

RED HOT ROAST FOR FLUNKYISM

Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky Stirs Up the Animals in the House

Washington, Feb. 14.—The most sensational colloquy of the session occurred in the House of Representatives today when Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky opened the floor. He attacked in bitter terms the foreign and diplomatic policy of the administration. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio was quickly back at Mr. Wheeler and for a time the atmosphere of the House was blue with invective and animated with gesture.

After calling attention to the present newspaper notoriety regarding royalty, Mr. Wheeler declared that our foreign policy changed in 1896 into a different channel than it had ever pursued before. We had always kept aloof from entangling alliances.

"At that time," declared Mr. Wheeler, "the belief and fixed judgment of well-nigh every patriotic citizen was expressed, and for the first time we witnessed a President of the United States aided and abetted by a pitiable flunkie in the State Department, reaching his arms across the water to embrace the historic enemies of the American people."

"From that good hour until now," he continued, "we have made ourselves a laughing stock at every court in Europe because of our flunkieism, our cravenness and the disgraceful sycophancy of the representatives of the Republic at the court of Great Britain, and now when it serves the purpose of some other great nation, the pitiable spectacle is presented, not only to the liberty-loving people of the Republic, but to the world, that we have been hugging to our bosom during the last five years a nation that has systematically and persistently attempted to destroy the liberties of the American people since the battle of Yorktown."

"We find now that despite the fact that the present administration is afraid, even in the face of its great majority, to ask an appropriation of \$60,000 or \$100,000 to pay some shoulder-strapped, gold-laced flunkie to cross the water and bow the knee and kiss the hand of some English King, this very pitiable spectacle is being presented to us: In the newspaper of the Republic it is being heralded abroad that in 1898, when we were seeking to strike the shackles of servitude from off the heels of Cuba, that nation was then secretly in its own capital attempting to form a coalition of the great powers of the world to prevent that interposition."

"We are destroying the integrity and the pride and the intelligence and the honesty of that great department of the government. I have a respect for the present occupant of the White House, I frankly avow. I think he is too honest to be palatable to the average Republican partisan. A little more, it is true; haste, temperance, full blood, and not exactly desirable to many of our citizens; but I indulged the hope that the lingering element of Americanism would induce him at the first opportunity to bow out that man in the State Department, who, in my humble judgment, has brought us to this humiliating condition."

"Never before in the history of the Republic has there been a struggle for freedom on the part of any people that representatives in this chamber did not hasten to declare that we regard with solicitude the endeavors and efforts of a people to obtain their own liberty. For many years we have witnessed Great Britain maintaining military stations inside the borders of the Republic. We have seen her agents go up and down this continent enlisting men and buying materials of war. And I believe I will not travel outside the record when I assert that any member upon this floor who has served here as much as four years has received letters from his constituents protesting against the enforced enlistment of American boys in the English government to do battle in South Africa."

"The Republican party has sanctioned and does sanction the attitude not only of this, but of the previous administration, in its conduct of our foreign affairs. Things are now accepted as a matter of course that would have shocked the patriotism and shocked the intelligence of our forefathers beyond endurance, all growing out of this striving to look arms with the great European powers and become a world power, to foster this new idea of diplomacy, sitting quietly by and allowing a representative of one great power to assemble in his residence in the capital of the Republic the representatives of every other great nation, and make the cold-blooded and deliberate demand or request that they join with him in a determination arbitrarily and with force to prevent the American people from accomplishing what they had determined to accomplish."

"And, another thing, Mr. Chairman, I am only restrained from discussion of what I regard as the most unfortunate accident by the ordinary amenities which should obtain between one gentleman and another. I allude to the fact of the Republic seized by the chief citizen of the Republic to send a member of his family across the water for the purpose of participating in the coronation of a King. I shall not discuss that because it of necessity involves matters I do not care to go into here. I will in passing say that it is a most unfortunate circumstance. It is unprecedented in our history, and is today deeply lamented on the part of every country-loving man in the Union. I am sorry

that he did it. It is establishing a precedent that he ought not to recognize, and it is but one more link in the chain showing toward what end we are drifting."

"One other matter I wish to advert upon. In the next few days we are to have a brother of a ruler come over to this country and take charge of a little tug, ship, vessel or yacht, whatever you please to term it, built by some people up in New York. We are appropriating thousands of dollars and people are falling over each other to get to see a little Dutchman come over to take charge of a little ship. (Applause on the Democratic side.) What difference does it make whether he is Prince Henry or not? There are thousands of citizens of this Republic following the plough as noble, as honest, as intelligent as Prince Henry or Prince anybody else. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

"Why do the American people give heed to this foolish and disgraceful flunkieism enacted by the present administration? What difference does it make to us whether he is a brother of the Emperor, a sister of the Emperor or a mother of the Emperor? It is evidence of our good will, they say. What do we care about the good will of the German people? Let us treat them politely as one honest man treats another; but why should we bow down to these people any more than to any other citizen?"

"The whole House was aroused by Mr. Wheeler's philippic. Several times the Democratic side burst into applause. As he was concluding, Mr. Grosvenor asked if Mr. Wheeler had been living at the time of the visit of Lafayette, as the representative of the King of France, whether he would have opposed the reception accorded the Frenchman by Washington."

"I have been proud to receive the Marquis DeLafayette," replied Mr. Wheeler. "He helped to fight for our liberties."

Mr. Gillett called attention to the fact that President Buchanan, a Democrat, had received the Prince of Wales. Mr. Wheeler said a "different thing," replied Mr. Wheeler, amid Republican jeers. "He came in an official capacity as the heir to the British throne."

This statement Mr. Grosvenor denied, declaring that the Prince came incognito and was received and entertained at the White House by a Democratic President. "If the gentleman is correct," announced Mr. Wheeler, "then I condemn the action of President Buchanan."

Mr. Boutelle vigorously defended the head of the State Department. Mr. Boutelle said he could not sit silent while such an attack was made upon a man who had shed lustre upon our diplomacy. "As soon as the House calmed down somewhat Mr. Wheeler obtained five minutes in which to reply to Mr. Grosvenor. He said that he had no objection to the private reception of Prince Henry in this country, either by the President or any of its citizens. It was the public reception that was proposed to which he objected. He declared that this was flunkieism, and that as an American citizen he would rather not be called a gentleman if it came to choosing between pandering to the English aristocracy and upholding the Republican principles of his own country."

He said that not one word could be said in the details of the reception to the Prince of Wales which indicated that President Buchanan received him in any other way than as an individual. He did not contemplate asking Congress for an appropriation.

After acting favorably upon 125 pension relief bills, the committee rose, the bills were reported to the House and passed in seventeen minutes.

Speaker Henderson called attention to the restoration of a long disused practice, of notifying the House when bills were about to be sent to the President, that members might be advised of the fact, that they were before him for action.

At 3:40 the House adjourned until Monday next.

BOY A KLEPTOMANIAC

Sam Tucker Gets Fifteen Months on the Public Roads

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 14.—Special.—George McMahon, aged 16, was sent to jail today for four months for larceny. His father, who is one of Davie County's best citizens, testified in court that George was a kleptomaniac. The father wants him sent to a reformatory.

Samuel Tucker pleaded guilty in court today and was sentenced to the county roads for fifteen months for kidnapping and running away with his wife's fifteen year old sister.

Mr. Jake Hill of Stokes county, who has invented an air ship, announces that he has decided to enter the flying machine contest at the St. Louis Exposition, and he is confident that his ship will win the prize.

Engine Jumps the Track

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 14.—Special.—The south bound passenger train which left here at 9:25 a. m. today over the Southern was partially derailed at Canton, S. C. The engine was derailed and the colored fireman, Alf Carter, was injured while attempting to jump. The engine, without apparent reason, suddenly left the track and ran some distance on the ties. Engineer Cable stuck to his post.

Henry Pacifies Dewey

Washington, Feb. 14.—Admiral Dewey, it is said, has received a lengthy letter from Prince Henry of Prussia. It is rumored that in this letter the Prince admits that the Germans made

errors in the engagement at Manila and that Admiral Dewey was right and acted best in all things.

Admiral Dewey may send a representative to New York to receive Prince Henry for him, as the serious condition of Mrs. Dewey's health will prevent him from being there in person.

Too Much of a Good Thing

Richmond, Va., Feb. 14.—Paschal Davie, president of the Webb Chemical Company, a man of large means, fell dead tonight at the Westminster Club. He was an enthusiastic horseman and owned some fine animals.

Mr. Davie's death was due to heart trouble. The immediate cause was over-exertion caused by boxing with "Kid" Parker, a Brooklyn pugilist, from whom he was taking lessons.

SCHLEY'S CASE IN THE CABINET

The Mind of the President Said to Be Fully Made Up

Washington, Feb. 14.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington at 10:42 o'clock this morning. The President was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, who stated that the chief magistrate was delighted with the favorable condition of his son and looks forward to the speedy recovery of the brave young patient.

The cabinet was in session until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the longest meeting yet held under this administration, and undoubtedly important matters were discussed. The members were very non-communicative about the subjects under consideration, but it was positively learned that the case of Admiral Schley was the principal topic and that the President did a great deal of the talking, reviewing much of the evidence as he had read it from the testimony. The President gave expression to his views as he proceeded, but these views

are carefully concealed under a request that nothing be said. It may be stated further that the President's mind is made up, and that so soon as he has time to frame his conclusions the announcement will be made to the public, probably from the Navy Department. It is expected that an announcement will be made in the early part of the next week.

NOT SAFE TO TRUST NATIVES

Gov. Taft Confirms a Charge Frequently Made in Congress

Washington, Feb. 14.—Governor Taft of the Philippines today continued his statement before the Senate Committee on the Philippines concerning the conditions in that archipelago, with the intention of discussing the degree of tranquility in the pacified provinces, which, he said, included all the provinces except Tabayas, Samar and Batangas.

Senator Culberson asked whether there is any part of the archipelago the control of which could be trusted to native troops, and the witness replied that he did not think it would be advisable. "I should not like to have the responsibility of recommending such a course," he said. "The experiment never has been tried, but in a country so recently in insurrection I should say that to put a thousand rifles in the hands of a thousand natives would not be wise."

Speaking of the general condition of the pacified provinces, Governor Taft said that in all these provinces the people are going about their usual vocations. In one province not a hostile shot had been fired for two years. Senator Culberson—Is it true that under existing laws they are not at liberty to advocate an independent or a separate form of government? A.—No; they are not.

Secretary Roof's Army Bill Sent in to Congress

Washington, Feb. 14.—Secretary Roof's army bill providing for a general staff, the consolidation of the quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments into one supply department, was transmitted to Congress today.

Colonel Carter made public this afternoon a statement, which he has prepared giving his interpretation of the amendments proposed. He says: "The main feature of the proposed bill is a consolidation of the quartermaster's, subsistence and pay departments and the creation of a transportation division, all to be under a chief of a supply corps."

In its present shape the bill places Gen. Miles at the head of the staff corps, the duties of which shall be "to consider the military policy of the country and prepare comprehensive plans for the national defence, and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war."

The general staff is to consist of a Lieutenant General, a Major General, a Brigadier General, four Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, twelve Majors, and

twelve Captains, mounted. It is further provided that as long as General Miles continues on the active list he shall be chief of the general staff. The chief is also to be a member of the staff. Inspection of troops is to be made by officers of the general staff and the inspection of money accounts heretofore performed by the inspector general's department is to be transferred after next July to the Treasury Department.

With the retirement of Inspector General Breckenridge, the Inspector General's department is to be abolished. Col. Carter pays no attention to this feature of the act, but says of the effect of the bill on the commanding general: "The effort to conduct the business of the army with two heads—the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army—has always proved a very serious embarrassment. Every commanding general has encountered similar obstacles, for they are inseparable from so unbusinesslike an arrangement, to those which have operated during and since the war with Spain."

Mental Wrecks at a Go-as-you-please

New York, Feb. 14.—Peter Hegelman of the leading team in the Madison Square Garden walking match, during a relief this morning, made a savage attack on his trainer, Joseph Quirk.

Hegelman was crazed by the strain he has undergone. He swore that Quirk had tried to poison him, and ran at him with a bottle and smashed it over the trainer's head. Quirk hustled from the quarters, while Hegelman was forced to his cot by two attendants. Opiates were administered and he was soon quieted.

Quirk's injuries consist of a scalp wound. Two hours later Hegelman awoke. He had no recollection of assaulting Quirk and asked his trainer why his head was lacerated.

An Old Man's Jealousy Results in a Tragedy

Orange, N. J., Feb. 14.—In a fit of jealousy last night P. B. Credin shot his wife and killed her, and then shot his daughter, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, inflicting injuries which will probably cause her death. He then fired at his twelve-year-old grand-daughter, Maude Ferguson, but this ball lodged in the wall, and then he shot himself in the left breast. His own injury is so slight that he is kept under guard at the Orange Memorial Hospital. He will be arrested as soon as he recovers, when a charge of murder, which may be changed to double murder at the time, will be preferred against him.

It was supposed at first that Mrs. Credin had died from a hemorrhage brought on by fright and excitement, but when County Physician Washington made an

autopsy today he found she had been murdered. Her wound, Dr. Washington says, was the most peculiar he ever saw. The bullet struck her left arm in front, traveled up to the shoulder blade and then across the body, severing the windpipe and several arteries in its course, and was then deflected by a bone, lodging about an inch lower under the left shoulder blade.

Maude Ferguson says her grandfather had been drinking lately and had quarreled with his wife, and that on Thursday night he seized a knife and threatened to kill her as she lay in bed. Mrs. Ferguson took the knife away from him after a struggle.

Credin was employed at one time in the United States Secret Service, being detailed to hunt for illicit whiskey distilleries in the mountains in the west.

Judge Avery Intends to Fight to the Last Ditch

Bond Cases to Be Carried Up to the Supreme Court. Capital Gossip

BY THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Feb. 14.—Special.—The Wilkes and Stanly county bond cases will be fought out in the Supreme Court of the United States. Ex-Judge A. C. Avery arrived today and will apply for a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court in the Wilkes county bond case on the ground of a conflict between the decisions of the State courts and the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond. This court decided last week in favor of the bondholders. Judge Avery says that on an early date he will also file a petition for a writ of certiorari in the Stanly county case. Ex-Judge Shepherd appears with Judge Avery in this case. The bondholders are represented by Hon. Charles Price and Judge Dillon of New York.

Judge Avery came here from Richmond, Va., where he argued the cases of Mrs. James and Mrs. Howard vs. The Western North Carolina Railroad before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Capt. Charles Price appeared for the defendant. This was the third argument of the case in that court. The case came up before the court on an injunction restraining the State court from selling the Western North Carolina road under an execution of Rowan Superior Court. It will be several months probably before a decision is reached.

Congressman W. W. Kitchin, who is a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, is anxiously awaiting the President's decision on Admiral Schley's appeal. So far the Republican chairman of the committee has checked every effort of the members to have reported favorably one of the half dozen resolutions which recognize Schley as the victor at Santiago. "If the President's decision is not satisfactory to Admiral Schley and his friends," said Mr. Kitchin, "a determined effort will be made to have one of the resolutions now pending before the committee reported favorably."

Mr. Kitchin believes the Admiral is the victim of persecution, and at least one Republican member, Mr. Mudd, agrees with the Democrats. The fact is a large per cent of the administration are severe on the Navy Department for its conduct towards Schley.

Senator Simmons today introduced in the Senate a number of claims bills arising out of losses sustained by North Carolinians during the civil war. The

Good Pay Voted for Director of the Census

Senator Clay Scotches a Job to Appoint Unnecessary Clerks and Messengers

Washington, Feb. 14.—At the opening of today's session of the Senate resolutions for the employment of extra clerks and messengers were favorably reported by the Committee on Contingent Expenses. These called out a vigorous protest from Mr. Clay of Georgia. He pointed out that during the last thirty days more than twenty extra messengers and clerks had been employed at a salary of \$1,440 each per year. He had been informed, he said, that nine of these employees were for committees that had not had a meeting in eight or ten years.

The statement by Mr. Clay started quite a long discussion on the subject of Senate employees, participated in by Senators Hoar, Ferry, Lyman, Teller, Turner, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Gallinger, Spooner and Dubois. The resolution was recommitted with instructions to investigate the clerical force of the Senate.

Upon the conclusion of routine business the bill to provide for a permanent census office was taken up at the instance of Mr. Quarles, chairman of the Committee on Census.

A good deal of discussion was caused by an amendment of the committee increasing the salary of the director from \$5,000 to \$7,500. Mr. Allison stated that that was a larger salary than was necessary in a permanent bureau, and was larger than that of any officer of the government other than a cabinet officer. He thought that \$6,000 would be ample for the provision.

Senator Quarles said the position of director was one that required rare organizing ability and private corporations are offering much larger compensation to men qualified to fill such position. Mr. Quarles was here interrupted by Senator Hawley who inquired: "How much do you wish to take yourself for your own wages?" Mr. Quarles replied that he did not wish to subject any one qualified to fulfill the duties of Director of the Census to the humiliation that is put upon Senators who accept a salary which will not pay their expenses. He would not compel any one to accept the miserable pittance that is paid to Senators.

Senator Hawley asked whether the Director of the Census could not wait for a higher salary than Senators now get, but Mr. Quarles replied that he was afraid that if he waited that the Senators themselves receive higher salaries he would have a very dreary spell of waiting.

The Senate voted to make the salary of the Director of the Census \$7,500. Mr. Lodge offered an amendment to

bills are in favor of the following persons for the sums named:

Henry R. Bryan of Craven, \$15,000 for use and occupation of plantation by military authorities of the United States during the civil war.

T. D. Meares of New Hanover, \$10,210 for stores and supplies furnished United States army.

Estate of H. D. Coley of Wake, \$2,612 for use and occupation of property.

W. F. Sanderson of Washington, \$8,475 for property taken.

Estate of W. C. Lewis of Carteret, \$4,000 for use and occupation of buildings at Beaufort.

Mary N. Bryton of Carteret, \$2,500 for stores and supplies.

Estate of Samuel T. Carron, \$3,566 for stores and supplies.

Senator Pritchard introduced a bill today appropriating \$75,000 for repairing, improving and enlarging the public building at Greensboro.

From what members of the North Carolina delegation consider reliable sources of information it is believed the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors will favor at least a \$200,000 appropriation for the improvement of the lower Cape Fear. The sum of \$280,000 is asked by Congressman Bellamy. This sum was asked last year and the committee gave \$12,000.

The policy of the committee is to turn down all entirely new appropriations. Notwithstanding this the entire delegation is working hard for the \$250,000 appropriation for the upper Cape Fear.

Senator Simmons returned today from Raleigh. His intention was to go on to New York, but he stopped over here. "The Good Roads Congress," the Senator declared, "was a great success, far beyond my expectations. The interest was universal. Superintendent Mchen made a very fine speech."

At a meeting of the National Geographic Society tonight Hon. James H. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and Professor Holmes lectured on the proposed Appalachian Forest Reserve.

Congressman Bellamy's speech yesterday on the measure to allow the Spanish Claims Commission to punish for contempt was highly complimented by those in charge of the bill. It was one of the most effective of the many speeches made.

Congressman Claude Kitchin was called to Wake Forest today by news of the illness of his wife's mother, Mrs. L. R. Mills.

Congressman Small has also gone home.

Mr. A. D. Watts returned today. Zach Garrett, official dispenser of post offices in his section, is here conferring with the powers that be. Other arrivals are J. M. Alexander of Charlotte and C. A. Barbee.

PRIVATE PASSENGER

Prince Henry Will Not Own the Ship That Carries Him

Bremen, Feb. 14.—Prince Henry will cross the Atlantic as an ordinary passenger. He has given instructions that he does not want any part of the Kronprinz Wilhelm's deck reserved for his private use. Though one of the four semi-detached dining rooms, which form the corners of the steamer's salon, has been placed at his disposal, it is probable he will take a number of his meals at the captain's table.

The only sign that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will carry a member of the royal family is the arrangements which have been made for the prince's luggage. Two of the lower deck cabins have been turned into baggage rooms for the trunks containing the clothes which Prince Henry will use during the voyage, while a good-sized part of the hold has been partitioned off for his highest other luggage, which, after the baggage is aboard, will be locked and sealed till the steamer arrives in New York.

Parliamentary Pleasantries

Vienna, Feb. 14.—A row occurred in the Reichsrath today between Jewish Liberals and Anti-Semites.

The Liberals called the anti-Semite leader, Dr. Leuzer, a political brigand, a Jesuitical snake, a swindler, and a moral leper.

The anti-Semites retorted with such epithets as accursed dogs, Shylocks and international scoundrels.

Both sides picked up such missiles as were handy, and hurled them across the chamber at each other.

The riot, which lasted an hour, arose over the discussion of a petty municipal matter.