

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 153.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

An All Night Session CONGRESS RAPIDLY CLOSING UP ITS BUSINESS.

Army Appropriation and Other Bills Pushed Through Amid Clamor and Con- fusion In Dying Congress.

Washington, March 3.—Excitement, confusion, heavy strain and hard work have characterized this, the last legislative day of the Fifty-Fifth Congress in the Senate. At times the confusion was so great in this usually staid and decorous body as to render the transactions of business almost impossible. Business that ordinarily would have the undivided attention of every Senator or the floor was transacted amid so much noise that it was next to impossible to follow the proceedings.

Toward midnight order was being evolved from the seeming chaos of the early part of the day and evening, and the prospect was fair that Congress would adjourn at noon tomorrow with its absolutely necessary work completed.

When the Senate convened in its last legislative session at 11 today more than the usual number of Senators were on the floor. Morning business was suspended practically, and the Senate proceeded immediately to business looking to adjournment.

The following bills were passed:
To incorporate the National White Cross of America and for other purposes.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Tennessee river at Sheffield, Ala.

A bill providing a site for the Washington Public Library building.
Mr. Mallory, (Fla.), presented the credentials of his colleague, Samuel Pasco, appointed a Senator by the Governor of Florida to fill a vacancy unfilled by the Legislature. The credentials were filed, Mr. Platt, (Conn.), dissenting from the constitutional validity of the appointment.

Mr. Hale, (Maine), called up the General Deficiency Appropriation Bill and the Senate proceeded with its consideration. Temporarily, the General Deficiency Bill was laid aside in order that some conference reports might be considered.

Mr. Allison presented a partial conference report on the Sundry Civil Bill. It was read and aroused considerable discussion.

Mr. Morgan denounced what he termed "the log rolling" regarding public buildings, declaring that the action of the ruler of the House was a fraud and an outrage. "I saw," said he, "bills passed by the Senate in such a hurry that many of the names of the cities could not be understood by Senators. I want to protest against that sort of legislation. I know where the incentive of this performance comes from. I know the man who inspired it. His will and pleasure was to make fair weather for a particular set of men who are favorites of the particular ruler of the House."

The refusal of the House conferees to yield on the Hawaiian cable was discussed at length. Mr. Butler (N. C.), spoke in support of the Senate conferees and was followed by Mr. Chandler, who expressed the hope that the Senate conferees would adhere to the Senate's proposition even if an extra session were thereby forced.

"There are some things," he said, "worse than an extra session of Congress."

Mr. Stewart and Mr. Morgan considered the cable amendment as the most important feature of the Sundry Civil Bill.
Mr. Morgan said the cable would give the United States control of intelligence in the North Pacific ocean. He declared the contest in the conference report against the Senate amendment was a "war in favor of monopoly," and he knew, he said who was responsible for it. The partial report was agreed to, and the Senate requested another conference with the House.

At 2:05 p. m., the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hale, went into executive session. At the conclusion of the executive session Mr. Chilton (Texas) announced the death of Hon. John W. Crawford, of Texas, and presented resolutions of sorrow and providing for the appointment of a committee of Senators to attend the obsequies. The committee named consisted of Senators Mills and Chilton (Texas); Berry, (Ark.); Cockrell, (Mo.); Foraker, (Ohio); Perkins, (Cal.); Chandler, (N. H.); and Mason (Illinois).

Mr. Frye, (Maine), chairman of the Committee on Commerce presented the final conference report on the River and Harbor Bill. He consented to withhold it in order that consideration of the General Deficiency Bill might be proceeded with.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment appropriating \$3,000,000 as an emergency fund to be expended by the President at his discretion. The amendment was accepted without debate or legislation.
Many amendments were offered and ruled out on points of order.
Among the amendments agreed to was the following:
Providing two months' extra pay for the volunteer officers and volunteer enlisted men of the navy who served with the United States in the war with Spain; and one month's pay for similar officers and men who served during that

war only in the United States. The bill as amended was passed.

A bill providing for a Government exhibit at, and to encourage the Ohio Centennial and Northwest Territory Exposition to be held at Toledo, Ohio, and appropriating \$300,000, was passed.
Consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill was then begun. The few amendments to the Senate Committee to the bill were agreed to as the reading of the measure proceeded.

Mr. Warren, a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, offered an amendment providing that the Adjutant General of the army should have the rank, pay and allowance of a Major General.

Mr. Pettus, also a member of the Military Affairs Committee objected and made a point of order against it on the ground of general legislation. He said that if the amendment was passed there should be discussion of it.

At this point consideration of the Army Bill was suspended to enable Mr. Hale to present a partial conference report on the Naval Appropriation Bill. He explained that none of the seriously contested questions such as the price of armor, were incorporated in the report. The Senate further insisted upon its amendments and asked for a new conference.

The debate on the Army Appropriation Bill was then resumed.

Mr. Pettigrew made a point of order against the amendment that it had not been referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Vice President held the latter point to be well taken.

Mr. Foraker offered the same amendment restricting its application, however, to the present Adjutant General.

Mr. Pettus made a point of order against it and he was sustained by the chair.

Mr. Allen, (Neb.), appealed from the chair's decision, and by an aye and no vote the chair was sustained, 41 to 7.

Mr. Foraker then offered the amendment of which he gave notice a few days since, declaring against the grant of franchises in Cuba, omitting the portion relating to the withdrawal of the United States troops in the island. The amendment as offered was as follows:

"That no property, franchises or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted by the United States or by any military or other authority whatever in the island of Cuba during the occupation thereof by the United States."

Mr. Sewell made the point of order that the amendment was not relevant, but he was overruled by a viva voce vote.

Mr. Barrows stated that he had been informed by the War Department today that no franchises had been granted and that none was to be granted.

Mr. Morgan thought the amendment premature and a dangerous innovation. He said franchises in Cuba, whether in Cuba or elsewhere, were not the business of the Senate and he would go slow in our deliberations.

"When we find such a tumult as there has been over General Gomez's acceptance of the \$3,000,000 proffered by the United States, it is evident that the people are not capable of self-government."

After further debate, in which Mr. Hale, (Maine), stated that any attempt at legislation is to be contravened and stifled, the amendment was adopted, 47 to 11.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. Frye in answer to a question by Mr. Carter, said that the appropriation for the reservoirs at the head waters of the Missouri River for irrigation purposes had been stricken from the bill.

Mr. Carter addressed the Senate at length on the action of the conferees, maintaining the vast importance to the entire Western and Southern country of constructing the reservoirs. In conclusion he said:

"I am not prepared to see this bill pass, filled as it is with inconsequential matters, over the prostrate form of a just and constitutional proposition."
Pending further debate upon the construction of the reservoirs the conference report on the Alaska criminal code bill was presented and agreed to. It now goes to the President.
The River and Harbor Bill was again taken up and Mr. Warren addressed the Senate along the same lines as Mr. Carter. While he was still speaking Mr. Mantle entered a motion to recommmit the bill to the conference committee with the idea of securing a recession of the House conferees on the reservoir proposition.

The report to the conferees, but it was decisively defeated. The Senate, at 2 o'clock, recommitted the River and Harbor Bill to the Conference Committee.

At 2:15 a. m. the Senate went into executive session.

In executive session the naval nominations were taken up and the discussion was upon the cases of Admirals Schley and Sampson. It was urged that the first sent in to-day under the Naval Personnel Bill would place the men in the order they ought to be, and that the first nominations in which Sampson was given the preference should be dropped.

At 3:20 a. m. the Senate resumed legislative business. Mr. Frye reported no further agreement could be reached, the House conferees declining to re-open the River and Harbor agreement already reached.

Mr. Warren said he was satisfied that the Senate conferees had done all they could, and rather than imperil the great appropriation bills he would yield the point.

The report was then agreed to without division.

The conference report on the Washington Public Library Bill was agreed to. A partial report of the conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill was presented by Mr. Hale. He explained that the Senate armor plate amendment was the serious stumbling block, and it had been suggested that the Senate take a vote upon the proposition as it now was presented.

He declared the situation was very serious, as it would affect the price of armor, not only for the ships authorized by this bill, but for the ships already contracted for.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 3.—Crowded galleries looked down upon the struggling members of the House today as the closing scenes of the last legislative day of this Congress were being enacted. Step by step the leaders in charge of the appropriation bills pushed them through the final stages, and during every hour the consideration of conference reports members clamored for recognition for related local bills in the vain hope of rescuing them from death on the calendar.

At times the House was like bedlam. Pounded as the Speaker would with his gavel it was almost impossible to preserve order, and to the casual visitor in the gallery the proceedings on the floor must have been about as intelligible as an exciting day in the west pit would be to a parish priest. The noise and confusion on the floor, punctuated by the constant banging of the Speaker's gavel or back-grounded with the droning voice of the clerk; irate members facing each other and talking at the same time, pages scurrying up and down the aisles, all this was utterly distracting. But the people in the galleries stayed on, and there were a dozen persons in line in the corridors waiting for every vacant seat so great is the attraction of a dying Congress.

In the reserved galleries of the House were congregated the elite of the society in the national capital, while the public galleries were banked to the doors. Stylishly gowned ladies and gentlemen in evening dress added eclat to the occasion.

As the evening drew on members who had attended dinner parties began appearing, and ladies and gentlemen handsomely attired took their places in the galleries.

The big questions in dispute between the two houses being naturally the last to be adjusted were postponed far into the night. From time to time short recesses were taken. These were simply breathing spells, however, and soon the leaders were at it again harder than ever.

At 11 o'clock today the House entered upon the last legislative day of the session. The managers were in their places and the public galleries were crowded in anticipation of spectacular scenes. The desk of the late Representative Crawford, of Texas, who died at midnight last night, was shrouded in black and covered with flowers.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Burke (Dem., Tex.) announced the death of his colleague in feeling words and the usual resolutions were adopted. The following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Messrs. Burke, Henry (Texas), DeGrafenreid, Lanham, McKee (Ark.), Sins (Ky.), Brewer (Ala.), Moon (Tenn.), McClary (Miss.), and Mahany (N. Y.).

Mr. Walker (Mass., Rep.), who has been seeking the privilege of addressing the House for several days, then received unanimous consent to speak for an hour, such time, however, not to interfere with conference reports.

Bills were passed allowing certain officers to accept decorations from foreign governments, and some conference reports on bills of minor importance were agreed to.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, then took the floor under the privilege granted him earlier in the day. The statement was largely personal, showing the efforts Mr. Walker had made during a long series of years to secure monetary legislation. In this connection he answered published criticisms of his course and went into an elaborate explanation of the long fight in his committee which resulted in the report of a bill and its subsequent withdrawal.

His colleague, Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.), demanded an opportunity to reply, claiming that Mr. Walker had agreed to yield him time. This Mr. Walker denied, saying he always kept his promise to man and God, but "not according to the standards of his colleagues."

Mr. Barrett denounced the denial as an "unmitigated falsehood."

Mr. Walker proceeded to criticize the Currency Committee, selected by Mr. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Republican caucus.

Mr. Walker spoke in high terms of Mr. H. H. Hanna, of the Indianapolis Monetary Committee, but denounced the manner in which he and his colleague (Continued on Seventh Page.)

COUNSEL FOR MILES

Maj. Jesse Lee Suddenly Appears in that Character.

SETS TO WORK AT ONCE

MEN ON BOARD THE YALE WENT HUNGRY.

WHILE THOSE ON THE ST. PAUL FEASTED

Yen Made Sick by Eating Refrigerator Beef.

Court Refuses to Allow Reading of

Letters Throwing Light on

Army Conditions.

Washington, March 3.—The latest development of the War Department court of inquiry into General Miles' beef charges was the appearance to-day of Major Jesse Lee, as counsel for the General commanding the army. Major Lee was so introduced to the court by the recorder, Colonel Davis, at the beginning of the afternoon session. He began to cross examine witnesses at once and with the first one antagonized the court to the extent of demanding the admission of certain letters as evidence, but was refused. The proceedings were not marked, however, by any evidence of unpleasant friction between the court and the new counsel.

The appearance of Major Lee in the case is the culmination of considerable correspondence between General Miles and the court as to the accuracy of some statements made by witnesses on the stand and which General Miles considered he had official data to prove incorrect. It began with the testimony of Colonel Woodruff several days ago to the effect that beef herds were seldom if ever driven with troops in the Indian campaigns of the West.

General Miles called the attention of the court to this case and was informed by the latter that if he chose it was within his right to be present or to be represented by counsel to keep track of the examination.

General Miles replied that it was sometimes the custom in courts of inquiry to have present an officer to "assist the recorder in keeping the records in shape."

The court replied to this that it did not need any "assistance" for its recorder, but suggested again that General Miles could be present to aid in the examination of witnesses, or could be represented by counsel if he wished.

To this General Miles replied to-day that in accordance with custom in such cases he would be represented hereafter by Major Jesse Lee, "for the purpose of participating in the examination with a view to eliciting the full truth pertaining to the subject under discussion."

This does not place General Miles in the position of defendant before the court, but gives his counsel the right to appear and to cross examine witnesses as fully as he desires.

Colonel J. A. Case, of the Fourth Pennsylvania, who served with General Brooke in the Porto Rican campaign testified that he had about six days' experience with canned roast beef. At first the men tried to keep the meat after the cans were opened, but it spoiled between meals. He ordered the company cooks to make steaks of a whole can at a time and it proved very satisfactory.

Captain A. M. Gray, of the Sixth Massachusetts, which went to Porto Rico on the Yale when she carried General Miles South said the principal cause of complaint among his men was not as to the quality of the rations, but because they were short in quantity.

"Did not the Yale carry provisions in her cargo aside from the men's travel rations?" asked Colonel Davis.

"I understand that she did."

"Did you report this state of things to any higher authority?"

"I reported to my Colonel."

"Was there any higher officer on board?"

"Yes, there was the General commanding the army."

While on detached duty on shore without his men got hold on one leftless said the surrender on this city. The contract provides that the work shall be in progress by April 1st. The Georgia and Alabama has also taken options on a considerable quantity of real estate in the city adjacent to the present Central Depot.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Washington, March 3.—The conference report on the Sundry Civil Bill reporting a partial agreement, shows that of the 192 Senate amendments adding \$8,503,233 to the bill; the Senate received from \$1,049,050, and the House agreed to \$3,004,243. No agreement has been reached upon amendments aggregating \$4,283,940. The House agreed to the amendments for public buildings at Macon, Ga., \$58,000; Columbus, Ga., \$50,000; Depot at Mobile, \$12,000.

Some small items under the Fish Commission, the Geological Survey and other miscellaneous items were also agreed to by the House, also \$1,040,000 for the Paris Exposition; \$50,000 for souvenir dollars for erecting a statue to LaFayette at Paris; also appropriating for a new Government printing office \$350,000, limit of cost \$2,000,000.

Arcadia, La., March 3.—Jack Bradley, colored, was hanged in the Bienville jail to-day for murdering a colored woman and her little girl. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold. He cut some

from the inside, cooked it and was made very sick by eating it. So were other men who tried it.
H. S. Van Schaick, of the Rough Riders, testified that the canned beef was bad and rations generally unsatisfactory.

At this point Major Lee, counsel for General Miles, raised the first issue with the court. Witness said he had certain letters written home from Cuba, describing the conditions there from day to day. He offered to read them, but Colonel Davis declined. Major Lee stated that he thought the letters should be read, and he was endeavoring to bring out vividly the very conditions which were being inquired into. The court declined to entertain this suggestion.

Lieutenant Thayer, who was aboard the Yale on her trip to Porto Rico, supported the preceding witness in all the uncomplimentary things they had said of the canned roast beef.

Major Lee continued the examination and elicited the fact that the refrigerator beef served aboard the Yale was so offensive that it was repulsive even in soups and stews. Major Lee then got from the witness a detailed description of the canned beef to the effect that it was in long strips in the can, the meat being held together by long strips of fibre or gristle which had to be cut away, being wholly unpalatable.

When his command went ashore 15 per cent of the men were sick. After a short march in the hot sun their weakness, due, as he considered, to bad food on the ship, increased till most of the men were sick even if not on sick report.

STRUCK BY A THUNDERBOLT.

Two Men Instantly Slain—A Horse Stunned—Barn Struck.

Greensboro, N. C., March 3.—(Special.)—During a heavy thunder storm yesterday afternoon lightning struck a barn belonging to a nurseryman, John A. Young, about two miles east of Greensboro, and two negro men, John Younger and Daniel Esta, recently from Reidsville, were struck and instantly killed.

A horse was also struck, but after about thirty minutes came to and will probably get well.

CYCLONE IN MARLBORO

HAILSTONES MEASURED TEN INCHES IN CIRCUMFERENCE.

Windows Shattered and Shingles Split Open.

Several Tenant Houses Destroyed and Some Larger ones Wrecked.

Gibson, N. C., March 3.—(Special.)—The upper edge of Marlboro county, near this place, was visited by a terrible hail storm and cyclone between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. The hail stones were of enormous size; the larger ones were by actual measurement found to be ten inches in circumference. Window glasses were shattered, shingles of the houses were split, quite a number of fowls were killed.

The path of the cyclone was fifty to seventy-five yards wide, and so far as heard from about three miles long. It destroyed several tenant houses on Mr. D. J. Adams' place and severely damaged his residence, completely demolishing the residence of Mr. Joseph Newton. Mr. Newton himself was badly injured. It next struck Mr. C. D. Newton's residence, which was also wrecked, but no one was injured.

Several tenant houses on the plantation of N. T. and E. G. Fletcher were wrecked. No one was injured there. Owing to interference in telephone communication we are unable to ascertain further damages. There was no wind here, but considerable damage was done by the hail.

TERMINALS AT SAVANNAH.

Contract for Dredging and Piling Given Out.

Savannah, Ga., March 3.—Some concern has been felt here since the Georgia and Alabama road purchased the Seaboard and the Florida Central and Peninsular, lest the projected great terminals of the Georgia and Alabama at this place be abandoned and the Seaboard's terminals at Portsmouth, Va., be used for the new system. Anxiety on this score, however, has been allayed by the letting to W. W. Hegeman, of Pittsburg, of a \$300,000 contract for dredging and piling for the terminals across the river from this city. The contract provides that the work shall be in progress by April 1st. The Georgia and Alabama has also taken options on a considerable quantity of real estate in the city adjacent to the present Central Depot.

WESTERN CRIMINAL COURT.

The House and Senate Yesterday Elected Henry B. Stevens Judge.

At 1 o'clock yesterday the House went into the election of a judge of the Western District Circuit court.

Mr. Craig, of Buncombe, placed in nomination Henry B. Stevens, of Asheville. There were no other nominations. Judge Stevens received all the votes cast, except one, the Republicans and Populists refraining from voting. The bill abolishing the district was passed Thursday, and the re-creating it became a law half an hour before Mr. Stevens' election.

The New School Law

THE HOUSE BALKS ONLY ON ITS ADOPTION.

Complains That the Machinery is Too Complicated and Ask Re-Enactment of the Old Law of 1893.

The other day it was predicted in these columns that the Solons now here grinding out laws, would, if they didn't strike a snag, be on their way home by Tuesday.

This latter prediction may yet come true. But the aforesaid snag has been struck.

Yesterday afternoon the House saddle-bagged itself on the edge of a hidden reef, and at the latest advices it was still mired there—a jagged hole in its side and the water gaining on the pumps.

That reef is the new school law, and the point on which the ship of legislation stuck was sections 17 and 18, which provide for the appointment of township school trustees by the school directors of each county; also that this "county board of school directors shall on the second Monday in January and the second Monday in July of each year appropriate the school fund of the county to the various townships in said county per capita."

The House didn't like this "county board of school directors," and it said so individually and collectively. It saved too much of the Fusion law, declared one. It was a complicated piece of machinery, said another; and it's as unnecessary as it's complicated and more costly, claimed in a third.

"Give us rather the good old simple Democratic law of 1893," said a whopping big majority.

And as the craft was about to tip upon its nose to go down a plea was made to let it stand till this morning to see if the water couldn't be baled out and something done to repair the injury. As the remaining time is too short to permit the building of an out-and-out new law, this may save it.

We shall see, for it is to be considered again this morning.

The bill was first taken up at the morning session as a special order, and was put on its third and final reading.

The bill was explained by Mr. Craig, of Buncombe, who pointed out the difference between the provisions of the bill and the old law.

The first fifteen sections of the act were adopted, then the House adjourned to meet again at 4 o'clock.

At that hour the bill was again called up, and during the passage of a few local bills, its consideration consumed the whole afternoon.

No sooner had the section providing for township trustees been read than a storm of protests arose. Several amendments were sent forward. One proposed to take out the whole section, another to strike out the word "trustees" wherever it occurred, and still another proposed to recommit the bill to the committee with instruction to report back the old law of 1893.

All of these were, after discussion, voted down except the one presented by Mr. Davis, of Haywood, to strike out the word "trustee" wherever it occurred. The vote on this was 44 to 31.

This adopted they were about to go back and adopt the amendment of Mr. Thompson, of Onslow, recommitting the bill to the committee with instructions to report back to the House the law of 1893.

This motion was about to be put and carried when it was pointed out that the Legislature being practically at an end and much work remaining to be done, it was no time to be swapping horses if by any possibility the bill before the House could be patched up so as to do.

For these reasons the bill went over till this morning.

During its consideration yesterday a very strong speech was made in support of the bill by Mr. Craig, of Buncombe, chairman of the Committee on Education.

will hold office until the next general election. It makes it Judge Stevens' duty to appoint a solicitor in each of the counties embraced in the district.

This step was requested by Mr. Davis, of Haywood, and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.

Earlier in the morning a supplemental act to this bill had been passed, taking Haywood county out of the district.

This act creating the court likewise requires him to appoint clerks in Madison, Buncombe and Forsyth counties. In the other counties the clerks of the Superior courts will be ex-officio clerks of the Criminal court.