

SUSPENSION DAY

The House Passes St. Louis Exposition Bill

THE RESULT APPLAUDED

Bill to Define Meaning of the Word "Conspiracy"—Doings of Yesterday in Lower Branch of Congress

Washington, Feb. 18.—This was suspension day in the House. The local committee from St. Louis, who are here pushing the St. Louis exposition bill, were in the gallery on the anticipation of action upon the bill in the course of the day. A delegation from the W. C. T. U., who are interested in having the bill amended so as to provide for the closing of the exposition on Sunday and prohibit the sale of liquors on the grounds, also, were in the gallery to watch the fight. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the special committee on the Louisiana purchase exposition, moved the passage under suspension of the rules of the bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the exposition. A second was demanded and ordered. This action allowed twenty minutes debate upon a side. Before the debate began Mr. Lattimer of South Carolina, asked unanimous consent to offer the Charleston, S. C. exposition bill as an amendment, but Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Tawney dilated upon the great and overshadowing importance of the event which this proposed exposition was to celebrate, calling attention to the fact that all expositions held in this country Congress had authorized but two—the centennial celebration at Philadelphia, and the exposition at Chicago to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Congress, he said, had only provided for its own exhibit at other expositions. The magnitude of the event to be celebrated at St. Louis made it appear that Congress should authorize such a legislation.

Mr. Maddox of Georgia, opposed the bill. He said he did not imagine his opposition would avail. "It ought not to," cried Mr. Tawney, "in view of the contract we made at the last session."

"I want to talk about other contracts just as binding," replied Mr. Maddox, who proceeded to recall "the manner in which Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was fighting honest claims." "Moreover," he said, "there were to be no public buildings authorized by this Congress on account of the growth of expenditures. The \$5,000,000 which Congress would give to a private enterprise by this bill, he said, would build fifty necessary public buildings." He was anxious, he said, to see where the "watch dog of the treasury," Mr. Cannon, stood upon the bill.

Mr. Sims of Tennessee, who followed Mr. Maddox, taunted Mr. Cannon with fighting honest claims of a few hundred dollars and then remaining quiescent when such a bill as the pending one was before the House. He declared that Mr. Cannon, if he would exert his influence, could defeat this measure. Mr. Sims declared that no exposition bill was justifiable. He appealed to his Democratic colleagues not to vote for the pending measure.

Mr. Cannon said he had consistently been against such legislation. He agreed that exposition matters had run wild. But this bill was now upon a footing where it could not be disregarded. He had opposed the paragraph in the Sundry Civil bill at the last session. It had been placed upon the bill by Senator Cockrell, a Democrat, in the Senate. He had opposed it with voice and vote, but it had become a law. St. Louis had complied with its part of the contract, and the government was obliged to comply also. He should therefore vote for the pending bill.

Mr. Moody of Massachusetts criticized the character of the bill. He predicted that its passage, authorizing the exposition and creating a commission, would involve the government in much additional expense beyond the \$5,000,000. He thought a simple appropriation of \$5,000,000 should be placed in the Sundry Civil bill so that the government would be absolved from further responsibility. The bill was passed by a vote of 191 to 41. The result was received with applause from the galleries.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who was then recognized, moved to pass, under suspension of the rules, the bill to define the meaning of the word "conspiracy," and to regulate the use of restraining orders, as proposed to be amended by the committee. It was agreed that thirty minutes debate should be allowed upon a side, and Mr. Littlefield explained the purpose of the bill. It was designed to exempt labor unions from the operation of the conspiracy clause of the Sherman anti-trust act, but confined the exemptions within certain limitations by the operation of the amendments which the Judiciary Committee recommended, as follows:

"Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to threats to injure the person or property, business or occupation of any person, firm, association or corporation through intimidation or coercion, nor to any acts causing or intended to cause an illegal interference with or obstruction of the rights of others; and to omit from the bill the following words: 'Nor shall such agreement, combination or contract be considered as in restraint of trade or commerce.'"

Mr. Terry of Arkansas, who followed the amendments proposed by the committee would destroy the purpose of the bill, the object for which the laboring organizations were striving. Mr. Terry said the bill, unamended, had been reported favorably in the Senate. The British Parliament, he said, had passed a bill almost identical with the original bill.

The bill was lost, 56 to 145. The House then went into committee

of the whole to further consider the Sundry Civil appropriation bill.

The pending amendment to appropriate \$50,000 for suffering and strapping Indians in Alaska was ruled out on a point of order made by Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Cannon closed today's session with the presentation of a set of tables regarding appropriations in this and previous sessions which proved a most interesting diversion. He said he was moved to do this now for the reason that elsewhere and in this body a series of guessing matches had been set up, one statesman guessing against another without sufficient knowledge. Appropriations were large enough, but he saw by reason for magnifying an undesirable situation. Including all items but the sinking fund, the estimates for appropriations for 1902 were \$720,000,000. The total appropriation bills that had passed the House, the Sundry Civil pending, estimating the General Deficiency, ready to be reported, and all miscellaneous appropriations, was \$694,000,000. Last Congress the total was \$657,000,000. But with this increase the total was \$800,000,000, or even billion that had been charged. Four bills only contained all of the increase—the Army, Naval, Post Office and River and Harbor—a total of \$49,492,000. The Sundry Civil bill carried \$5,616,000 less than that of last year, while under the operations of the Refunding bill passed last March, there would be a decrease of \$400,000 in the payment of interest on the public debt. The deficiency bill to come would be \$2,500,000 less than the estimates.

Mr. Cannon warned his hearers that appropriations were not to be increased elsewhere except by assent of the House. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; but I may be permitted to express the hope that the further construction of cruisers and battleships may be postponed for another year."

Mr. Cannon went on to speak of expenditures for "after all," he said, "appropriations are one thing and expenditures another." The figures for the years 1899 to 1900 inclusive showed that these started from an excess of expenditures of \$4,000,000 over appropriations in 1898 to an excess of \$193,000,000 appropriations over expenditures in 1899. Mr. Cannon said that in normal years the appropriations exceeded expenditures by from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The Spanish war, he said, was responsible for some of the increased expenditures—\$448,000,000 in 1897 to \$645,000,000 in 1900—but not all although it would be responsible for untold millions long after he and his hearers had passed away and been forgotten. In the last three years the Spanish war had cost the United States, as nearly as could be estimated, \$613,000,000. One consequence of the war, irrespective of that war, was the cost of an increased navy demanded by the people. Referring then to the necessity for increased appropriations occasioned by the growth and prosperity of the country, Mr. Cannon alluded to the period of depression under the last Cleveland administration as the Valley of Desolation. It was so bad, he said, that our Democratic friends trampled under foot and spit upon the child of their own loins.

BRINGING THE TROOPS HOME

Corbin and Bird's Plan Approved by Secretary of War

Washington, Feb. 18.—After careful consideration of the subject the Secretary of War has approved a plan prepared by Adjutant General Corbin and General Bird in charge of the army transportation for the return home of all the volunteer troops in the Philippines on or before the 1st of July next without the employment of any additional transports. The Sheridan arrived at San Francisco a few days ago with the 37th volunteer infantry. Four other transports are now on their way across the Pacific. The Indiana left Manila January 25 with 500 sick soldiers. The Pennsylvania left January 28 with 15 officers and 487 men of the 37th volunteer infantry; the Meade left February 1 with twenty-four officers and 562 men of the 11th volunteer cavalry, and the Buford left on the 10th instant with twenty-eight officers and 855 men of the 27th volunteer infantry. Colonel Cummings commanding.

Under the original schedule adopted some time ago for the return of about 9,000 volunteer troops, reducing the effective force in the Philippines to 30,000 men, transports will sail from Manila as follows: March 1st, the Logan, with the 33rd and the 24th volunteer infantries, commanded respectively by Colonels Cronin and Kennon. March 15th, the Garonne, with the 2nd infantry, Colonel Rice commanding, and the Thomas, with the 28th volunteer infantry, Colonel Burkheimer commanding.

With the departure of these troops there will be only sixteen regiments of volunteers to be considered in the matter of transportation. Although most of the available vessels are limited in capacity to one regiment, some of them will be able to carry two regiments owing to the depleted strength of the latter. None of the regiments are at their maximum, and the average is about 800 men to a regiment. In addition to the schedule already stated, the quartermaster's department has arranged to have the transports at Manila on the dates named available for transportation of the troops.

The Grant, with a capacity of 1,336 men, is already at Manila and can readily carry two regiments of troops. Other vessels with their stated capacity will be available as follows:

March 1st, the Lawton, with one regiment, Mr. Sheridan, with the 1st and two regiments. April 1st, the Indiana, one regiment. April 15th, the Pennsylvania and the Meade, with one regiment each. May 1st, the Buford, Hancock, Kippatrick and the Warren, each with one regiment. May 15th, the Logan, with two regiments. May 23d, the Thomas, with two regiments.

MR. BELLAMY'S BILL

Secretary Gage Calls It Judicious and Wise

WILL HELP THE BANKS

The River and Harbor Bill Contains Several Items of Importance to North Carolina—Leary's Application

Washington, Feb. 18.—Special.—Speaker Henderson today assured Mr. Bellamy that on next individual suspension day he would recognize him to call up his bill to amend the national banking law so as to permit national banks to consider and treat their surplus as capital in the restriction on loans. This is a most important measure, and one in which Southern banks of small capital are especially interested.

Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania has a bill designed to help the banks, but it permits the banks to treat their assets as capital. Assets are uncertain and fluctuate almost constantly, while a bank surplus is laid aside and is seldom lessened. Bank notes are issued on capital and this bill will tend to give banks greater circulation than the nominal capital. When this bill was up in the House last week Mr. Maddox of Georgia and Mr. Cox of Tennessee asked a good many questions about it, and from their remarks, evidently showed they did not entirely comprehend the scope of the measure. The Bellamy bill is meeting with more favor than the Brosius measure, and Secretary Gage, in a letter to Speaker Henderson, not only recommends its passage, but says it is "judicious and wise, and in my judgment the bill should become a law."

The River and Harbor bill, as reported to the Senate today, increases the appropriation for Scuppernon river, North Carolina, to complete improve from \$10,000 to \$14,000, and makes an appropriation of \$3,000 for Beaufort harbor. The bill also provides these surveys:

"The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a board of engineers, to consist of not less than three and not more than five and to be taken from either the active or retired list of engineers in the service of the United States, to consider the entire subject of the water-way of not less than sixteen feet depth from Norfolk harbor, in the State of Virginia, to Beaufort Inlet, in the State of North Carolina, with instructions (first) to make surveys of all possible routes, if necessary, whether or not included in recent surveys made by Maj. James B. Quinn and Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, and reported to Congress in Executive Document No. 252, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session, and (second) to submit a report with estimates and recommendations; and, in the event of a favorable recommendation, a description of the best route; such report to contain an estimate of the total cost of the construction of the route recommended for adoption, including the probable cost of the purchase and improvement to sixteen feet depth of any private water-way that it may be to the interest of the United States to acquire and improve in connection with the above improvement, and said board, when appointed, is authorized to order such surveys for any or all of its members as may be necessary to investigate, not only any or all possible parts of proposed route, but also the commercial interests of any ports liable to be affected by the establishment of the proposed water-way."

Perquimans River, Shallabag River, Carrot Island Slough, beginning at a point opposite Hinton, and extending through Carr's Island Slough and Lewis Thoroughfare to the main channel in Newport river, with a view of obtaining a navigable depth of seven, eight, nine and ten feet at mean low water.

Point Harbor, at the south end of Currituck county.

There is still little or no chance of the River and Harbor bill becoming a law this Congress, but if it does North Carolina will fare well.

W. J. Leary of Edenton has filed an application with Secretary Gage for position of collector of customs at Edenton.

BLOOD THIRSTY

Waldersee Plans a New Military Movement

MAY MAKE TROUBLE

General Chaffee Declines to Make War on Chinese Troops—His Attitude Approved by the Government

Washington, Feb. 18.—Another crisis has been reached in China, and this time it involves the maintenance of harmonious relations between the powers. According to advices received at the War Department from General Chaffee, Count Von Waldersee, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces, has insisted that he join with the American troops in an expedition designed to clear the province of Chili, in which Pekin is situated, of Chinese soldiers.

General Chaffee refused to join, pending instructions from his government, and so notified the War Department. The President and the State Department were informed of General Chaffee's advice, and a conference this morning resulted in the determination to notify General Chaffee not to participate in the expedition, but to endeavor to secure its abandonment. It is probable that the United States will seek to accomplish that object by appeals direct to the powers. Administration officials regard the proposed expedition as dangerous, and advised and likely to prevent the accomplishment of the objects to which the powers are pledged.

It is feared in official circles here that a renewal of hostilities with Chinese troops may bring about a general war, resulting in the partition of the empire. The government holds that it is inconsistent for the powers to expect the Chinese to conduct negotiations for peace while the troops of the powers are engaged in hostilities with the Chinese imperial forces. Altogether Count Von Waldersee's latest move is regarded by officials here as the worst possible thing that could have been devised.

The State Department has advised from Minister Conger, confirming the press dispatches printed yesterday, that the Chinese government had acquiesced in part of the demands of the foreign ministers for the execution of certain dignitaries. Mr. Conger, it is understood, indicates that the ministers will not be satisfied unless all their demands are complied with.

LAMONT TO ARBITRATE

Plan to Settle Differences Between Ryan and Williams

New York, Feb. 18.—Ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, now vice-president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is understood to have been agreed upon as arbitrator of the differences between John Skelton Williams and his associates of the Seaboard Air Line and Thomas F. Ryan, the owner of securities of certain subsidiary lines which were incorporated into the Seaboard system. While both men—Williams and Ryan—are reticent on the subject, there is a belief that Mr. Ryan is willing to dispose of his Seaboard & Roanoke securities to the Williams syndicate at a price to be fixed by arbitration.

A STATE STOCK LAW

Removal of "Dangerous Insane"—State Librarian to Be Given An Assistant—Work of Senate Committee

The Senate Committee on Propositions and Grievances held a meeting last night in the Senate chamber and considered a number of bills, all of them local in character except one.

It was decided to report favorably the bill of Senator Speight providing for a State library, from the provisions of which bill, such county as erect proper fences dividing it from any stock-law county or territory.

The Senate Committee on Salaries and Pensions has decided to report a substitute for the bill to increase the salary of the State Librarian, etc. The substitute will provide for an assistant to the librarian at a salary of \$3,000 per month, which will not make an increase in the present salary of the librarian. The separate apartment for negroes visiting the library asked for in the original bill will, of course, be provided for.

It is understood that the Committee on Asylums for the Insane will incorporate a feature in the appropriation bill providing for the removal of the "dangerous insane" or "criminal insane" from the penitentiary and transferring them back to the several institutions whence they came or belong. About ten of the white patients will go to the Raleigh hospital, and about fifteen to the Morantown hospital. The negroes, twenty-odd, will of course be sent to the negro asylum at Goldsboro.

The Shellfish Committee did not meet a quorum last evening, and so no meeting of that committee was held.

The Senate Judiciary Committee dealt only with minor bills, except the one in reference to land grants, and on that no action was taken except to discuss it.

The Railroad and Refunding Commission took up the House subcommittee bill, and will report it to the Senate today probably.

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Mrs. Nation Sent to Jail

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 18.—This has been a busy day for Mrs. Nation. She has been in the hands of the courts and the strong arm of the law has been laid upon her. She was tried for destruction of property, but the decision was with Judge Hazen, of the District Court, passed upon a peace warrant sworn out by the owner of a cold storage plant which she tried to wreck yesterday. Mrs. Nation's bond to keep the peace was fixed at \$2,000 which she was unable to give, and she was sent to jail. None of her followers care to sign a peace bond, for they realize that she would not keep the peace. It appears now that she may remain in the county jail indefinitely.

Inauguration President McKinley, March 4th

Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round-trip tickets to Washington, D. C., from all points for one fare for the round trip. Rate from Raleigh, \$8.80. Tickets to be sold March 1, 2 and 3; good returning until twenty-five or more on one ticket, one cent per mile, plus baggage.

For further information call on or write

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