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SOUTHERN BLIZZARD

The Land of Dixie Fast in the Grasp of the Ice King

EVEN GULF COAST FROZEN HARD

More or Less Complete Tie-Ups Are Reported from Louisville to New Orleans as a Result of the Three Days' Storm of Snow and Sleet.

Louisville, Ky., Special.—Telephone and telegraph service over a wide area of the South was almost completely crippled by heavy sleet Sunday. Railroad service also suffered, and in some towns the lighting and street car facilities were suspended. The tie-up was the most complete in many years, and although telegraph companies and railroads have large forces at work it may be two or three days before normal conditions prevail.

The storm which covered Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisana, and Georgia, had prevailed intermittently for three days, and the wires broke under the accumulated ice. The fall of snow and sleet, varying from one to three inches, extended as far north as Louisville.

For several hours Atlanta and New Orleans were cut off from the rest of the country. All wires were down from Memphis to Natchez and New Orleans, and the telegraph companies sent messages for these points to New York and down the coast, but even this service was interrupted for a time. Two hundred poles went down in the Mississippi. In Chattanooga the streets were filled with broken wire, and a lineman was killed by a live wire. The lighting and street car currents were turned off to avoid further danger to pedestrains and linemen.

Norfolk a City of Ice.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Norfolk is a city of ice. The cold that has continued for several days has frozen every piece of water in this section, except the main harbor, and thousands of people have enjoyed good skating here for the first time in years. A drizzling rain froze as it fell and hundreds of people are skating in the west end of streets. Hospitals and police report a great number of injuries, due to falls. The sleet storm is general throughout this section and probably will ruin the growing crops on the big truck farms.

The three-masted schooner D. M. Anthony, ashore near False Cape., is in danger of going to pieces. She floated at high tide Saturday night, but when back on the shoals before a tug could reach her, and now it seems she will be a total loss.

Philadelphia Port Frozen.

Philadelphia, Special.—An almost complete suspension of the coastwise trade out of this port has followed the general freeze up of the harbors. There are a number of vessels, but none will charter until there is some probability of their being able to get out of the Delaware river, which is impossible at this city. Very little coal is being received at this port in consequence of the extreme cold in the mining regions, and great delay is being experienced by steamships under charter for the West Indies in getting their cargoes.

More than fifty vessels were here fast in the ice on the lower bay and a number of ocean steamships which attempted to force their way through the obstruction at the Deleware capes were compelled to return to sea and anchor for the night.

Worse in Atlanta's History.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Never before in the history of Atlanta has the ice king held such a grip on the city as he did Sunday. Traffic is completely at a standstill, the street car service closing down at night fall. The entire electric light service except that in the immediate center of the city is dead.

It has been either sleeting or raining since Friday afternoon, a heavy rain falling and freezing as it fell Sunday afternoon. Sunday night three inches of solid ice covers the streets. The telephone and telegraph service is badly crippled. Every wire between here and New Orleans is down.

South Carolina's Worst in Years.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Reports from various sections of South Carolina show that the entire State is experiencing the most severe sleet and snow storm for years. The ground is covered with half an inch of ice, and sleet is still falling. Pedestrainism is perilous and scarcely possible. The thermometer registers about 20 degrees above zero.

Men Draw Hearse at Funeral.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The unusual spectacle of men drawing a hearse containing a corpse was witnessed here Sunday afternoon. This was made necessary by a sleet storm which has prevailed for 24 hours making it almost impossible for horses to keep their footing. After several futile attempts to darw the hearse with horses, sixteen negroes, members of fraternal orders to which George McFee, the corpse, belonged, procured ropes which they fastened to the tongue of the hearse, thus carying the body to the cemetery, a distance of over two miles.

Militia Commander Dead.

Fairmont, W. Va., Special.—Brigadier General Clarence L. Smith, commander of the West Virginia National Guard, died of a nervous disorder. The general recovered from a disease he contracted in the Spanish-American war, in which he was in command of the First West Virginia Regulars. He was 55 years of age and prominent politically in Marion county as a Democrat. The funeral will be held Wednesday.

THE LEGISLATURE

Work That is Being Done By the North Carolina Lawmakers.

The Salary Bill.

The House committee on salaries and fees, by a vote of 8 to 7, reported favorably the Senate bill increasing salaries of the judges of Supreme and Superior Courts to $3,500. Among those making speeches advocating the bill were C. M. Busbee, James H. Pou, George Strong, Thos. B. Womack, and R. H. Hayes. These appeared in response to an invitation by the chairman. Judges Graham and Winborne, of the committee opposed the increase, as did Feimster, another lawyer member. Eringhaus, McNinch, Laughinghouse and others of the committee spoke in favor of the bill as adopted by the Senate and this prevailed. The committee, by a vote of 9 to 7, decided to report favorably a bill to put solicitors on a salary, but delayed naming the amount of such salary until a sub-committee, by inquiring into present incomes of the sixteen solicitors of the State under the present fee system, can approximate and agree on a fair salary.

Wednesday's Work.

In Senate no bills of general importance were introduced except one reducing fares on railroad and one to better regulating fire insurance and other companies. Bills passed to better protect clams and other shell fish in several counties. The principal discussion was on the Ward bill, which amends the Watts liquor regulation. It provides that no town of less than 1,500 people could grant license for the manufacture or sale of liquor. An amendment was accepted by Ward to modify this by making population 1,000. A further amendment was offered providing that every town authorizing the sale or manufacture shall keep a salaried police office, who shall make daily inspections and monthly reports, and the possession of United States license to sell where sale or manufacture is prohibited shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the State law. Mr. Ward said these additions did not change his bill in any respect. A motion to postpone consideration was made. Mr. Stubbs said the bill would probably be the only liquor legislation to come before this session and it involved principles of the utmost importance. Mr. Burton said that from a political standpoint, the bill should be considered.

The motion to postpone until Thursday was adopted almost unanimously.

Bills passed final reading to enable married men whose wives are insane, or lunatics, to convert their land free of dower upon certificate of superintendent of hospital for the insane; to cure defective orders in the registration of deeds. In the House a bill was introduced to regulate the sale of patent medicines containing alcohol or dangerous drugs; to amend the fire insurance act of 1899, to provide for interchangeable mileage books on railways. Bills passed regulating the sale of cotton seed and fixing a standard; changing the name of the Enterpriso Saving and Loan Company to the Waxhaw Banking and Loan Company; to provide for the election of county commissioners by the people in Union; to authorize Mecklenburg's board of education to borrow money; to provide for primary elections in Craven; to include Stanly, Ashe and Montgomery counties in the act punishing the killing of fish with dynamite.

The following bills passed the third reading:

To amend the law of descent which allows all children of a mother to inherit from their mother, whether legitimate or illegitimate; (this law provides simply that illegitimate children may inherit from their common mother provided they get nothing that is left by the father); to prevent the killing squirrels in the county of Jones and Franklin; to provide for the holding of primary elections in Buncombe county; to protect fish within twelve miles of the summit of Grandfather's Mountain, in Mitchell county; resolution of the Senate to pay Governor's expenses of his inauguration, (the resolution authorizes the Auditor to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amounts set forward in the resolution; the entire amount does not exceed $500;) to fix the time for selling real estate for taxes in Jackson county; to relieve the board of agriculture from contributing to the current expenses of the Agricultural & Mechanical College at Raleigh. Scales said he did not oppose the bill but it should go before the committee on appropriation, as although it relieved the board of agriculture from contributing to the college, it provided for an appropriation. Mr. McLean, chairman of the agricultural committee which reported the bill favorobly, asked the bill be not referred. He asked that his original bill which was set for a special order be withdrawn and a bill which carried unanimously in the House containing the same reports, be substituted. Mr. McLean said the board of agriculture should not appropriate their funds to the Agricutural & Mechanical College; that these amounts should not come from the pockets of the farmers alone. He hoped Scales' motion would be voted down. Scales said the bill carried with it an appropriation of $10,000 and it should go before the proper committee. He said investigation never hurts a good bill and if it was a proper one it would not be hurt and a few days delay would work no injury. He asked what was the use of such a committee if it were not referred to the proper committee. McLean asked if the substitute from the House would not be considered by the appropriation committee if it were re-referred. Scales replied that this would be done. McLean withdrew his original bill and by his consent the substitute from the House was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Lacy Resolution.

The House resolution on the Lacy bill, the special order for yesterday was taken up. Mr. Foushee said he earnestly hoped the resolution would pass. He was absent when the bill was originally voted upon and had he been here he would have raised his voice against it. It was a most dangerous act. Worth lost $16,000 by the same man Martin, in old age, had been Treasurer for two terms, and finding he had lost $16,000 by another's dishonesty he had to go into bankruptcy The bill does not give Worth one cent but Lacy $300, who is in the same condition, no better than Worth. We should not give Mr. Lacy $300. "I have spoken to one of the most prominent Democrats in the State and with but one exception they have all said the action of the Senate and House was a most dangerous one." Boddie moved to table the bill. Ayes and noes were called for, 19 Senators voted to table the bill and 17 voted in the negative and the bill was tabled. On motion of Senator Zollicoffer, the Senate was adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

ANTI-JUG LAW.

The McNinch bill enacting a law the place of delivery of liquors the place of sale in prohibition territory. He stated he voted for the repeal of the sneak law of two years ago, and he called upon those of the House who acted in good faith to allow this bill to pass its second reading. He was willing for those living in counties bordering on the Virginia line who desired to do so to have their counties exempted before the bill came up on its third reading. In reply to a question Mr. McNinch said that the anti-jug law was yet in force, the Senate not having repealed it. He said he had copied the exact language of the present law. He declared that there was a possibility that the Senate would so delay the repeal of the anti-jug law as to make the enactment of the present bill impossible. On the other hand if the bill was allowed to pass the House with those counties deserving exemption placed there, no harm would be done them, while the prohibition counties would obtain relief. Murphy opposed immediate action, saying it was ridiculous to vote on this bill before the Senate had acted on the other. Should the Senate fail to repeal the present law it would remain in force as now. He moved to postpone further consideration until the Senate had acted on the repeal bill. If the present law was repealed he would vote for the McNinch bill after his county and such other counties as desired it had been exempted. McNinch and Turlington spoke against postponement, while Woodward of Wilson, Warren, Mitchell, Murphy of Buncombe, Wood and Winborne favored it. McNinch before the motion for postponement reached the vote agreed that the bill should be made a special order for Thursday. It was ordered printed.

The Vagrancy Law.

The House took up the bill defining vagrancy and fixing the punishment therefor. It was explained that it was the Georgia law, but that an amendment submitted by Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and endorsed by the committee, including able-bodied men who were idle and lived on the wages of wife or minor children. Biggs endorsed the principle involved, which he said, makes it a crime for a man to live on the labor of his children, and said he desired to enter his protest against any such legislation. Redwine declared that an able-bodied man, who would work his wife and little children simply to support him in idleness, was a criminal, and should be so treated. Biggs said he did not subscribe to the present idea that men could be made moral by an act of the legislature. The bill was very strongly supported by Clive, Powers, Davis, of Haywood, and Alexander, the latter describing very strikingly the conduct of many trifling white men who, as he said, "lying around cotton mills, will not work, because the wages of their wives and little children support them." Biggs offered an amendment, so as to say "minors, not over 18 years." Alexander accepted the amendment, and the bill then passed its reading.

A bill passed authrrizing registers of deeds to administer oaths in proving accounts to be presented to the county commissioners.

The bill to prevent misrepresentations of merchants in the sale of goods and in advertisements came up, and was explained by its author, Stronach of Wake, who said it was designed to protect honest merchants; that the Bible said all liars would be burned, and he desired to keep as many merchant liars out of the eternal fire as possible. The law proposed had been in use in New York and worked well Upon objection of further consideration of the bill, it was made a special order for next Friday.

The bill introduced by Butler, providing for the election of county boards of education by the people came up with an unfavorable report from the committee on education. Butler presented a minority report., and explained and advocated his bill, saying the law would not go into operation in 1906, so that the terms of the present boards of education would not be interfered with. The three men selected as the board of education of each county were now holding the most important offices of the county and they should be elected by the people. Graham of Lincoln, said that under the present system education had advanced more than ever before in North Carolina's history, and that the people had made no demand for this change in the mode of selecting their school boards. He moved that the bill go to the table, and his motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote.

Pass Final Reading.

The following bills passed final reading: To establish graded schools in Freemont; to pay chairman of the board of commissioners of Northampton county $100 per annum, and members of board $4 a day and mileage; to pay witness half fee in not true bill cases in Caswell county; to increase the pay of jurors in Greene and Rutherford counties; to amend the charter of the Yonahlossee Railway Company; to fix the time of holding courts in Warren; to protect hog owners in Tyrell; to regulate the speed and management of vehicles in Mecklenburg county, the Senate amendment being concurred in; to provide for election of commissioners and magistrates by the people in Perquimans; to amend act 1903 relative to water supplies; to amend the compulsory school act of 1903 for Macon county, by extending age at which children must attend school from 8 to 10 years, with other amendments; to prevent trapping fish in Swan and Hazel creeks, Swain county; to amend act 1903, regarding mechanics, by striking out Wake county; to protect fish within twelve miles of the summit of Grandfather Mountain; to amend act 1901, relating to hunting and fishing in Craven and Jones counties; for relief of John W. Riley; to amend act 1903, regarding hunting in Robeson county; for relief of Clerk W. M. Watson, of Craven, allowing absence from office; to better regulate fishing in Currituck Sound; to amend graded school law at Rocky Mount; to incorporate Haywood Institute; to regulate fishing in the Cherokee; to protect and promote the growing of ginseng.

The bill amending act of 1901, regarding depredations of domestic fowls in Morganton and Rutherford county came up, Powers explained it by saying it includes chickens and turkeys preventing them from scratching up gardens, while the original bill named geese only. Stronach, of Wake, desired to insert an amendment so as to include an old white rooster, which he said flew over his fence every morning, but this amendment was objected to, and the bill passed, as did one to prevent hunting and fishing in Gooseneck township, Martin county, without written consent of the owner of the premises.

The bill passed providing for the allotment of homesteads in lands held in common.

MORE STRIKES IN POLAND

Street Parades and Forcible Interruption of Railway Traffic Take Place at a Center of the Iron and Cotton Industries.

There is no improvement discernable in the labor situation in Poland. At Sosnovice, a center of the iron and cotton industries, 40,000 men are on strike with the accompaniment of street parades and intimidation of those workmen who have not struck. A disturbance at Lodz, where a volley from the soldiers killed two and wounded two has not been renewed. A railway station near Sosnovice was destroyed and traffic interrupted by strikes. In Warsaw the workmen in 42 sugar manufactureries have struck.

Maxim Gorky will be put on trial on political charges, but whether before a civil or a military court, has not been determined. The assembly of the nobility of the province of Moscow has voted to memcralize the throne for an elective legislative body. Governor General Trepoff regards the situation in St. Petersburg as very satisfactory. Ill health is assigned as the reason of the retirement of Lieutenant General Gripenberg from the command of the Second army of Manuchuria; his successor is Lieutenant General Myloff, a veteran of the Turkish campaign.

A Respite Granted.

Windsor, Vt., Special—A few hours after receiving the last rites of the Catholic Church and hearing her faither confessor read the prayers for the dying, Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers, who was sentenced to die upon the gallows Friday for the murder of her husband, listened with amazement to the announcement of High Sheriff Henry H. Peck, that Governor Bell had granted her a reprieve of four months.

Preparations for the execution had been perfected. The gallows had been erected in the west wing of the prison, a heavy black curtain hanging from the guard room windows shutting the gruesome machinery of death from public view. Sheriff Peck carried the news of the reprieve to the prisoner. Mrs. Rogers was seated at a table writing a letter to her mother. Apparently supposing that the sheriff had come to read the death warrant, she arose and moved toward the door.

Sheriff Peck had never seen Mrs. Rogers before that moment. Walking up to the door, he said: "Mrs. Rogers, I am the sheriff. I have brought you good news."

"I am glad to meet you, Mr. Sheriff," said Mrs. Rogers as she extended her hand through the grating. "What is the good news?"

"Governor Bell has granted you a reprieve until June 2," replied the sheriff.

Mrs. Rogers remained like a statue, as though unable to comprehend the meaning of the words. Without a sign of emotion, she gazed at the sheriff a moment, and then said: "I had given up all hope, but I am glad that the Governor has granted me more time. He is a good man."

Mrs. Rogers then thanked the sheriff and his companions for the information they brought her. She seemed unaffected by the tidings, and as the party moved away from the door of the death cell, she retired to the table and resumed writing.

The Governor said he granted the reprieve in order that opportunity might be given for a new trial, and only on the ground that Mrs. Rogers claims through her attorney that she has not had a fair trial and that the evidence presented against her was false.

Five hundred dollars was offered to Harold Harpin, a guard in the State prison, if he would carry a package of poison to Mrs. Rogers. The offer was made in an anonymous letter from Boston containing $250 in bills, which Harpin received recently. The writer offered to send the other $250 as soon as the poison was delivered to Mrs. Rogers. The guard turned the letter over to Supt. Oakes, who showed it to Governor Bell. Postal authorities have been asked to investigate the letter.

No Verdict Yet.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—The argument in the trial of Charles Fishburn, charged with the murder of Dr. Fred Lefew, was concluded Friday evening and the case was given to the jury at 8 o'clock. Two hours later the foreman informed Judge Aiken that a verdict could not be rendered Friday, night, and the judge ordered the jury locked up until morning.

NORTH STATE NEWS

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Geneal Cotton Market.

	Middling.
Galveston, firm	7 3-16
New Orleans, firm	7 1-16
Mobile, firm	7.00
Savannah, quiet	7.00
Charleston, steady	7.00
Wilmington, steady	6¾
Norfolk, steady	7⅛
Baltimore, nominal	7⅛
New York, quiet	7.45
Boston, quiet	7.45
Philadelphia, steady	7.70
Houston, steady	7 3-16
Augusta, steady	7 3-16
Memphis, firm	7⅛
St. Louis, firm	7⅛
Louisville, firm	7⅞

A New Liquor Bill.

A new liquor bill, applying to the State in general, and amending the Watt's act was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Flemming, of Pitt Co., It is a substitute to the Ward bill which also is a substitute to the Long, of Iredell, and former Ward bills. There's one strong point of difference between the pending Ward bill and the substitute proposed by Mr. Flemming, and that is that the latter absolutely omits the provision that distilleries shall not be licensed in any town having less than 1,500 inhabitants.

An amendment was offered to the Ward bill changing the words 1,500 inhabitants to 1,00 inhabitants, limiting the number of people in towns already under the act to manufacture whiskey. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Ward. The Flemming substitute provides that in every town where the manufacture or sale of liquor is permitted a town or city government must be maintained as provided in its charter. At least one policeman must be employed regularly at a salary of not less than $25 per month. He must be a man of good moral character, who is not employed by any manufacturer or seller of liquor, nor in any way interested in the manufacture or sale of liquor, nor related by blood or marriage to any such manufacturer or seller. It shall be the duty of this policeman, or the chief of police,in the event there is mofe than one policeman in the town, to visit the place where liquor is manufactured or sold at least every day and make a careful and thorough inspection and examination with aview to observing whether the laws are being observed and obeyed and whether the business is conducted in an orderly manner and make a written monthly report, under oath, to the mayor who shall lay these reports or report before the solicitor at the next ensuing term of court. If any town fails to carry out these requirements then the County Commissioners may revoke the license. The substitute also follows the Ward bill in that it provides that the possession of a United States license to manufacture or sell shall be prima facia evidence in any "dry" county, city or town of the violation of this State law. The act is to become effective July first, 1905.

Walked Into River to Death.

Washington, N. C.,Special—The Old Dominion Steamship Company's warehouse was the scene of a tragedy about ten o'clock Thursday night. A darkey named Louis McCullough who came up on the schooner Venus from Hyde county went aboard the steamer Myers, mistaking her for his own boat. He was directed otherwise and the assumption is that he walked overboard as he was intoxicated at the time. His body was discovered later by the deck hand on the Myers, and with the assistance of the watchman he succeeded in fastening the body to the dock till it could be drawn out.

North State News.

Charles Caldwell, colored, who for a number of years has been a servant about the home of Mr. H. A. Barnhardt, of Salisbury, on Thursday stole cash estimated to the amount of $500 from a safe in the dwelling. The money belonged to Mr. W. W. Reed, an elderly member of the household, thoughtlessly left his safe door open only to be robbed during daylight hours by the trusted servant. The negro made his escape and all efforts to locate him have thus far been unavailing.

The following certificate of incorporation has been issued: The Mt. Gilead Store Company, of Mt Gilead,Montgomery county. The object of the corporation is to conduct a wholesale and retail mercantile business. The authorized capital stock is $50,000 Will commence business on $10,000. The incorporators and shareholders are: M. L. Harris, 22 shares, R. B. Scarboro 22 shares, F. V. Baldwin 22 shares, R. W. Stelle,15 shares, L. P. Byrd, 5 shares, B. F. Loudermilk 15 shares.

The first work done by Governor Glenn Friday morning was to prepare two messages to the Legislature. In one he called attention to the urgent needs of the State, so far as immigration is concerned, and of the importance of having at once an immigration agent and bureau. The other message was about the necessity for the immediate enactment of the law authorizing the term of Superior Court to be held at Fayetteville this month to be both for criminal and civil cases, in order that it may try Walter Partridge, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Hales. The term is now only for civil cases. The Governor finds that it is impossible to have a special term, and that this is the only course to be pursued.

Live Items of News.

Governor Montague writes to Norfolk parties that he sees no reason to interfere to save J. Samuel McCue from hanging.

The prosecution in the case of Chas. R. Fishburne, of Roanoke, asks a verdict of murder in the first degree for the killing of Dr. Lafew.

The Chesapeake and Ohio is to erect a new $1,000,000 locomotive-building plant.

OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

The Senate and Seeds.

The Senate spent much of the day in discussing the policy of distributing ordinary farm and garden seeds by the Agricultural Department. The controversy arose in connection with the consideration of the agricultural bill and from an attack upon the seed, contended that the seed sent out were of the common varieties to be bought of dealers everywhere, and urged that only rare varieties should be supplied free to the people of the country. Their opponents contended that much good was accomplished by the work of the Department. Mr. Pettus, the venerable Alabama Senator, stood with the latter class, and he appealed to his fellow "youthful" Senators not to forget the days when they enjoyed the violets that grew in the flower box on the front porch. The senators participating in the debate were Messrs. Proctor, Lodge, Platt, of Connecticut; Spooner, Hansbrough, McCumber, Teller, Patterson, Bailey, Pettus, Berry, Clay and Latimer. The bill was not completed.

Messrs Lodge and Proctor both declared the seed provision a "humbug." Mr. Latimer defended the distribution as of great value. Mr. Bailey endorsed Mr. Lodge's view. Mr. Clay asserted that the terms of the provision appropriating $1,500,000 in the collection and dissemination of information concerning live stock permits the Secretary to carry on an export business, and expressed the opinion that there is danger of abuse under an unwise adminstration. He declared that if so inclined the secretary could buy and dispose of meats.

Fast Mail Appropriation.

The House voted to leave in the general postoffice appropriation bill the Southern mail appropriation of $167,000—a bone over which members have been contending since the Fifty-fifth Congress. No question of public policy has this session developed half the intensity of feeling or produced such a display of verbal pyrotecnics as did the parliamentary struggle over his comparatively small item. Generally speaking, the Republicans followed Chairman Overstreet, who had charge of the bill, and accepted as assurance that the amendment was meritorious, but as usual the majority was sundered on the subject. The opposition came largely from the Texas, Arkansas and North Carolina delegations, but the majority against them, with Republican vote, was overwhelming—much more decisive, in fact, than vote of previous sessions. Of the North Carolina members, Messrs. Page, Pou, Webb and Patterson voted with the opposition, while Messrs. Kluttz and Gudger voted for the appropriation. Three North Carolina members, the Messrs. Kitchin and Mr. Small, are out of the city, while Mr. Thomas was paired against the appropriation. The vote to strike out the provision was defeated, 77 to 115.

Debate on Rate Bill.

The long drawn out general debate on the bill creating two states out of the territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and New Mexico and Arizona, was concluded with a speech by Mr. Beveridge, which consumed the greater part of the day's session. He reviewed the principal arguments in opposition to the bill, giving especial attention to the proposition to unite Arizona and New Mexico. He spoke for almost three hours, and closed amid a cordial burst of applause from the galleries.

Previous to Mr. Beveridge's speech, Mr. Foraker spoke in support of his amendment to eliminate Arizona and New Mexico from the proposition. The only other important business of the day was the receipt through the House managers of the House's replication to Judge Swayne's answer in the impeachment trial. This ceremony lasted ten minutes and at its conclusion the court adjourned until Friday. When the legislative session was resumed, Mr. Beveridge advocated the passage of the bill as reported by the committee on territories, which provides for the creation of two states out of the four remaining territories. Mr. Beveridge based his advocacy of the bill upon the theory that Congress has absolute control of the creation of new states, and in elaborating that idea he said the interests of the nation as a whole were paramount to the wishes to the people of the territories. He declared that the constitution gave Congress power to impose any condition in such legislation.

End of Statehood Debate.

The fairness of the House rule to all members was declared by Mr. Dalzell to be apparent, since it afforded full opportunity to vote on both bills offered by the two parties. The rule also was demanded by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio. Mr. Grosvenor in answer to Mr. Cochran, of Missouri, was rehearsing the original inter-State commerce legislation when Mr. Gaines, of Tennesee, cried out: "Oh, pshaw." When the laughter which followed had subsided, Mr. Grosvenor indignantly retorted: "That is in keeping with the character of the position he (Gaines) occupies." Mr. Gaines sought to explain that he did not intend to be offensive, but Mr. Grosvenor would not be interrupted.

Mr. Townsend of Michigan, one of the authors of the bill under consideration, and Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, occupied the remainder of the day discussing it, both sounding a note of warning to the railroads that unless they joined hands with Congress in the matter the people would demand more drastic legislation.

"Let the railroad comply with this law," said Mr. Townsend, "and voluntarily correct any evils not covered by this bill, and it will be well with them. Let them oppose its just provisions and they will but accumulate troubles against the day of judgment."

Before taking his seat Mr. Townsend, in reply to Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, was positive in the assertion that the bill, in connection with the so-called Elkins act, would reach the private car lines.

Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, said the demand for legislation to regulate freight rates had come in such an earnest way that Congress could not for a moment disregard it, but he counselled against engaging in hasty or hostile legislation. He was particularly antagonistic to the feature of the bill under consideration, providing for a special court to pass upon rates, maintaining that it was a departure from the judicial system of the government.

AN OFFICIAL SLAIN

Russian Officer Falls Victim to Angry Populace

HE WAS A FINNISH PROCURATOR

A Prominent Member of the Government Party Falls Before the Bullets of a Caller at His Residence in Helsinfors—Deceased's Son Shoots Down Assassin, Who Now Lies Guarded in a Hospital.

Helsingfors, By Cable.—Soisolon Soininen, Procurator General of Finland, who, before he was ennobled, was known by the name of Johnson, was assassinated Monday by a young man, whose identity up to the present time has not been determined. Soininen's son was also wounded. The motive of the crime apparently was purely political, the slain official being a prominent member of the government party.

The murderer appeared at the Procurator's residence at 11 o'clock Monday and sent in a card bearing the name of Alexandre Gadde, who is in the Russian service. The young man, who was smartly dressed in an officer's uniform, was promptly admitted to the official's private study, and on his entrance fired four shots from a revolver, one of the shots piercing the breast of the Procurator, who expired almost immediately. His son, hearing the shots, rushed in from an adjoining room and fired three or four shots at his father's assailant, whose right leg was broken below the knee by a bullet. He was also slightly wounded in the shoulder, and a finger of his left hand was struck. The assassin fired the one bullet remaining in his revolver at Soininen's son, wounding him slightly in the calf of the right leg. He then endeavored to escape, but fell unconscious to the floor in the ante-room. There he was seized. Dr. Wasastjerna was called immediately, but found the Procurator beyond need of his services. The assassin was removed to the surgical hospital, where he lies guarded by police, answering no questions, and evidently unconscious. His recovery, however, is thought to be certain.

Up to the present, the authorities have been unable to identify him. He is of dark complexion, and apparently between 25 and 30 years old.

Cannot Wait.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The dock yard authorities at Cronstadt are completing the preparations for active service of the battleship Alexander II., the cruisers Pamyat Azova and Admiral Korniloff and the gunboat Grozjastchy, which, with the new battleship Slava, will form the second division of the third Russian squadron. These re-enforcements are expected to sail at the end of next May.

The Admiralty confirms the statement that the first division of this squadron will leave Libau in the middle of February, but it is pointed out that Admiral Rojestvensky will be unable to await its arrival, because he will have to cross the Indian Ocean before the monsoon season, which begins in March, and renders navigation impossible for torpedo boats, small cruisers and coast defense vessels. Admiral Rojestvensky will proceed to the far East at the end of February, after the arrival of Rear Admiral Botrovsky's division.

Kuropatkin Has Not Resigned.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The announcement is authorized that not the slightest information has been received at the War Office regarding the alleged illness or resignation of General Kuropatkin. On the contrary, the War Office's information indicates no change whatever in the headquarter's staff in Manchuria and that the departure of General Gripenberg for St. Petersburg is due to illness.

The version of the departure of General Gripenberg now given in the best informed official circles is that the general left the front because he exceeded General Kuropatkin's orders in pushing beyond Sandepas, and needlessly sacrificing thousands of men. This led Kuropatkin to demand Gripenberg's recall.

Gets Federal Office.

Washington, Special. — President Roosevelt intends to give General Thomas L. Rosser, of Virginia, a Federal appointment, probably the postmastership at Charlottesville or the internal revenue collectorship at Richmond. Rosser was the youngest brigadier general in the service of the Confederacy and served also as a volunteer officer in the Spanish-American war.

Chinese Planing Revolt.

Pekin, By Cable.—Advices received here from several of the provinces are to the effect that the Chinese reform association is rapidly completing plans for a revolution against the presentempress of China during the celebration of the Chineze new year which occurs this month. As an insult to the empress the members have been ordered to cut off their ques. The plan is to place the young emperor, little Juong Suey, on the throne. In the meantime, precautionary measures are being taken by the government, although it is denied that there is any knowlge of a contemplated uprising.

Live Items of News.

Prince Svistopolk Mirsky, Russian Minister of the Interior, retired.

Count von Buelow submitted the new German commercial treaties to the Reichstag.

Stefan Tisza resigned as Premier of Hungary and Count Julius Andrassy is likely to be his successor.

Richard Croker arrived in New York to attend the funeral of his son, Frank Croker.