Federal Courts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—Former Governor Bradley said today that he was at work on immediate and important plans that were being pushed for the minor Republican State officials. This is to file seven injunction suits in the courts against the Goebel State Election Board, restraining it from seating the Democratic contestants for those offices. Injunctions in the cases of the minor offices will have standing in the Federal court, but not in the gubernatorial contest. Former Governor Bradley was very reticent and refused to state his grounds for the injunctions.

Taylor is being urged by the Louisville Republicans not to accept the Louisville agreement. The City Republican Committee meets today to urge him to hold the fort and the Republicans of the State are up in arms against it.

HUNTING THE ASSASSIN.

Lawyers Employed by the Goebel Family to Assist Detectives.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.—Messrs Arthur and Justus Goebel have employed Col. T. C. Campbell, of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, one of the most distinguished criminal lawyers in the United States, to aid in running down the assassin of their brother.

Colonel Campbell has great tact in such cases, it is said, and is as shrewd in the role of detective as he is in that of an attorney. Colonel Campbell is only one of the several lawyers who have been retained by the Goebel brothers. He will come to Frankfort today on the special train bearing Governor Goebel's body, and will remain until arrests are made. It is understood that the information already secured implicates prominent men in the conspiracy to murder Goebel.

Flynn's Business College, 5th and K.

$5—Census Office Examination—$5.

THE FINANCIAL DEBATE.

Mr. Turner Addresses the Senate on the Currency Bill.

Mr. Turner of Washington, in accordance with a notice heretofore given by him, addressed the Senate in opposition to the Currency bill, at the close of the routine business today. He spoke in part as follows:

"We have before us for consideration, both the original bill as it passed the House of Representatives, and the substitute drafted by the majority of the Finance Committee of this body, and reported to us by the latter in lieu of the original bill. The provisions of both measures are identical in their essence, and are intended to effectuate precisely the same objects. The only difference is that the language of the substitute is a little more subtle than that of the original bill, and accomplishes by the indirection of necessary but veiled construction some of the objects which the House bill openly and candidly avows.

"I think I shall show the essential agreement of the two measures before I conclude my remarks, and since the House bill may in the end prevail against the Senate substitute, I think it safer to address my remarks to both measures rather than to the Senate substitute alone.

"The first and most important object of this legislation, as I read it, is to fix and fasten on the American people forever, the single gold standard, and, by removing from the arena of contention the only nation whose voice in favor of silver might compel the respect of other nations, to fasten that standard on the world forever.

"The next great object is to establish in favor of the National banks of the country a monopoly in the issue and control of all money save gold, and thereby to establish the great trust of trusts, around which all others shall revolve, paying homage to it in time of prosperity and drawing substance and support from it in the hour of adversity and threatened disaster.

"These are the two great primary objects of both the House and the Senate bill. In devising the machinery to accomplish them it has been thought proper to decree several other results which in the light of the primary ends sought may be called subsidiary, but which are so startlingly brazen in their disregard of the rights of the people, that if they stood alone they would command amazed and indignant attention from every lover of his country and his kind. For instance, it has been thought proper to strike down and reduce to the condition of token money the six hundred million dollars of silver money in the country now coined and in circulation, thus changing by a stroke of the pen an asset of six hundred million dollars belonging to the United States and its people, into an indebtedness due from them for that stupendous sum.

"Another subsidiary result decreed is the increase by a quarter of a billion of dollars of the market value of the interest-bearing obligations of the Government in the hands of their individual holders. This is to be done, not by legitimately appropriating the credit of the Government, and thereby benefiting the holders of our securities. No one could complain of that. But it is to be done by giving up and surrendering a valuable option declared in our favor by the almost unanimous voice of the Government to exist as early as the year 1878, and which the Government expressly declined to surrender at the time of one of our later bond issues, although then offered $16,000,000 to give up the option in connection with that bond issue.

"Another subsidiary object decreed is the contraction of the circulating medium of the country to the extent of more than $300,000,000, until such time as the national banks may have increased their capitalization sufficiently to enable them to supply the deficit, thus incurring the certainty of great loss and inconvenience, and the very great risk of improbable disaster.

"Another most remarkable means to the accomplishment of the ends sought is the vesting in the Secretary of the Treasury of the power in executing the main purposes of the law, to issue at will and ad libitum, the interest-bearing bonds of the nation. The people of the country will not soon forget the extraordinary course resorted to by Mr. Cleveland to extricate his Administration from its financial difficulties, when, instead of using the $500,000,000 of full legal-tender silver money then lying in the Treasury, he increased the interest-bearing debt of the country to the extent of more than $250,000,000, by borrowing that amount of money in gold and issuing the bonds of the Government therefor.

"With the same amount of silver money still in the Treasury, it is now gravely proposed to confer on the Secretary of the Treasury, as an ordinary, everyday prerogative, and for the very purpose of destroying the debt-paying quality of that silver, the power which Mr. Cleveland exercised in the last resort and as a desperate expedient, and all this in the face of a record of Republican clamor and abuse and objurgation against Mr. Cleveland only six years ago in both branches of Congress and in the public press, and of protestation in favor of silver and of denunciation against those who would debase and disgrace it, which ought to estop and conclude any political party from proceeding in the same direction now, and which would conclude and estop any party not calloused to criticism by a reliance on the power of wealth for its success rather than on the intelligent voice of the common people of the land."

Mr. Turner then sought to show by an analysis of the House and Senate Currency bills that the foregoing general summary of their purpose and effect is well within the limit of their provisions, and that the two bills are in effect one and the same measure. In conclusion Mr. Turner said:

[illegible]

"Who can say how long this increased output of gold is to continue? And when it ceases, as it must do, sooner or later, what barrier are we to then interpose against the renewed appreciation of money and the renewed depreciation of all other forms of property? When that process shall again commence and proceed as far and as rapidly as it did from 1873 to 1900, our farmers will be serfs, our mechanics bondmen, and our laborers slaves. With the immediate past behind them and its lessons graven on their minds; with the prospective future before them, and its consequences so clearly pointed out, to assume that the silver question is dead, so long as the masses of our people have votes to give, is to say that they do not deserve to be free and that they ought to be slaves."

At the close of Mr. Turner's speech, Mr. Bates addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill under consideration.

INTEREST-BEARING NOTES.

Mr. Vest Proposes an Amendment to the Finance Bill.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Vest gave notice of an amendment to the Finance bill. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have printed $200,000,000 of bond Treasury notes to be legal tender for all debts public and private, and to be issued, in sums of not less than $100, to persons or corporations depositing United States bonds to the same amount—the notes to bear the same interest as such bonds.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

THE BRITISH DRIVEN BACK

A Boer Despatch Reports the Repulse of Buller.

A Telegram From the Burghers' Headquarters Says the English Crossed the Tugela Monday Under Cover of a Heavy Fire—Compelled to Retire to Potgieter's Drift.

PRETORIA, Feb. 6.—A telegram from Boer headquarters says General Buller crossed the Tugela on Monday at two points under cover of a heavy fire. The British, it says, have been driven back on Potgieter's Drift.

DURBAN, Feb. 6.—All correspondence with General Buller's forces at the Tugela has been stopped for several days. Today General Buller telegraphed for 100 additional stretchers.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The War Office confirms the report that General Buller recrossed the Tugela on Monday last. His subsequent operations, according to official advices, are apparently still progressing, no information having been received as to the result.

BOERS FORCED TO RETIRE.

General MacDonald Reconnoitring Along the Riet River.

MODDER RIVER, Feb. 5—(12:20 p. m.).—Gen. Hector MacDonald brought the Highland Brigade to Koodoosberg at noon yesterday, and now holds Koodoosberg Drift and Kopje, north of the Riet River, besides another position adjoining.

The brigade left Modder River at dawn on February 3, and made two marches. The march from Frasers Drift, early on yesterday, was made under a scorching sun, and tested the endurance of the men. It was the first forced march many of them had made since their arrival in South Africa, yet the hospital reports last night showed that all were fit to fight, and today the men look much harder.

The Boers have two laagers in the vicinity of Koodoosberg. One of these, the nearest one, is the Kamoelhoek, about five miles to the northeast. The other one is some distance to the west, where they are trying to draft Colonial Dutch into their forces.

At dawn today two mounted parties of Boers, in all about sixty men, approached the British on the north, but fled when pickets of the Ninth Lancers fired on them. General MacDonald, who was personally in command, had the Highland Light Infantry in camp all night on the north bank of the river. At dawn the British cavalry reconnoitred about 300 Boers and exchanged shots with them. The burghers retired to the northeast.

In addition to his other troops General MacDonald's command includes the Sixty-second Field Artillery, and a pontoon section of engineers. A storekeeper at Koodoosberg, named Blankenberg, wanted to make a trip to Cape Town. General MacDonald assured him of the saftey of his property during his absence.

THE BOERS ADVANCING.

Simultaneous Attacks on the Outposts of the British.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A despatch to the "Central News," dated Sterkstroom, February 7 (8:30 a. m.) says: "The Boers advanced against the British position early this morning. Simultaneous attacks were made on the British outposts at Penbeck and Bird's River Siding."

ROBERTS AND KITCHENER.

Cape Town Despatches Say They Have Gone to the Front.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Detained and censored Cape Town despatches of February 6 and 7 state that Field Marshal Roberts and General Lord Kitchener and staff have gone to the front. The despatches do not mention their destination.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

John Redmond Denounces the War as Unjust and Immoral.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The first business before the House of Commons today was the consideration of the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech proposed by Mr. John Redmond, Irish Nationalist member for Waterford city. This amendment declares in effect that the time has come when the war in South Africa should be brought to a close on the basis of the recognition of the independence of the South African Republic and Orange Free State.

Mr. Redmond opened the debate with a passionate attack on what he called an "immoral and unjust war." He drew attention to England's "disgraceful isolation" and added that "only one nation gave England her sympathy—Turkey and the Great Assasin."

Mr. Patrick Joseph Power, Irish Nationalist Member for Waterford county, east, seconded Mr. Redmond's address. Among other things, he said that the Irish prayed night and day for the success of the Boers.

Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist Member for Louth, north, said the Irish might say that the defeat of the Home Rule bill had been avenged on Spion Kop. The Boers, he said, used to have a great feast known as Dingaan's Day, to commemorate their victory over the Zulus. Later on they might add Buller's, Methuen's, Gatacre's, and Symons' Day.

Mr. Healy continued: "God is not going to be always with the English. The other side wants a chance to syndicate Christianity and take the Twelve Apostles into their limited liability company."

PORTO RICAN CUSTOMS.

The Bill Regulating Them Amended by the House Committee.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning amended the bill regulating Porto Rican customs, and Mr. Payne was authorized to call up the bill in the House on Thursday of next week.

The bill was amended so as to remove any doubt as to the provision relating to articles imported into the United States which should bear internal revenue as well as custom taxes. This applies particularly to tobacco, which is to pay under the general provisions of the bill 25 per cent of what is paid by tobacco from other countries, and when it reaches the United States it is to pay the same internal revenue tax paid on tobacco in this country. The provision regarding the application of the revenue collected on goods to and from Porto Rico to the expenses of the government of Porto Rico, was also made more explicit.

The Westminster at Manila.

The War Department was informed today of the arrival of the transport Westminster at Manila with a cargo of horses and mules, and the sailing of the transport Grant from Manila, for San Francisco.

THE SENATORIAL ENQUIRY.

More Citizens of Montana Give Evidence in the Clark Case.

When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the hearing of the Montana bribery charges today, Mr. Faulkner called for Powell Black, and he not being present, George E. McGrath was called to the witness stand. He is employed by the Civil Service Commission at Chicago, and formerly lived at Butte, where he published "The People," a newspaper which he said was controlled by Mr. Daly.

Mr. Foster asked "Did you take part in the capital contest of 1893?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are we going into that dead issue and remote question?" asked Mr. Birney.

"We propose to show that in 1893 Mr. Daly sought to put money into the hands of certain members of the Legislature to make it appear that that money had been given to them as bribes by Senator Clark," announced Mr. Faulkner.

Mr. Chandler thought it was too remote, but he was willing to submit the question to the full committee.

Mr. Foster said the question at issue was whether the money produced by Whiteside had been furnished by Daly or Clark. It was material to show that Marcus Daly had attempted in 1893 to make it appear that Clark resorted to bribery.

"This investigation is the committee's. We do not object to the admission of this kind of testimony, provided we be given the same right," said Mr. Campbell.

"If you are given the right to prove that Mr. Daly sought to make it appear that Senator Clark, in 1893, attempted bribery, would it not be right to let the other side prove that Senator Clark did attempt bribery in 1893?" asked Senator Turley.

"The defence would show that if Mr. Daly attempted in 1893 to defeat Mr. Clark by foul means he might also have attempted it in 1898 and 1899," said Mr. Edmunds. "Now then we would like to show that as Mr. Clark attempted to bribe the Legislature in 1893 he might also have attempted the same thing in 1898 and 1899."

The opinion of Senator Chandler, Senator Pettus, Senator Hoar, and Senator Pritchard appeared to be that the committee ought not to so widen the scope of its enquiry as to admit the evidence offered by the defence. The committee concluded, at 10:45 o'clock, to go into executive session, that it might determine the question of the admissibility of Mr. McGrath's statements.

At 11:25 o'clock the committee resumed its open session. Mr. Chandler announced that the decision of the committee was to exclude the testimony for the present.

Powell Block was recalled to rebut some allegations made by Whiteside. He said he had never made any attempt to influence Garr or Conrow. He had no arrangement with Mr. Steele or Mr. Davidson to work corruptly for Senator Clark.

The next witness was W. B. Bickford, of Butte, who is charged by the memorialists with having been one of Senator Clark's principal agents. Bickford testified that while he lived at Missoula, he was for a part of the time a law partner with H. C. Stiff. He did ask Stiff to prepare an abstract of the title of McLaughlin's property. "Stiff took the list of property at that time, and I understood that he was to attend to it," said the witness.

"Did you have any conversation with him about the Legislature?"

"We may have had talk about the Speakership contest, but it certainly did not occur in connection with the preparation of the abstract of title of McLaughlin's property."

"Why did you give him the list of property?"

"I considered him a good lawyer. A careful man."

"Did you tell Stiff that McLaughlin would vote for Clark?"

"No, sir; I did not."

"Did you ever talk with Stiff about his vote for Clark?"

"I broached the subject of the candidates for Senator to come before the Legislature, and asked him how he felt about the contest. Mr. Stiff said he saw no reason why he could not vote for Senator Clark if he (Clark) was the nominee of the Democratic caucus."

"Did you ever say to Stiff that if he voted for Clark you would see that he was put on the rolls as one of Senator Clark's attorneys?"

"I did not."

The witness told of the compensation which he had agreed to give Stiff for examining the title to McLaughlin's property, $500, and which Stiff testified that he looked upon as an offer to bribe. Bickford told of the contest between Daly and Clark in the timber business. A large part of McLaughlin's property was timber land on Nine Mile Creek, twenty-four miles from Missoula. Bickford gave strong reasons why Senator Clark wanted to get possession of McLaughlin's land. Negotiations were entered into before it was known that McLaughlin was to be a candidate for the Legislature. The property bought by Senator Clark was deeded to the Western Lumber Company, which is sometimes called the Clark Lumber Company, in contradistinction to the Big Blackfoot Lumber Company, controlled by Daly.

At noon the committee took the usual midday recess.

MR. PETTIGREW CRITICISED.

Senator Depew Calls Attention to Some Recent Statements.

Following the routine business in the Senate today, Mr. Depew called attention to remarks made some days ago by Mr. Pettigrew on the Philippine question, reflecting on Mr. Schurman, President of the Philippine Commission, and saying "the fact of the matter is we tried to bribe the insurgents and failed. They would not take gold." This speech had been brought to the attention of Mr. Schurman, and Mr. Depew had a letter from him, calling the statement a "preposterous" one, and one absolutely without foundation.

Mr. Depew pointed out that at the time when Mr. Pettigrew's speech was being made Mr. Schurman was in Washington, and might have been seen by Mr. Pettigrew, as was also Admiral Dewey. Mr. Pettigrew's contention that the President of the United States is a tyrant and Aguinaldo a patriot entirely failed, said Mr. Depew. His facts never turned out to be true. He might have applied for information to Admiral Dewey and President Schurman, whose statements would be received by the people without question.

The Senator had based his contention on an alleged proclamation of Aguinaldo translated by an anonymous translator and published without any certificate of authenticity, continued Mr. Depew. That testimony, Mr. Depew declared, deserved no consideration, and was of no value. He continued:

"The facts or the alleged facts stated by the Senator from South Dakota are like Aguinaldo's army. Whenever the United States troops appear, there is no army of Aguinaldo; and whenever the truth is let in the alleged facts vanish into thin air. This whole transaction is no better than the seat of Aguinaldo's Government, which is nowhere except in the hat of Aguinaldo."

Mr. Pettigrew replied to Mr. Depew, and Mr. Hoar enquired as to the authenticity of a reported speech of Mr. Schurman's speaking of Aguinaldo as "an entirely honest man."

Mr. Depew could give him no information on that point and the whole matter went over.

LAWTON FUNERAL PLANS

The Official Programme Issued by the War Department.

The Disposition of Troops and the Arrangements for the Reception of the Body at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot—The Ceremonies at the Church—Details of the Services.

The official programme of the funeral of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, was issued by the War Department this afternoon. The body is expected to reach Washington on the Pennsylvania Railroad tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Lawton has telegraphed Mrs. M. D. Mitchell of 1604 K Street, that she will come direct to her house and will remain there until the ceremonies are over.

The funeral programme follows:

1. The commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., will direct one troop of cavalry fully officered to proceed to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Thursday, February 8, in time to receive and escort the remains of General Lawton to the Church of the Covenant, Eighteenth and N Streets northwest, placing the remains in the charge of the present guard of honor now accompanying them.

2. The ceremonies at the Church of the Covenant will take place at 2 o'clock p. m. Friday, February 9. Admission to the church will be by card, and these arrangements will be under the supervision of Col. Theodore A. Bingham, United States Engineers, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

3. The escort will be assembled not later than 1:30 p. m. Friday, February 9, as follows:

Cavalry—In line facing south on K Street, left at Connecticut Avenue.

Artillery—Light Battery M and Siege Battery O, Seventh United States Artillery, in column of platoons, at full distance, facing west on K Street, head of column at Connecticut Avenue.

Infantry—In line facing east on Connecticut Avenue, right at K Street.

Artillery (foot)—In line facing east on Connecticut Avenue, on the left of the infantry.

United States Battalion of Marines—In line facing east on Connecticut Avenue, right at or near N Street. Marine Band will take position on the small plot of ground in front of the church and play an appropriate air when arms are presented upon the appearance of the remains at conclusion of church services.

4. The staff of the Commanding General will assemble at the Shoreham Hotel at 1 o'clock p. m., and proceeding thence will take position in line, facing south on N Street, between Connecticut Avenue and Eighteenth Street, in the following order, from right to left: Assistant adjutant general, special aides, and the other members of the staff in the order of rank, the senior on the right.

5. The carriage for the officiating clergy and the caisson will be opposite the left and right front church exits, respectively, carriage of clergy leading. The carriages for the pallbearers, mourners, members of the former command of the deceased, other officers, distinguished persons, delegations, societies, and civilians, in the order named, from front to rear, will assemble on N Street, the leading carriage opposite the N Street church exit. At the conclusion of the church services occupants will take carriages through N Street exit, and the carriages will move thence up Eighteenth Street, turn about, and form column following the caisson bearing the remains.

6. The Commanding General and staff will move thence to the right of the line on K Street, which will be the signal for each organization to wheel into column as soon as it is uncovered. The funeral march will be maintained for a reasonable distance from the church. The command will then march at quick time and attention and continue until the order to march at ease is communicated from the head of the column.

7. The siege battery will leave the column at the entrance to the Aqueduct Bridge and proceed along the Canal Road and return to its post.

8. The cavalry and artillery will maintain full distance between subdivisions so as to execute any change of formation required by circumstances without halting the column.

9. The column will proceed through Connecticut Avenue and K Street west to Pennsylvania Avenue; thence through Twenty-fourth Street to M Street; thence west on M Street to Aqueduct Bridge and Fort Myer, Va., and will be organized as follows:

Platoon of mounted police, Capt. M. A. Austin, commanding.

Third United States Cavalry Band.

Major General Wesley Merritt and staff.

Major John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General.

Special Aides—Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, U. S. Army; Col. John F. Weston, U. S. Army; Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. Army; Lieut. Col. Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. Army; Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, U. S. Army; Lieut. T. Bently Mott, U. S. Army.

Aides—Lieut. Col. William H. Carter, U. S. Army; Lieut. Col. Culver C. Sniffen, U. S. Army; Major William A. Simpson, U. S. Army; Major Charles L. McCawley, U. S. Marine Corps; Major Harvey C. Carbaugh, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. Charles G. Treat, U. S. Army; Capt. George O. Squire, U. S. Volunteers.

Squadron Third U. S. Cavalry, Maj. Henry Jackson commanding.

Light Battery M, Seventh U. S. Artillery, Capt. M. M. Macomb commanding.

Siege Battery O, Seventh U. S. Artillery, Capt. John R. Williams commanding.

Brigade of Foot Troops, Col. Francis L. Guenther commanding, and staff.

Regiment U. S. Infantry, Col. Edward Moale commanding.

First Battalion, Companies C, D, E, and F, Fifteen U. S. Infantry, Lieut. Col. Constant Williams commanding.

Second Battalion, Companies G, K, L, and M, Fifteen U. S. Infantry, Maj George A. Cornish commanding.

Third Battalion, Companies E, F, G, and H, Second U. S. Infantry, Capt. Edmund K. Webster, commanding.

Regiment U. S. Artillery, Col. John I. Rodgers, commanding.

First Battalion, Batteries E, G, K, and N, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Major James M. Lancaster commanding.

Second Battalion, Batteries A, B, L, and M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Major John B. Burbank commanding.

Third Battalion, Batteries C, H, and N, Fifth U. S. Artillery, O, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Major Frederick Fuger commanding.

Battalion U. S. Marines, Major Randolph Dickins commanding.

10. The U. S. S. Sylphe, U. S. N., Lieut. W. K. Gise, commanding, will fire minute guns as the funeral cortege crosses the Aqueduct Bridge, and the commanding officer Fort Myer will execute the provisions of paragraph 430, Army Regulations, in continuance of this salute.

11. On approaching the entrance to the cemetery the column will be formed in two lines, facing each other on opposite sides of the road, the cavalry along the left curb. The light battery, moving to the rear of officers' quarters on direct road to cemetery, will form line on the open ground between the last set of quarters and the hospital facing the cavalry. The infantry will form line along the right curb; the foot artillery along the left curb, facing the infantry. The battalion of marines will form line along both curbs in such manner as to equalize the length of line. Arms will be presented by battalion commanders as the remains approach the lines.

12. The remains will be conducted to the grave by the Commanding General and staff, followed by troop G, Third U. S. Cavalry, dismounted, Capt. Hardie commanding, and preceded by the Third U. S. Cavalry Band. Troops will remain in above position until after conclusion of the ceremonies, when they will follow the Commanding General and staff to the city, to be dismissed and marched directly to their respective conveyances to return to their proper station.

13. Horses allotted to officers requiring mounts will be assembled in the courtyard of the State, War, and Navy Building, and must be returned thereto.

14. Undress uniform overcoats, and leggins will be worn unless otherwise ordered hereafter.

15. Officers desiring further information will call at Room 226 State, War and Navy Building between 9 and 11 a. m.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:

JOHN A. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

General Lawton's Body Leaves Indianapolis for This City.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—The special train bearing the body of General Lawton and party left at 8:10 o'clock this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mrs. Lawton stated that she is much refreshed with the two nights' rest which she had here, they being the first nights which had not been spent in traveling since the party left Manila. The train will make short stops in Columbus, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and Baltimore, but the body will not be removed from the train until it reaches Washington.

THE BERRY STREET CAR BILL.

The House District Committee Hears Arguments in Its Favor.

Representative Berry of Kentucky, who introduced a bill providing a 3-cent car fare and eight tickets for a quarter, vestibuled cars, and an all-night car service, appeared before the House District Committee this morning, and made an extended argument. He argued that the street cars in Washington could be operated at a profit when charging a 3-cent car fare.

Mr. Berry said he was a city councilman for Washington; the law made him such, and it was his right to appear before the committee and urge better street car accommodation for the city. He wanted the companies to put on more cars, and he thought a man who stood up should not pay as much fare as the man who had a seat. Referring to the section of the bill requiring vestibules for the protection of the motormen, Mr. Berry said that to have motormen on the car unprotected was barbarous. He criticised the letter of the District Commissioners for their opposition to vestibules for cars.

"But," said Mr. Berry, "the Commissioners suggest that hereafter all cars purchased by the street railroad companies of Washington must be equipped with vestibules. If it is a good thing for the future, why not now?"

The Commissioners, he said, spoke of the lovely climate of Washington. Mr. Berry disagreed with them. The present law, Mr. Berry said, required a reduction of street car fare when the companies make 10 per cent on their capital. But it would be easy for the companies to conceal how much they earned and thus escape.

"If we don't get the 3 cent fare but secure protection of the motormen and an all night car service it would be something," he said. "The District Commissioners say they will prepare a draft of a bill to improve the street car service. If you wait on the Commissioners you will wait a long time."

Mrs. Mary E. Kent, President of the Federation of Clubs, spoke briefly in favor of the proposition requiring vestibules. Cars in other cities, she said, were equipped with vestibules and there ought to be no exception here. It would be in the interest of humanity. Mrs. Sperry and Mrs. Kelly, of the Federation of Women's Clubs, also advocated vestibules for the cars.

George T. Dunlop, President of the Capital Traction Company, appeared in opposition to the bill. He said four years ago Congress had required his company to build an extension of the road in Georgetown, and to build a union station for the accommodation of suburban roads. It cost the company $450,000 to build a half mile of track and the station, and the site for the station was named by Congress in opposition to the company. Not a single suburban road, he said, had been brought into that station. If the cars were vestibuled, he said, it would be impossible to get them into their building in Georgetown, or the Navy Yard building.

In response to a question from Mr. Norton Mr. Dunlop said the motormen had never complained to him nor suggested that they wanted vestibules.

Mr. Mercer said the men would be foolish to complain, for if they did they would lose their places.

Mr. Dunlop denied that the men would be discharged. The company, he said, was careful to look after the interests of their employes, and he was always ready to hear the men. He said he believed Washington had the best street car service in the world.

Mr. Dunlop said no one had ever asked for an all-night car service. There had been no official complaint except in the newspapers.

"Well, I'll enter a complaint now," said Mr. Norton, laughingly.

Mr. Dunlop said it did not require legislation to secure an all-night car service, the District Commissioners under the present law had power to require the street car companies to furnish it. The first night the cars on his line ran all night, said Mr. Dunlop, the receipts were $8.30 and last night the receipts amounted to $9.50.

In response to a question, Mr. Dunlop said vestibules would be an absolute detriment to the motorman.

Mr. Sims said he wanted to hear something about the 3 cent car fare.

"I'm coming to that," said Mr. Dunlop. "In our statement to the District Commissioners we show that it costs the company two and six-tenths cents for each passenger, so that answers the 3-cent fare proposition."

The committee then adjourned until tomorrow, when Mr. Truesdell, President of the Washington Traction Company, will be heard.

PLANNING GERMANY'S FALL.

A Berlin Paper Fears Alliance Between France and England.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The "Cologne Gazette" this morning, in an article entitled "French Scheming," declares that M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, is the coming man in France. The "Gazette" asserts that M. Deschanel is following up the idea of expelling Germany from the Triple Alliance, and effecting an understanding, and a dual alliance of England and France. It is alleged that when this has been accomplished every effort will be made to conquer Germany.

The "Gazette" states that the Chauvinists are doing everything in their power to accentuate the unfriendliness between England and Germany. The German Government, however, is well aware of this move, and is taking steps to neutralize its effect.

DISCUSSING THE TREATY

The Hay-Pauncefote Convention Before the Senate Committee.

Apparent From Statements of Those Who Have Talked With the President That There Is Little Chance for the Ratification of the Agreement—The Views of Mr. Morgan.

It is apparent from the statements of Senators and Representatives who have talked with the President this morning that the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in its present shape is impossible. The knowledge that the convention is regarded as a surrender to England came as a great surprise to the Administration officials, but they have promptly appreciated the situation and already admit privately that their pet treaty is practically dead.

There has been no concealment for the past twenty-four hours of the belief of the President and Secretary of State that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force. This admission is promptly seized upon by the opposition as their most effective argument, and is regarded as very singular and significant, in view of the claims of past Administrations for many years that England abrogated the treaty when she entered upon the control of Central American territory.

This consideration and the fact that the claim prohibiting the fortification of the canal is generally unpopular at the Capitol appear to be insurmountable obstacles to the treaty, and it is with much regret that the Administration makes the admission that the United States was outmatched in the negotiations and framed a diplomatic agreement that will not stand the test of examination and criticism.

There is to be no undue haste in considering the treaty in the Committee on Foreign Relations. There will, likewise, be no amendment to the convention when it is reported to the Senate. The treaty was discussed by the committee this morning for an hour and a half, Senator Morgan holding the floor most of that time. As soon as a quorum appeared, Chairman Davis asked Mr. Morgan, former Democratic Chairman of the Committee, and present Chairman of the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to give the committee a review of the Nicaragua Canal legislation and projects in Congress, and the relations thereto of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Senator Morgan has made this canal one of the great studies of his life during recent years; has written three reports upon it; and, in conjunction with former Senator Edmunds, then a member of the Committee, submitted an elaborate report to the Senate on the canal and the application to it of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. All these matters were touched upon by Mr. Morgan today, his review naturally being historical in character.

Mr. Morgan, toward the close of his statement, gave expression to his solemn belief, notwithstanding the opposite view of Senator Frye, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was still in full force and effect, and that the United States was bound by it. He had never doubted but that when the time came some new arrangement would be made that would remove the restrictions of that convention.

That had been done in the treaty under consideration. Mr. Morgan said he had no fear that the United States would be unable to deal with an enemy in time of war because of the guaranteed neutrality of the canal.

There was no expression of opinion upon the direct proposition that the canal ought to be fortified and the criticism that, in that respect the treaty was deficient in protecting American interests. The consensus of opinion in the committee seems to be that no amendment is necessary. Mr. Money, the only other Democratic member present, did not express any views at all.

Chairman Davis discussed the question only a moment confining himself to the subject of neutrality. He believed this neutrality guaranteed by Great Britain and the United States, and endorsed and approved by the leading maritime nations of the world, would prove the best protection to American interests there, and for the defense of the canal itself. No action was taken, and the treaty was laid over until the next regular meeting.

DE CASSAGNAC IN DANGER.

An Infernal Machine Found in His House in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A supposed infernal machine, with a lighted fuse attached, was found at one o'clock Tuesday morning in the house of M. Paul de Cassagnac on the Boulevard Malesherbes. A constable, who extinguished the burning fuse, had his hand burned.

It was found that the box was one used in putting up milk food. The box contained black powder, revolver bullets, bullets such as are used in American carbines, and iron and lead filings. An examination of the contents of the box was made at the Municipal Laboratory. The experts pronounced the machine an extremely dangerous one.

SPANISH PRISONERS REBEL.

The Insurgent Guard Overpowered With Sticks and Stones.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The insurgents [illegible] Nuevacaceres on the east coast of [illegible] fearing an attack, transferred 200 [illegible] prisoners to Libemanan, fourteen [illegible] from Nuevacaceres, and in Camarines province. When they arrived there the [illegible] ish prisoner rebelled. They armed themselves with sticks and stones and fought and overpowered their guards. Then they built barricades and are awaiting the arrival of the American troops.

THE CASE OF MR. QUAY.

It Will Not Be Brought Up for the Present.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, announced in the Senate this morning that he had given notice last week of his purpose to bring up the Quay case. However, as he did not wish to interfere with the consideration of the Financial bill, which is to be voted on next Thursday, he would not call up the Quay matter for the present.

First Champagne Century Run.

G. H. Mumm & Co. reached the goal of all champagne houses in 1899, importing 100,000 cases of their unsurpassed Extra Dry, leading any other brand by 72,000 cases. The 1893 vintage now imported [illegible] best endorsement.