

Another Installment on the Ship Subsidy Bill

Senator Frye Discusses the Bill and Says He Hopes a Vote Will Soon Be Taken

Washington, March 4.—When the Senate adjourned today the credentials of Mr. Allison and Mr. Dooliver, both of whom were present, the latter's credentials were for a term of six years beginning March 4, 1901. Mr. Allison's term will not expire until March 1, 1902. He entered the Senate March 1, 1891, and has been a member of the Senate continuously since that time. The bill which he has been elected to sponsor for six years from March 4, 1902, Mr. Allison escorted his colleague to the desk of the president pro tempore when the oath was administered by Mr. Frye.

At 2 o'clock the steamship subsidy bill was taken up. Mr. Clay (Democrat) expressed the hope that Mr. Vest (Democrat) who had just spoken today, did not now desire to do so but would speak tomorrow, and he assured the senator in charge of the bill (Mr. Frye) that the Senate on the Democratic side of the chamber would not consume any great amount of time.

Mr. Frye (Republican) said that as Mr. Vest was not prepared to speak today he himself would occupy a short time. It was known, he said, that he had favored very strongly the bill of the last session, and there might be some surprise at his now advocating a bill so entirely different. He had not changed his opinion at all. He believed now that for the purpose designated there never was a better bill than the one of the last session. He believed that it would have done more for the restoration of the merchant marine than any other bill he had ever seen. But he had been obliged to recognize the fact that among the friends of such restoration there were serious objections to some of the provisions of that bill.

Senate Passes Bill for Durham Public Building

Senator Simmons Gets Two Other Measures Through. As to River and Harbor Appropriations

Washington, March 4.—Special.—The House having a lively scrap over the consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system. Senator of Virginia is leading the opposition to the effort to place the rural carriers on the star route basis, and an amusing feature of the debate is that Republicans are his most aggressive opponents. The North Carolina delegation will oppose the bill, which is deemed to defeat, Congressmen Kluttz, Small and Blackburn expect to take part in the debate tomorrow.

Senator Simmons got three reported measures through the Senate today, two of which had already passed the House and are now ready for the President's signature. These are the bills appropriating \$300,000 for the establishment of a light station at Bluff Shoal in Beaufort Sound and authorizing the establishment of a life station at Bogue Beach.

Before taking his seat he expressed the hope that tomorrow or next day the Senate would fix upon a time for taking a vote on the bill. Mr. Clay (Dem.) addressed the chair, and Mr. Frye who was still on the floor responded, "The Senator from Georgia," and instantly, amid laughter, apologized for his having forgotten that he was not in the chair.

The bill was laid aside as the unfinished business after Mr. Clay had given notice that he would address the Senate tomorrow.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations by Mr. Cullom (Rep.) who gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. At 3 p. m. the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 3:10 adjourned until tomorrow.

Rural Delivery in the House. Washington, March 4.—When the House met today the pending question was on the adoption of the conference report upon the Philippine Tariff bill. On a rising division the vote stood ayes, 66; noes, 65. Messrs. McCall of Massachusetts, Hendricks of Minnesota and Littlefield of Maine (Republicans) voted with the Democrats against the adoption of the report.

Mr. Payne, the majority leader, then demanded the ayes and noes and the roll was called. The report was adopted 138 to 100. Messrs. Littlefield, McCall and Hendricks voted with the Democrats against the adoption of the report. The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and place the carriers under the contract system.

Mr. Landis of Indiana, the first speaker today, opposed the bill. Most of the shame and disgrace cast upon the government in the past, he said, had been in connection with the contract system. Mr. Maddox of Georgia also spoke against the bill. He predicted that if the contract system was established in the South negroes would carry the mails below Mason and Dixon's line.

Mr. Smith of Kentucky advocated the passage of the bill. He thought that policy would continue to control in the appointment of carriers; nevertheless, he believed the best and cheapest service could be obtained through the contract system. In a colloquy with Mr. Landis, Mr. Gardner said the question of salaries with city carriers was not involved in the present consideration. He warned the House against the growing political influence of the rural carriers, already in his opinion, dangerous in the House.

The bill was antagonized by Mr. Hill of Connecticut who advocated the continuance of the salary system with horse and wagon allowance as the best and fairest method of dealing with the service. Mr. Williams of Mississippi in support of the bill, at the conclusion of which the committee rose. At 5:05 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

Too Much for Richardson

Washington, March 4.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee, minority leader of the House, authorized the announcement today that on account of his health he will not again assume the chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional Campaign committee. Senator Clark of Montana and Representative Griggs of Georgia are prominently mentioned among those most likely to succeed him. The eastern and northern Democrats protest against Mr. Griggs, asserting, as the South is safely Democratic, it would be better policy to put in a man familiar with conditions in the debatable sections.

CHARTER ATTACKED

Trouble in Another Quarter for Northern Securities Company

Trenton, N. J., March 4.—Senator Gebhard (Democrat) of Hunterdon introduced a bill in the Senate today to repeal and dissolve the charter and corporate existence of the Northern Securities Company. The bill has a long preamble in which it is stated, among other things, that the company was organized to enable the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to violate the laws of several states and interfere with their revenues, and also to destroy the competition in passenger and freight rates that existed between certain railroads. The preamble goes on to say that the organization has aroused great public indignation and that the governor of Minnesota has already instituted suit to prevent the consummation of the illegal, injurious purposes sought to be accomplished by the formation of the Northern Securities Company.

At Sea With Propeller Broken

London, March 4.—The British steamer Ottawa, from Philadelphia for London, has arrived at Fayal, Azores Islands, and reports having sighted the Cunard liner Etruria in tow of the British steamer William Cliff, 400 miles west of Fayal. The Etruria had lost her propeller. Another report says the Etruria was picked up when 500 miles from Fayal, west-northwest of

that port. All were well on board the Cunarder, which, according to this report, had her propeller shaft broken. She was otherwise uninjured. Previous to the receipt of the news that the Etruria had been sighted in tow the re-insurance on the Cunard liner at Lloyd's today was about four guineas per cent. Little business was done at that rate.

War Vessels Sail for Colon

Washington, March 4.—Word has been received by the navy department that the North Atlantic Squadron sailed yesterday from Cienfuegos, Cuba, for Colon, Colombia. The squadron, including the battleships Kearsarge and Indiana, is the most powerful ever assembled by the United States in time of peace. It will, it is believed, have a quieting effect, and will prevent damage to American property interests in that troubled state. Two colliers are now proceeding with coal from Norfolk, where they will meet and join the squadron, probably off Venezuela.

GOODS ROADS IN VIRGINIA

Object Lesson Road to Be Built and a Convention to Follow

Washington, March 4.—There is to be a big time at and near Charlottesville next month. The people down there have formed the Jefferson Memorial Road Association, and March 24th they will begin constructing what they call "an object lesson road." The road is to be finished April 4, and on that day the two preceding days there will be speeches and appropriate exercises. The Interstate Good Roads Association will begin its session in Charlottesville April 2. Invitations to attend have been extended to President Roosevelt, the members of the president's cabinet, senators and representatives in Congress, the governors of all the states and territories and a host of other public men. The Agricultural Department has endorsed the "object lesson road" and Secretary Wilson will address the convention. Gen. Fitz Lee and Gov. Montague of Virginia will attend.

Held for Murder

Greensboro, N. C., March 4.—Special.—John and Emily Hubbard, the negroes charged with the murder of Seymour Shoffner, a young white man, of Greene township, ten days ago, were given a preliminary hearing this afternoon, and were remanded to jail to await trial at the next term of Superior Court.

Strikers in Full Swing in Norfolk Last Night

Barricaded Streets After Stopping the Cars—Clash Between Troops and Sympathizers

Norfolk, March 4.—There was a clash this afternoon between strike sympathizers and the soldiers who are guarding the property of the street railway company. One man was wounded. The crowd of strikers and sympathizers, driven from Main and Bank streets, moved down Church street and there obstructed the passage of cars. A soldier tried to stop three of the rioters, J. Kelley, James Elwell and Cohen from striking a car and stable Cohen with his banister, not seriously, however. Next a woman, Cohen's wife or sister, threw her arm about Cohen and struck the soldier in the face. When Lieutenant Gayle, commanding the detachment, came and interfered she struck him several times in the face with her clenched fist. Cohen, Kelley and Elwell were arrested by the soldiers.

After the fight in which Cohen was hurt and his wife struck Lieutenant Gayle with her fist the street was obstructed by the mob and the cars ceased running and were tied up in the bars. Tonight probably four hundred strike sympathizers are barricading Church street so that it will require many hours to clear it. The troops were withdrawn from the streets in the city when the cars ceased running and the strikers have a clear field tonight within the city limits. They are not, however, busy quietly working. Driven away from one point by the police, they resume operations at another one. They declared tonight that they would keep the bricks of which the burned Atlantic Hotel was constructed and use them in barricading the streets. They seemed to consider this especially funny because the hotel was owned by the Williams interest of Richmond, which also controls the Norfolk Street Railway.

Slavery in the Philippines as Told by Governor Taft

Washington, March 4.—The extent of slavery in the Philippines was discussed by Governor Taft before the House today in a committee report in response to questions by members. He said slavery was confined to the southern Moros islands. The investigation made by Governor Taft and his associates had brought out that the slaves included men, women and children, who were slaves for debt. According to statements made by Governor Taft the slaves could buy their liberty, but until this was done the condition ran from generation to generation. The slaves were members of the family and the relation was comparatively mild, if it was possible to consider any form of slavery mild. Governor Taft said Dato Mand had already abolished slavery by decree. It indicates, said Governor Taft, "how willing they are to consider the desires and the possibilities of eradicating the system."

He had never recognized slavery in any way, he said, and the military had always released slaves. But the slaves did not understand the advantage of liberty, and Governor Taft said that if he were to attempt to abolish slavery by force he would probably find the slaves turning their guns against us. The influence of the United States was, however, growing stronger and stronger for the eradication of slavery. Governor Taft said that he and his associates had sought to learn the num-

The Windy City Gives Prince Henry a Good Time

A Reminder of the Fatherland in the Entertainment Provided by the Germania Club

Chicago, March 4.—The Chicago which Prince Henry of Prussia saw last night by the glare of many lights was presented to him today by the clearer light of the sun. The welcome which he received last night was repeated and emphasized, and he was given further opportunity to enjoy his expressed desire to meet American citizens at close range. During the day he listened to an address from the Central Bund of St. Paul, placed a wreath on the Lincoln monument in Lincoln park and enjoyed a luncheon and reception at the Germania club.

The prince, contrary to expectation, arose early, but he was no more energetic than the crowd. By 8:30 o'clock fully 3,000 people packed the sidewalks in front of the hotel. Photographers stood at every vantage point ready to take snapshots of the prince when he emerged. It was nearly 10 o'clock before their patience was rewarded. The prince, having two hours at his disposal, concluded that a drive about the city would give him most pleasure.

Fourier, the French chauffeur, stood ready to receive the prince for a minute whirl about the boulevards, but the latter decided in favor of a carriage, in order that members of his entourage might also enjoy the bracing morning air. The first stop was made at the magnificent new building of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. President John W. Mitchell showed the prince through the institution. The Rookery, one of the city's finest office buildings, was next visited. It is but a short block from the bank and the prince disdained to enter his carriage for the trip. With a stride which a pedestrian might have envied he strode through the hall, while the detectives guarding him quickened their steps to keep up. Both at the bank and the Rookery the stops were not so brief that the news did not have time to fly up and down the street, and in both instances when he came out crowds awaited him and cheered lustily. The prince seemed pleased at the demonstrations and repeatedly touched his cap in a courteous manner. In the carriage with him were Robert T. Lincoln, Mayor Harrison and Rear Admiral Bingham. The mayor and Mr. Lincoln pointed out the objects of interest which were passed. In this manner the prince was shown through the retail and wholesale districts. A short stop was made at the public library, where the prince said to Mayor Harrison that the city had a magnificent building.

The presentation of an address by Governor Van Sant of Minnesota was the first detail on the day's official program. The prince received the governor and a committee accompanying him in his private parlor after he had eaten breakfast. Governor Van Sant's meeting with the prince was marked by an amusing episode. The prince, after expressing his gratitude and thanks for the Governor's kind words, intimated that he would like a committee accompanying him, who, attired in military uniforms, stood at a respectful distance. The governor was gratified and promptly said: "All right, prince, all right." Then Minnesota's executive started toward his fellow delegates, but observing the prince seated in a chair with his feet beckoned toward the prince and hurriedly exclaimed: "Come on, come on." The prince seemed somewhat astonished at the apparently unusual method of addressing him, but finally grasped the situation and advanced toward the colonels of Minnesota and was introduced, receiving three cheers and a tiger for his conclusion. During the morning the prince received little Barbara Osburn, 10 years old. The little miss had been passed along the line by the kind help of the detectives, with a portrait of the prince hurried in basswood by her own hands, ready to present to the royal visitor. Beaming a smile of welcome, the prince extended a hand to his wee visitor and accepted the picture. He spoke of its worth and how he would treasure it dearly, and then in turn gave Barbara an autograph album with a parting salute. By 11 o'clock all those who were to accompany the prince during the day assembled at the auditorium. Without delay the party entered the carriages waiting to convey it to Lincoln Park and the Germania Club. In nearly every door and window along the streets where the prince passed curious faces were to be seen. Handkerchiefs were waved at him from the windows and the crowds along the streets shouted greeting. The prince was kept busy touching his cap in response. A dense crowd numbering thousands was massed about the sombre statue of the great Lincoln when the prince and his entourage came upon the scene. Cries of "Hoch der kaiser," and "Hurrah for Heinrich" were numerous, making a thunderous volume of welcoming sound. The representative of the German emperor, grave but of pleasant mien withal, bowed repeatedly from his carriage. Tightly stretched ropes kept back the crowd while a circle of policemen discouraged the attempts of the venturers on the ground reserved for his highness. The prince, with all gravity, entered the cleanly swept ground surrounding the monument and laid at the feet of the martyred president a wreath of laurel as a token of respect. The ceremony lasted but a few moments. The prince and his official party quickly re-entered their carriages and started at a brisk trot for the Germania Club, transformed for the occasion into a bit of the fatherland. It has been carefully planned to make the entertainment of the royal guest at the

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club the crowning event of the day. He was to be made to feel at home despite the formality with which such functions must be encumbered. A burst of music from a brass band heralded the prince's coming, and in a few minutes the "Prince Henry" of last night was "Euser Heinrich" among the enthusiastic German Americans. Every precaution had been taken for the safety of the royal guest. The club house had been rigidly inspected from basement to garret before the arrival of the prince. The guests were standing when the prince and the other guests entered. A string band, hidden behind a curtain played the "Wacht am Rhein" as the tall, quiet prince, in the uniform of an admiral of the German navy, walked into the room and was escorted to the seat of honor at the head of the hall. At his end of the hall an immense American eagle spread its wings, while facing it at the south end of the hall was the eagle of Germany. The whole scheme of decoration was pronounced perfect in its harmony and in its symbols of the friendship of Germany and the United States. While the first three courses were being served the orchestra discoursed negro melodies and strains from operas from the Italian and Spanish. At the end of the third course President Fischer proposed the health of the President of the United States. Then the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The next toast, also proposed by Mr. Fischer, was to the emperor of Germany. During the rendering of both American and German patriotic music the guests remained standing.

At the end of the fifth course Mr. Harry Rubens delivered the speech of the occasion in proposing the health of the club's distinguished guest. When the luncheon was finished President Fischer escorted the prince to the elaborately decorated ball room, where the prince received those who had taken luncheon with him. President Fischer stood at his right, while members of his staff and a committee of the club were ranged behind him. It was during this reception that one of the most pleasing incidents of the day took place. President Fischer, on behalf of the ladies of the club, presented to the prince a magnificent vase to be given his wife, the Princess Irene. The prince thanked the women in behalf of the princess, declaring that no incident of his visit had pleased him more, and that he was sure the princess, his wife, would cherish it always among her treasures. The vase was of gold and cut-glass and was two feet high.

Henry Visits the Beer City

Milwaukee, March 4.—Up to the time he left Chicago Prince Henry was in excellent spirits and surprisingly fresh in view of the hospitality and hard travel which he had gone through. Chicago, however, told on him. His face looked more weary this morning than any time since he landed in the country, and had lost a good deal of its fresh healthy color. He was tired, and said he was tired. He had been on the go from the time he got into Chicago until he went to bed after 1 o'clock this morning. The stay in Milwaukee was from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 at night and every moment was filled. On his arrival at the station there was the firing of a royal salute from the lake front and greeting by 1,200 Germans, citizens, military, civic officials and music. This lasted until 4:15 when a start was made for a drive through the principal streets of the city to the exposition grounds where there was a formal reception at 5 o'clock. A banquet followed at the hotel and at 9:30 a drive through the illuminated streets again to the court of honor. Then came the final approval of farewell on the departure of the prince's train at 10 o'clock in the evening. Tomorrow he will see Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Thursday he is to be in Boston, and Friday evening he will return to New York after making short calls at Albany and West Point. This, with a run over to Philadelphia Monday, will end his American travels.

THE FIRST STEP

Preparing to Transfer Authority in Cuba to the New Government

Washington, March 4.—The first step in preparation for the transfer of authority in Cuba to the new Cuban government was taken by the Secretary of the Navy in giving directions to the United States naval and marine officers in Cuba to transfer all property to Governor General Wood, who will in turn transfer it to the Cuban officials when they assume office. The Navy Department will retain possession of the steel floating dock in Havana, which it purchased from the Spanish government, and all naval coal supplies there, Lieut. Chas. M. McCormick, U. S. N., captain of the port of Havana, and other naval and marine officers stationed in Cuba have been ordered to return home.

A New Admiral Sampson

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt has designated Ralph Earle Sampson, a son of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, for examination for a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy. These cadetships have been assigned as follows: First, Woodward Philip, a son of the late Rear Admiral John Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas in the Santiago naval campaign; second, O. W. Howard, a son of Major Guy Howard, U. S. Army, and third, Preston Morzan Taylor, a son of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, who commanded the battleship Indiana in the Santiago naval campaign.