

## IN THE HOUSE

Money Appropriated to Aid Lewis and Clark Exposition

## SHIPPING BILL

In regard to the Philippines Was Proposed July 1, 1906, being the time when the Law Shall Become Operative—Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Livernash Have a Little Tilt—Mr. Bartlett Takes up the Negro Question in Answer to Mr. Gillet.

## PANAMA CANAL TRANSFER.

### Formal Contract Will Be Signed at the American Embassy in Paris.

Paris, April 8.—After a conference between Ambassador Porter and W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the assistant attorney general who came from Washington to assist in the transfer of the Panama Canal property, it has been arranged that the signing of the contract whereby the United States will acquire the ownership of the Panama canal will take place at the United States Embassy, which is nominally American soil. The date of the signing is not yet fixed, but probably it will be about April 25, following the ratification of the agreement by the stockholders of the company.

Some of the officials of the company thought that the informal handling of the effects, archives, &c., of the company to representatives of the United States would suffice, but the American officials preferred the execution of a formal contract completely covering the transfer and safeguarding all American interests. This contract is being drawn up in conformity with all the requirements of both the French and American laws.

Formal appeal against the recent decision of the court in favor of the sale of the concessions and other property of the company has not yet been entered, but the Americans are proceeding to carry out the transfer without reference to the appeal or other dilatory proceedings.

## PROFESSOR BOWNE ACQUITTED.

### None of the Five Specifications, Charging Heresy, Substantiated.

New York, April 8.—In the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church today, the committee to which had been referred the charges of heresy against Professor Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University, reported that they found none of the five specifications in the charge had been substantiated and that they had therefore acquitted him. This closed the case, as the action of the committee was final.

Shortly after the report of the committee was read, the Rev. C. S. Wing, presiding elder of the Brooklyn North District, announced that new charges of a different nature had been lodged with him by the Rev. Mr. Cooke against Professor Bowne. These accusations were that Professor Bowne had written libellous articles, that he had defamed the character of others, and had stirred dissensions in the church.

The charges were placed in the hands of a committee of three, which subsequently recommended that they be not considered and the recommendation was adopted by the conference.

## PROMINENT MEN SPEAK.

### Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Philadelphia, March 8.—A convention of national importance, especially to industrial interests, began here today, the occasion being the eighth annual meeting of the American academy of political and social science. The subject under consideration during the session is "The Government in its Relation to Industry," which is sub-divided and taken up in detail.

## BRITISH STEAMER ROOSEWOOD GROUND.

### Cape Henry, April 8.—The British steamer Rosewood, Captain McGreggor, lumber laden from Gulfport for Rotterdam, via Lambert's Point, grounded during a dense fog today about two miles north of Virginia Beach. The crew are safe on board the life saving ship. The Rosewood is lying easy and the chances are good for floating her.

## A Schooner Aground.

Philadelphia, April 8.—Schooner J. E. Dabignon, from Savannah, for this port, is aground in Salam Cove, Delaware Bay.

## NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENT

### DISCOVERY MADE BY DR. CHAS. BASKERVILLE.

A North Carolina University Professor the First American to Discover an Element—Result of Ten Years' Labor With Thorium.

New York, March 8.—Dr. Charles Baskerville, professor of chemistry and director of the laboratory in the University of North Carolina announced to night before the Chemists' club in this city, his discovery that thorium, hitherto known as one of the seventy primary elements, is complex in its nature. Dr. Baskerville has resolved thorium into two new elements. He has named one of these Carolinium, after the state, and the other Berthelium, in honor of the great Swedish chemist who nearly a hundred years ago discovered thorium. It has never before been the good fortune of an American chemist to discover a chemical element. Dr. Baskerville's discovery of two new elements is the result of ten years of persistent labor.

## THE FAR EAST

### Russia Has Decided to Act Entirely on the Defensive

## INCREASES NAVY

French Agent Negotiating for Sale of Argentine Warships to Russia—The Railroad is Able to Meet Demands Upon it—Reports of Russian Reverses on the Yalu Are Denied—It is Believed That the Japanese Will Never Pass Mukden—Black Sea Reserves Mobilizing.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—The Vostok Vestnik Harbin correspondence says everything shows that on account of unpreparedness it has been decided to operate on the defensive. It is believed that the Japanese will never pass Mukden.

In anticipation of the cutting of the railroad, the correspondent says families south of Mukden have been ordered north. He adds that the regular guard has been supplemented by volunteers, armed by the government and drilled by army instructors.

Troops travel forty-five versts an hour, going to Liao Yang, according to the correspondent.

## Russia to Increase Her Navy.

Paris, April 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that a French agent is negotiating for the sale of Argentine warships to Russia, which is determined to have a superiority over the Japanese fleet by the end of July.

## The Railroad Able to Meet Demands on it.

Berlin, April 8.—The Tageblatt's war correspondent Major Gaedke, writing on a train while nearing Harbin, March 19, said:

"Only six trains daily pass east on the railroad to Manchuria, and only four thence to Harbin, but these consist of an immense train of military equipment."

The correspondent added that the Russians will be ready to take the offensive about the middle of this month.

## Hard Luck for Newspaper Men.

Seoul, April 8.—The steamer Suninoye Maru, called in at Chemulpo today to take on board 300 men belonging to the first division. The newspaper correspondents on board the Suninoye Maru, were not permitted to land and a correspondent who was here waiting to go forward with the Japanese troops was refused permission to embark on the steamer.

## Black Sea Reserves Being Mobilized.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—The mobilization of the Black Sea reserves is necessitated in order to fill the gaps caused by drafting sailors to the Far East. It is expected that a similar mobilization will come into effect in the Baltic provinces within a month.

An authoritative denial is given of the rumors of a Russian reverse on the Yalu, which was circulated in Paris today. No official telegrams were received from the front today.

## AROUSING LOWER ELEMENT.

### Attempt to Have the Anti-Semitic Demonstrations Repeated.

New York, April 8.—Oscar S. Straus, former United States minister to Turkey, speaking of the cabled reports as to the fear of anti-Semitic massacres in Odessa and Kiev in southern Russia, said today that he had accurate knowledge that pamphlets and circulars were recently distributed in Odessa for the purpose of arousing the lower element to repeat in that city during the coming Russian Easter the massacres which took place a year ago in Kishineff.

"The matter," said Mr. Straus, "has been taken up by the British government, Lord Rothschild having brought it to the attention of Lord Lansdowne. In this country, President Roosevelt promptly caused Secretary Hay to bring the situation to the attention of Ambassador Cassini, with the request that the ambassador immediately place the subject before his government at St. Petersburg, and to convey the President's hope that the government at St. Petersburg would use all possible precautions to prevent a recurrence of the terrible outrages of a year ago, which caused such widespread protests on the part of the people and of the religious bodies throughout this country."

"There is reason to believe that the action taken by the government at St. Petersburg in instructing Governor Niedhart who is in charge of Odessa, and Baron Kaulbars who is in command of the troops in that district of Russia, will have the desired effect in checking any anti-Semitic manifestations."

## Another Encounter With Tibetans.

London, April 8.—A dispatch received at the India office tonight said that General MacDonal's infantry, while reconnoitering near Kalapanse encountered three hundred Tibetans who opened fire. There were no casualties.

## ABOUT NORTHERN SECURITIES.

### An Interview With James J. Hill—What He Says Concerning Mr. Harriman.

Chicago, April 8.—In an interview relating to Northern Securities matters, The Record Herald quotes James J. Hill who was in Chicago today, as follows:

"Mr. Harriman undoubtedly is trying to secure control of the Northern Pacific. That is easy enough for any one to see. However, the laws of several of the states through which the Oregon Short Line and the Northern Pacific run are utterly opposed to such ownership or control, and I presume he would be prevented from accomplishing his purpose by those laws."

Asked if Mr. Harriman would secure control of the road in event that courts sustain his views regarding the distribution of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock, Mr. Hill replied:

"He would not in my opinion."

In the Harriman-Pierce petition, it is stated that Mr. Harriman received nearly \$9,000,000 together with Northern Securities stock in exchange for Northern Pacific stock.

When asked why this sum was given Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hill replied:

"It was part of the purchase price of common and preferred Northern Pacific stock held by Mr. Harriman. He sold his Northern Pacific stock absolutely and did not exchange it."

In speaking of the Pierce suit, Mr. Hill said:

Mr. Harriman claims that it is a friendly suit. That is all I know about it."

Speaking generally about the securities decision, Mr. Hill said:

"The Supreme court has affirmed the decision of the circuit court, and in order to comply with the terms of that decree, the Northern Securities Company is making a ratable distribution of its railway stocks. In view of the fact that there are over 60,000 transfers and re-transfers, this is the only equitable distribution that could possibly be made. That question, however, will be determined by the courts. Every stockholder has a right to have his legal status determined by the courts if he sees fit. The Union Pacific interests have the same right in this respect as any other shareholder except insofar as the right might be affected by the Sherman act."

## A NATIONAL QUESTION.

### Dr. Melden Hits the Southerners and Appeals for the Negro.

New York, April 8.—In New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the session being held under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society, the Rev. Dr. C. M. Melden, of Providence, R. I., formerly president of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., discussing the negro problem, said in part:

"Unfortunately there are many people in the North who think that the business of solving the negro problem ought to be left to Southerners. Do you know what it means? It means that if such work was left to the colored people, like Senators Tillman and Money and Governor Vardaman, the colored man would be reduced to virtual penance. They threaten a massacre rather than allow the negro his rights under the constitution. Senator Money is a man of the same stripe as Tillman, but he is a loud talker. But the men I have mentioned represent a loud mouthed and large class in the south. To meet it seems to be a national question. It is impossible for America to take a high place among the nations while millions and millions of her colored people are left to suffer in darkness, and like a festering mass are breeding disease that is like moral malaria. Because of this menace to the country, the subject is a national one."

## HEPBURN-DOLLIVER BILL.

### Favorable Report on Measure Giving States Police Power Over Original Liquor Packages.

Washington, April 8.—The report favoring the passage of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill, granting the States police power over original packages of liquor shipped within their borders, as interstate commerce, was filed in the House today by Representatives Clayton of Alabama. The report says that it is not a prohibition measure, but its sole purpose "is to allow each state to carry out its own domestic policy in regard to the control of intoxicating beverages within the boundaries of the state. The sole effect will be to permit the state, if it so wills, to enclose the sale of intoxicating beverages within its boundaries, to the full extent that it may desire to restrain such traffic, or to regulate the sale of the same through the medium of its own laws, including local option laws, high license laws, or dispensary laws."

## HARD FIRE TO FIGHT.

### Firemen Made Desperate Struggle to Subdue Flames in a Paint Shop.

New York, April 8.—After a hard fight that lasted two and a half hours today, the firemen succeeded in subduing a menacing fire in the six-story iron building at the southwest corner of West Broadway and Franklin streets, occupied by James Barron and his company, wholesale dealers in paints and various household articles, all of a highly inflammable nature. Twice there were terrific explosions, that scattered the fire, each time giving it a fresh start. The damage is \$150,000.

So great were the quantities of water poured into the building that West Broadway was flooded to a depth of two feet, and the cellars adjoining buildings were filled.

## Little Fears of a Disturbance.

Odessa, April 8.—The Jews are circulating Vienna and Berlin papers containing correspondence alleging that the authorities here are encouraging the provoking outrages at Easter time. Such allegations are absolutely unwarranted. The authorities are using every means to allay racial feeling and are confident there will be no disturbance.

## PAYS BIG RENT

### The Government's Contracts for Cancelling Machines

## P.O. DEPARTMENT

Democratic Senators Contended That the Rental Was Excessive and Was the Same That Was Paid by Beavers. Mr. Lodge Denied This—Several Amendments Were Adopted and the Postoffice Appropriation Bill Was Still Under Consideration When the Senate Adjourned.

Washington, April 8.—The contracts for cancelling machines used by the postoffice department, constituted the principal question of debate in the Senate today, in connection with the postoffice appropriation bill. The subject was pursued by Mr. Culberson, who introduced an amendment reducing the rental of the machines.

In the course of the debate that followed, the Democratic Senators charged that the rental now paid was the same that was paid under the contracts made by George W. Beavers, when he was chief of the salary and allowance division of the postoffice department, and that they were excessive. Mr. Lodge denied this charge, saying that there was no proof of it.

Mr. Clay supported the amendment, quoting from Mr. Bristow's report, in which the Beavers contract for the machines was denounced, and saying that, notwithstanding this denunciation, the contracts were continued. Mr. Bristow, said Mr. Clay, "tells us that we pay \$200 per cent. on these machines each year, and I see no reason for continuing the Beavers arrangement."

"Unless they want to vindicate him," said Mr. Culberson.

Mr. Scott expressed the opinion that it was not right to attempt to deprive patentees of their rights under the law.

Mr. Clay said that the cost of keeping in repair \$50 machines was about \$12.50 per year, while the rental was \$25 each year.

Mr. Lodge replied that the fourth assistant postmaster-general had just telephoned to the Senate that \$200 was the cost of keeping in repair the machine on which a rental of \$400 was paid.

"I don't care what is 'phoned,'" responded Mr. Clay. "There is not a word of testimony to that effect." He suggested that the machines should be bought.

Mr. Lodge replied that some of the machines could not be bought, and said that to fail to use them would very materially increase expense for clerks hire.

During the debate there was reference to the head line "charges against members of Congress," and Mr. Money again related his futile effort to ascertain who its author was. He also related his conviction that the charges had been made to divert attention from "the rascalities of the postoffice department."

Mr. Gallinger expressed the opinion that the headline had been inserted at the printing office, saying that he had known of many such instances, and that he had made a list of the names of all official or employe of the printing office who would make such a change in copy should be disciplined. He denounced the headline as "menacious, malicious and slanderous."

The amendment offered by Mr. Hoar, repealing existing law requiring postmasters to reside in their own delivery districts, aroused opposition on the part of Messrs. Money and Culberson. Mr. Money said that the statute should be restricted rather than extended, and he said in his state postmasters were carpet baggers, brought from one part of the state to the other. He added that he had no desire to take from the Republicans the privilege of appointing their own men to office.

"Because," he said, "every time you appoint a Democrat we lose a man to you gain one. I want the Republican authorities to make the Republican party as odious as possible in my state, and I may add that, as in the case of Bill Jones' epitaph, they have 'done their best, and angels could do no more.'"

The amendment was declared out of order but was afterwards accepted in modified form, so as to require postmasters to reside in the town or cities which they officially serve.

An amendment suggested by Mr. Simmons, prohibiting the postmaster-general from refusing to establish rural free delivery routes on account of the condition of the roads also was accepted.

The postoffice bill was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

The first hours of the session were devoted to a discussion of Mr. Patterson of the Chinese question, in which he maintained that the exclusion laws would be effective after December 7, unless there was additional legislation.

## SCOWS AND SCHOONER IN COLLISION.

New York, April 8.—The schooner N. H. Burrow, which arrived here today from Norfolk, reported that she was in collision last night with a tow of scows near the Scotland Lightship. The Burrows' jibstay was carried away and an examination showed that she was leaking. She was beached near Robbins Reef.

## EXPLOSION AT GAS PLANT.

### Four Men Lost Their Lives—Caused by a Leak.

Washington, April 8.—Four men lost their lives in an explosion today at the Pintsch Gas Compressing Company's plant in Southwest Washington. The dead:

Stephen Henson, Charles W. Grigsby; Joseph Cumberland and an unknown negro.

Henson Cumberland and the negro were instantly killed. Grigsby was seriously burned and died at the hospital. His injuries were the result of an heroic attempt to rescue his comrades. He rushed into the engine room and catching the arm of Cumberland, who was buried in the debris, tried to drag him out. The flames rapidly enveloped Grigsby, but he released his hold on Cumberland only after the arrival of the firemen. He told the hospital physicians that the disaster was caused by the gas becoming too high and the inability of the men to find the leak. "The room," he said, "must have been full, the gas kept rising and the roof was blown off."

The explosion caused \$2,000 damage to the building, covered by insurance. Cumberland, Henson, Grigsby and Warren Hortsman, an employe who was blown a distance and stunned, but quickly recovered, had been on duty all night. The machines in the building were badly damaged and the south wall of the second story was blown out. The plant supplied light for many of the railway cars entering the city.

## USE OF THE MAYFLOWER.

### Secretary Moody Gives a Detailed History of the Services to the President.

Washington, April 8.—Replying to a criticism of the use of the naval steam yacht Mayflower, filed in the House, for reproduction in the Congressional Record by Representative Williams, of Mississippi in the form of a newspaper clipping, Representative Foss, chairman of the naval affairs committee today filed, also to be printed in the Record, a letter from Secretary Moody, giving a detailed history of the use of the Mayflower by the President.

He says the Mayflower is not, as was stated in the criticism, denominated "the President's Yacht."

"She receives her orders from the department in the same manner as other vessels. In accordance with a custom of long standing, however, a vessel of the navy has been placed at the disposal of the President from time to time as he may direct. The Mayflower has been the vessel selected for this service."

Secretary Moody says the President has been aboard the Mayflower less than 40 hours and has traveled 94 miles in her. His family has spent a week aboard the vessel, traveling 410 miles. All expenditures occasioned by these visits of the President or his family have been paid by him. No money has been spent in refitting the vessel for the President's use. During the last twenty-one months, the Mayflower has cruised 22,000 miles in the naval service.

## CORNELL AGAIN DEFEATED.

### Cornell Victorious in a Pretty Ten-Inning Contest—Other Games.

(Special to The Messenger.)  
Raleigh, N. C., April 8.—In one of the prettiest games ever seen here, Cornell defeated Carolina in a ten inning game by a score of 3 to 2. Up to the very last it was anybody's game. The features were the pitching of Oldham G. of Carolina and the beautiful fielding of the whole Carolina team.

The score— R. H. E.  
Carolina ..... 2 4 1  
Cornell ..... 3 2 6

## OTHER GAMES.

Lake City, Fla., April 8.—The University of Florida base ball team defeated Stetson University here today by the score of 4 to 1. The pitcher for the University of Florida team struck out eighteen men.

At Atlanta—Atlanta, Southern 8, Macon, South Atlantic 2.  
At Atlanta—Georgia Techs 8, University of Alabama 4.  
At Columbia—Columbia South Atlantic 8, South Carolina University 2.  
At Vicksburg—Birmingham, Southern 12, Vicksburg, Cotton States 2.

## 3,500 MINERS ON STRIKE.

### Sheriff and Deputies Preparing to Keep Down Violence.

Latrobe, Pa., April 8.—Headed by a brass band striking miners of the loyal Hanna coal and coke company marched to the various plants about Latrobe today and succeeded in making the strike inaugurated Monday against a reduction in wages general. It is conservatively estimated that 3,500 men are out tonight, and operations at a majority of the plants has stopped pending a settlement of the differences. So aggressive have the strikers become in their efforts to induce men to quit work, that Sheriff John H. Thresher was today appealed to. He left Greensburg tonight with forty deputies, who will be distributed about Latrobe and Bradenville. Fears are freely expressed that the miners will resort to violence and the coal companies have laid in supplies of Winchester rifles.

## Great Destruction by Tornado.

Houston, Tex., April 8.—A tornado which passed over the town of Mexia killed three persons and injured others, three of whom it is feared are fatally hurt. Many houses were demolished and much damage was done to growing crops.

## The Schooner Arrival Ashore.

New York, April 8.—The fishing schooner Arrival from Cape Henry for New York is ashore near Brigantine Shoals, about five miles north of Atlantic City. N. J. Life savers have gone to her assistance. All of the crew have been landed. The schooner is full of water and will probably be a total loss.