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- SCOTCH ZEPHYRS and GINGHAMS, imported, new colorings, tasteful patterns, exquisite color blending, 25 and 30c. per yard.
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BILL TO PAY SPAIN.

IT PASSES HOUSE UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

ARMY REORGANIZATION MEASURE.

It Becomes Unfinished Business in Senate, Thus Disposing of Anti-Scrippling Bill for This Session—Bill to Repey Governor's Passes House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20.—This was a busy day in the House. Some minor business was transacted by unanimous consent.

The Senate amendments to a number of private pension bills were adopted. Mr. Grow (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, asked for unanimous consent to the passage of a bill to pay the heirs of Samuel Tewksbury, of Scranton, Pa., \$5,000 for a war claim, and when consent was refused the Speaker recognized Mr. Grow, to move its passage under suspension of the rules. Mr. Maddox (Democrat), of Georgia, opposed the bill, on the ground that it was an unjust discrimination against a similar class of claims in the House.

The bill was defeated—123 to 72—sheds not having voted in the affirmative. Mr. Loud (Republican), of California, moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the Senate bill to extend the term of the mail service. The bill is to legalize the use of the return envelope and postal-cards of the United States Economic Postage Association. This bill was also defeated—125 to 77—two thirds having again failed to vote to suspend the rules.

Thursday was set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business, subject to appropriation bills, and the contest of the bill of Brown vs. Swann, which Mr. Crumpacker (Republican), of Indiana, gave notice he would again call up on that day.

REIMBURSEMENT OF GOVERNORS. Mr. Mahon (Republican), of Pennsylvania, moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the Senate bill to reimburse governors for expenses incurred by them in the organization of volunteers for service in the war with Spain.

Mr. Mahon said there were claims from the various States for this work aggregating \$3,000. Under existing law, only \$48,000 of these claims had been liquidated. The passage of this act was necessary for the settlement of the remainder. The House amendment, he said, would compel the Governors of States to produce detailed vouchers and the reimbursement would be made through the government's accounting offices.

Mr. Cooper (Democrat), of Texas, argued that the bill should be amended so as to provide for the payment of expenses incurred by a governor in the event that in some cases he might be required to pay for the payment of such expenses, and as a matter of fact, the expenses had not been liquidated. Unanimous consent was refused for the adoption of the amendment, and Mr. Cooper expressed the hope that the conference on the bill would see that it was incorporated.

The bill was passed—153 to 15.

PAYMENT OF \$3,000,000. Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was then recognized, and by direction of his committee moved the passage of a bill for payment of \$3,000,000 to Spain.

Mr. Dockery (Democrat), of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of the policy of the United States relative to the Philippines.

"In the regular order," "Regular order," shouted a dozen members of the Republican side.

By direction of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Cannon, "I am directed to decline to accept that amendment. I could not if I would, and I would not if I could."

Mr. Wheeler (Democrat), of Kentucky, demanded a second, which was ordered—127 to 87.

This permitted twenty minutes for debate on each side. Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that a few days ago, when the appropriation was stricken from the country bill, he had declared that he would be opposed to it because he believed it wrong in principle and injurious in operation. He was not afraid of giving offence to some effects and declaring unpopularity of his administration was a matter of fortune. It lacked the nerve and pluck to declare its purpose. Meanwhile, it was waiting for "somebody to turn up."

Mr. Wheeler criticized the methods of the Appropriations Committee, and in conclusion, declared he would stand by what he believed to be right.

Mr. Cannon concluded the debate with a brief speech, emphasizing the idleness of a declaration of policy at this time, when our troops were fighting to preserve order. When the authority of the United States was acknowledged, then, with regard to our own self-respect, and having in mind our own best interests as well as those of the Philippines, we could do what to do.

"When that time arrives," interposed Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, "are we to move out and let those people govern themselves?" Loud cheers from the Republican side greeted his interruption.

"Oh, my friend," answered Mr. Cannon, "a declaration of what might be our policy under future circumstances would be like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, useful only to the people who are now in arms against the United States." (Long and long applause.)

The vote was taken by ayes and noes upon the demand of Mr. Wheeler. The bill was passed—219 to 51.

MEMBERS VOTING NO. The following members voted nay: Messrs. Baird, Louisiana; Ball, Texas; Bartlett, Georgia; Bland, Missouri; Brewer, Alabama; Browder, Louisiana; Buckner, Michigan; Brundage, Arkansas; Clark, Missouri; Cooney, Missouri; Cooper, Texas; Cox, Tennessee; Davis, Florida; DeArmond, Missouri; DeGraffenreid, Texas; Griggs, West Virginia; Hamdy, Delaware; Hay, Virginia; Howland, Georgia; Hunter, Illinois; Kitchin, North Carolina; McCulloch, Arkansas; McDowell, Ohio; Norton, Ohio; Rixey, Virginia; Robt, Missouri; Strat, South Carolina; Talbot, South Carolina; Tate, Mississippi; Tamm, Missouri; and White, Kentucky (Democrat); Messrs. Baker, Illinois; and Castle, California (Populist); and Mr. Hartman, Montana (Silver Republican).

THE HOUSE, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned. Senate Proceedings.

During almost six hours this afternoon the post-office appropriation bill was under discussion in the Senate, the time being largely consumed by Mr. Butler (Populist), of North Carolina, and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Republican), of Dakota, in an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to Congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials, to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to a vote. It was defeated—77 to 118. An agreement was reached to hold on the bill and amendment at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed, thus making the army bill the unfinished business.

It is agreed that this action disposes of the anti-scrippling bill for this session. A bill was passed amending an act providing for the change of time and places of holding the District and Circuit courts of the Northern District of Texas.

POST-OFFICE BILL. When the post-office appropriation bill was called up, Mr. Butler urged an amendment reducing the amount to be paid to \$2,500,000 to \$2,000,000, for transporting the mails, and providing that the Postmaster-General be directed to reduce the amounts thus paid to railroads by 10 per cent. after July 1, 1900. The amendment was not acted upon.

Mr. Tillman offered an amendment providing that star-route contractors be required to collect from and deposit in boxes erected along their routes mail matter, to be carried by messengers employed by the people along the route. The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was passed providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon, at Alameda, Ala., at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. At 6:15 the Senate went into executive session, and at 6:30 adjourned.

NEW FEDERAL SECRETARY. Mr. Hitchcock, Now at the Head of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20.—When Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, was sworn into office as Secretary of the Interior at 11:35 o'clock this morning, the oath was administered at the Capitol by Justice Brewer, in the presence of Secretary Hitchcock's immediate predecessor, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, who resigned the high office several weeks ago. Previous to this ceremony the two gentlemen had called at the White House and engaged in a conference with President McKinley. Upon leaving the Capitol they were driven directly to the Interior Department, where the new Secretary entered upon his duties with formalities. This declaration official much applauded by the press, and various chiefs of bureaus were introduced to Secretary Hitchcock by Mr. Bliss, and they then retired together to the private room of the Secretary of the Interior, and no visitors were thereafter received. A formal reception to Secretary Hitchcock will be held to-morrow afternoon.

MR. BLISS'S PLANS. Ex-Secretary Bliss stated to a reporter that he would be at the department to-morrow, and would probably leave the city Wednesday or Thursday for his home, in New York. He was plainly and deeply touched by the many sincere expressions of regret at his departure. "I regret very much to break the many pleasant ties here," he remarked. "We have been very happy family. There have been no rebellions, and there has been no assistance, and of course, it is very desirable to leave office with a conviction that you have left a good impression behind you with those most closely identified with your duties. I have not been in good health for six months. I'm not a man by any means, but not a well man. I shall probably remain at home in New York for a week and then go South, as I've had a cold for three weeks and want to get rid of it."

Secretary Hitchcock will make his home in Washington last night, in company with his predecessor in office. The two gentlemen came over from New York, and were driven to the Arlington, where Mr. Hitchcock will make his home until his family joins him here late in the spring.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERSONALITY. Secretary Hitchcock is a man of pleasing personality, and very pleasant in his manner. He wears a heavy mustache over a well-shaped mouth, and strong chin, like his hair, it is very nearly white. His eyes are bright and youthful, and his slender figure is active and athletic.

The new Cabinet Minister has never been a politician in an accepted sense of the word. He has always taken a deep and earnest interest in national and State affairs, and is gifted with finely balanced judgment and excellent powers of discrimination. He is one of the most extensive planters in the country, and is interested in the consideration of the tariff bill which bears the name of President McKinley, he gave most valuable assistance to the latter, who was then chairman of the House Committee on Finance.

His observations, while abroad as Ambassador to Russia, the post of St. Petersburg being elevated to the highest diplomatic rank during his incumbency, have stamped him as a man of quality and high character.

CAESAR'S PEACH PROPOSAL. In an interview last night he corrected what he said was a popular but wrong impression regarding the Car's so-called disarmament proposal made to the Powers of the world. "This proposition," said he, "is not for a disarmament, but for a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of reaching an agreement not to increase armaments. Such was the intention of the circular issued by him in August last. The Car believed that the vast amounts of money required for the armaments of the nations of the world would be constantly being forced forward to bring them up to that of each other, and that the people of the countries affected. The suggestion for a conference had met with approval, and I think most of the nations of the world will be represented at the meeting to be held at The Hague very soon to consider the Car's proposition."

Mr. Hitchcock was averse to discussing for publication European politics, but he said in answer to questions that the accomplishment of this country in raising an army of from 2,500 to 250,000 men during the Spanish war, which was followed by the nations of the Old World. It had increased the admiration for the flag, and he added: "The American flag never flew higher in Europe than it flies to-night."

Russia, he said, was friendly to America, and during the late war maintained an attitude of strict neutrality.

OVATION TO BRYAN. Letter Repeats That McKinley Could Easily Stop Manila Fighting.

PONTIAC, MICH., February 20.—The Oakland county Democracy gave Colonel Bryan a most enthusiastic reception here to-day. The demonstration has not been equalled by anything of the kind since the campaign of 1896. The city was crowded with people from the surrounding country and from many towns, including many from Detroit and Grand Rapids.

Colonel Bryan came over from Detroit at noon, and spent the afternoon at the hotel, where he shook hands with thousands.

To-night the Jefferson Club gave a banquet, at which plates were laid for a thousand guests.

Ex-Congressman Tarsney was the main attraction, and addresses were made by Thomas E. Burkworth, of Jackson, and others, preceding the guest of honor, Colonel Bryan's remarks followed closely the lines of his Ann Arbor speech. He reiterated the statement that the fighting of the people of the world is now being waged by the nations of the world, and that the President, who could make friends instead of foes of the Philippines by merely assuring them that the American soldiers are not there to subjugate them and rob them of their land, but there to maintain peace and help them establish a stable government.

Colonel Bryan will leave for Washington to-morrow morning.

No Change in Senatorial Fights. WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20.—No material changes were reported to-day in the senatorial fights.

SCHLEY'S RESPONSE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

by the emphatic declaration of the pilot Nunez, and knowing that as the sea and weather then were, it would be impossible to land my squadron off the port, I deemed it best to take the action I did. The final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Santiago harbor."

BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

As to the battle of Santiago, Admiral Schley says the facts of that contest speak for themselves. He quotes from his official report to Sampson, in which he congratulates the commander of the squadron, and said, "The victory seems a little speech for me to say, but I am glad to see the committee to contract his reports with those of Sampson containing references to himself, and continues: "As to all this criticism of my course prior to the discovery by me on May 23rd of the enemy's fleet, whether from Admiral Sampson or the department, none of it has ever been made by either to me, and I never heard a word of it from any one until after the battle with that fleet, although more than a week had passed since the alleged 'reprehensible conduct' had occurred."

Admiral Schley then submits a long detailed statement of the facts he summarizes in the foregoing, which he reports to a request that they would be placed in the hands of the Naval Committee.

LACK OF COAL. The commanding officer of the Harvard reported he did not have coal enough to reach any home base, and did not accompany twenty-five miles from the coast. He was forced to land to send the Harvard to Kingston, while the Yale could reach Key West, and the Bl. Paul could remain off the port but two days. The Brooklyn, Iowa, and Massachusetts were fairly well off for coal, but the Texas and Vixen were considerably reduced.

"It was this situation," says the statement, "coupled with the conclusion that the Spanish squadron might have touched and then moved west as reported at Kingston, and reinforced by the fact that Admiral Schley had not seen them and that the pilot Nunez was strongly impressed with the doubt that this squadron could enter the port, which occasioned my telegram of May 23rd."

Captain Sigsbee is quoted as confirming the opinion as to the difficulty of coaling of both fleets. He says the Spanish fleet, inside the harbor on May 23rd, was in a position to determine upon the result of a determination to satisfy himself fully before leaving for the west. On the 23rd he made a reconnaissance, "to develop the enemy's position, and incidentally, to insure the fact that the Spanish fleet, moored well up in the harbor."

DEPARTMENT OBEYED LITERALLY. Admiral Schley quotes the department's dispatch of May 26th, in these words: "The department looks to you to ascertain the fact of the presence of the enemy, and that the enemy should not leave without a decisive action."

Commenting on this, the Admiral says: "In obedience to the above order, and without any further order or instruction from any one, I did ascertain the fact that the enemy was at Santiago, and the enemy did not leave without a decisive action."

"Detailing the events connected with the battle of July 3d, he says that at 8:45 of that day Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship, "Discovered movements of the commander-in-chief," and steam-el eastward to Siboney.

"This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present, and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command."

ALL SIGNALS HIS. Continuing, he declares that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor, signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet, to "Clear ship for action." This followed the signal "Close action," and then the signal, "The enemy escaping to westward." Following the appearance of the Spanish fleet there was a general inward movement of the American vessels, closing in and engaging it. Explaining the movements of the vessels of both fleets, he says the Spanish fleet was moving westward under high speed, and "changing course more to westward, brought the Brooklyn, heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the western vessels of our force, now changing their courses to the westward, and between them and the Spanish vessels."

WHY HE TURNED OUTWARD. "Instant decision," he continues, "was therefore necessary, to avoid interfering in any way, or cutting off any of the fire of our vessels, as would have occurred if she had turned toward the Spanish fleet now approaching the Brooklyn, turning outward left the enemy's ships unmarked by the Brooklyn, and exposed them to

the concentrated fire of our squadron. The result of this maneuver was that in thirty minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's vessels were on fire and riddled with projectiles."

At the final capture of the Colon, at 1:15 P. M., the Brooklyn was nearest, the Oregon next, then the Texas, and then the Vixen.

RAMPON FORTY MINUTES LATE. Admiral Sampson arrived at 1:25 P. M., and took command. Signals were made from the Brooklyn to the squadron until the signal headquarters were shot away, and then by the Myers Army Code.

TURN OF THE BROOKLYN DECISSIVE. In conclusion, Admiral Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of the 3d was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat, and of decided advantage."

Furthermore, he says, it is a mistake to say that the vessel's distance from the enemy was increased to the extent of 800 yards, and adds: "Though this may not be of record, it is a fact, nevertheless."

BROOKLYN NEAREST THE SPANISH SQUADRON THROUGHOUT. He cites the fact that the charts of the Board of Navigators shows that the Brooklyn was nearest when it emerged from the harbor, nearest at every stage of the battle, and nearest the Colon when it surrendered, and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's active and effective participation in the battle.

He says he made no report of his maneuvers in his report of the battle, as its effect upon the battle was never a question with him. His last paragraph reads:

OFFICIAL COMMENTATION. "On May 23d, I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief, congratulating me upon my success in locating and blocking the enemy's fleet at Santiago. If I was worthy of commendation at that time, I am at a loss to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct, as reported by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 30, 1898, some six weeks later."

Touched a Live Wire.

John Ford, employed by the Richmond Telephone Co., was shocked badly by a live wire at Twenty-fourth and Marshall streets yesterday about noon. Dr. Gwathmey was called and treated Mr. Ford, who soon revived so as to be out of danger.

Schooner Marjorie Ashore.

HOLMES, La., February 20.—The four-masted schooner Marjorie, from New York, coal-laden for Galveston, is ashore five miles east of Timboller Light, in fifteen feet of water. The vessel may be saved by securing her cargo.

WINE OF CARDUI.

McELEE'S Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.

Irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves sup-

pressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, and soothes the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs 60c. per bottle at your drug store.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address going symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

WINE OF CARDUI

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.

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