

Panama Canal Bill Now Ready for the President

Claude Kitchin Among the Eight Members Who Voted Against Adopting the Conference Report

Washington, June 26.—When the House met this morning a bill was passed to amend the internal revenue laws relative to fermented liquors so as to eliminate the eighth of a barrel from the classification of packers.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, then called up the conference report upon the isthmian canal bill. The statement submitted by him yesterday was read, showing that the effect of the adoption of the report would be the elimination of the House bill and the enactment into law of the Senate bill. "I desire to move the adoption of the report," said Mr. Hepburn. "In doing so I desire to say that I have not changed in the slightest degree any belief in the wisdom of the House of Representatives on the 9th of last January."

The Nicaragua route, selected by the House bill, he said, had had the benefit of fifty years of patient investigation. It had been endorsed by the press of the country, and when any man spoke of the great waterway he had in mind that route. The Senate measure proposed another route. Instead of centralizing the power in one person it created a commission of seven who should hold office until the canal was completed, and who might have as an object in delaying the speedy completion of the work. It also carried a great staff, the expense of which no man could compute. But despite all the defects of that bill the House conference report contained what was better than anything that has been legislated at all.

Mr. Hepburn had quite a long colloquy with Mr. Richardson of Tennessee over the time in which the president was to conduct the negotiation with the Panama Canal Company, and said that the Senate rejected every proposition made by the House conference. He would not have made this report if he did not believe that it was the Senate bill or nothing. He also declared that he did not believe the Panama Canal Company possessed anything we cared to buy.

Mr. Hepburn said he thought the president would fail in his negotiation and could then resort to the other route. Mr. Burton of Ohio urged the acceptance of the report, saying sentiment had been growing in favor of the Panama route.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama said the people of his state favored Nicaragua, but he believed it was best to accept the compromise.

Mr. Mann of Illinois said it was an error of judgment to have a commission of seven men. Messrs. Morgan and Representative Hepburn (Applause).

The report also was supported by Messrs. Sumner of New York, Fletcher of Minnesota, Johnson of Georgia, Williams of Missouri, and others.

Mr. McRae said he considered the substitution of the Panama route for the Nicaragua route a monumental blunder.

Mr. Clark of Montana was given time in which to make reply to the speech of Mr. Landis of Indiana the other day, in which he had said that when the responsibilities and duties growing out of the Spanish war presented themselves for consideration, the Democrats turned their backs and ran away. With the exception of the exordium and eulogy of General Funston, Mr. Clark said he had heard the speech twenty times, and any one could hear it again by paying the price. For whatever might be Mr. Landis' views regarding a tariff for revenue only, his views regarding the tariff for revenue could not be doubted. If his eulogy of Funston was justified by facts, the next Republican ticket should be Freddie and Teddy, not Teddy and Freddie. When Mr. Landis said the Democrats had run away, Mr. Clark said Republicans applauded just as they would have done had he said that Democrats were all scoundrels and should be drawn and quartered.

Recurring to the charge that the Democratic party attacked the army, Mr. Clark said that was a foul slander. There were as many Democrats and Republicans who had fought in the war with Spain, and fought as bravely—Dewey, Schley, Wheeler, Hobson (Applause).

There was no politics in the Spanish war until the close when an attempt was made by a conspiracy, the fondest that blackens the pages of history, to deprive Admiral Schley of the reputation he had so gloriously won. His place was sure, however, and in his place he would be ranked with John Paul Jones, Horatio Nelson, Farragut, Marryat and the rest of sea kings.

But Mr. Landis, continued Mr. Clark, was not entitled even to the credit of originally making his charges. They had all been made before by General Grover of Ohio, "the father of all political fakery."

Mr. Landis had not out of civility the responsibility for Republican aggression in the Philippines, and said he believed in God. "Well," said Mr. Clark, "I believe in God myself in a modest way, and I do not accept the gentleman from Indiana as one of his prophets or interpreters. When he professes to represent

him on this floor, I challenge his credentials. I prefer to accept Jesus Christ as a prophet, and he says, 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.'"

It was written "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and yet the charge is continually made that the Democracy was attacking the army. The man who repeated that charge, said Mr. Clark, is either deficient in mental acquirement or misinformed. "I can make the statement no stronger and keep it within the limitations of parliamentary law. That it is repeated shows that it is founded upon Voltaire's dictum, 'keep on lying and some of it will stick.'"

The Democrats gave Mr. Clark such an ovation as the Republicans gave Mr. Landis Tuesday, interrupting business for several minutes.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine congratulated Mr. Clark upon having overcome the intellectual paralysis into which he had been jostled by Mr. Landis, but he suggested that he had not made good his contention that Mr. Landis' statement was untrue by showing that certain Democrats fought bravely in the army. It was not a question of Democratic soldiers running, but of Democratic statesmen. In this connection, however, in the interest of the truth of history, he desired to state that when Mr. Landis had stated that immediately after the ratification of the treaty of Paris the Democratic party in Congress had turned its back and run away, he was not quite accurate. Ten days after the ratification of the treaty 64 Democrats in the House had voted with the Republicans to appropriate \$20,000,000 to carry out the obligation of the treaty in that report. That appropriation had subsequently been described as payment for the purchase of ten million people at \$2 a head.

The House Passes the Philippine Bill

At the night session Mr. DeArmond of Missouri replied to Mr. Littlefield denying that the Democrats had run away, and retorted that the Republicans were "feeling their way along, feeling them the Filipino's pockets and feeling them of their lands and other possessions." He said that in his allusion to Schley Littlefield had had slandered an American hero when he did it. (Applause.)

When the section fixing the gold standard was reached, Mr. Jones of Virginia moved to strike it out. The motion to strike out was lost—45 to 54. Also the motion by Mr. Shaforth of Colorado, to substitute for it the Senate provision—65 to 80.

A section was proposed by Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, declaring that there shall be no slavery in the Philippines, making polygamy unlawful and repudiating and denouncing the treaty made by General A. D. Bates with the sultan of Jolo. Lost—50 to 104.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, sarcastically pleaded with the Republicans to meet this, the first responsibility thrust upon them by the treaty of Paris, in a manly fashion; let the American people know what they intend and not to run away.

General Grosvenor moved to strike out the latter part of McCall's proposition promising self government to the Philippines.

He said he did not want to mortgage the future in any such wholesale manner. Mr. Grosvenor's motion was lost, and then Mr. McCall's amendment was rejected—89 to 128. Messrs. McCall and Littlefield of Maine joined the Democrats in voting for it.

Without further change the committee adopted the bill reported by the committee on insular affairs as a substitute for the Senate bill and reported it to the House.

The bill was then passed—141 to 97. Mr. McCall voting with the Democrats in the negative.

At 8 o'clock the House adjourned.

DEMAND FOR DOUGH

Banderas Threatens to Raise a Revolution in Cuba

Havana, June 26.—General Quintin Banderas, one of the most powerful negro leaders in Cuba, yesterday appeared before the House of Representatives and demanded that the revolutionary army be paid the money they claim is due them.

In case of the failure of payment, he said, he would take to the woods and raise another insurgent army. He claimed that there are many whites who would be willing to join in a movement for the overthrow of the government.

Considerable uneasiness is felt as to what the result of Banderas' threat will be.

In an interview yesterday United States Minister Squires deprecated the talk of revolution, now current in certain circles here. He expressed it as his belief that the government is able to cope with conditions and that one month is not a sufficient time for the administration of the new republic to deal with all the questions confronting it.

Fire Fighter Burned to Death

Nashville, Tenn., June 26.—Mrs. Mary Levan, 70 years old, was burned to death while fighting the flames in a forest fire in the mountains several miles north of South Pittsburg. The fire has destroyed a large number of houses and barns and is still raging. There are hundreds of head of stock in danger and people are making strong efforts to save them.

HOPEFUL NEWS FROM THE KING'S PALACE

Bulletins During the Day Decidedly Cheerful—Unfavorable Change Indicated by the Latest Official Report

London, June 26.—The irony of fate ordained that the day named for the coronation of King Edward should be an ideal one, even for an English June. The skies were clear and the heat of the sun was tempered by a cool, refreshing breeze. The weather gods, who are held partially responsible for the king's undoing seemed bent upon emphasizing the nation's disappointment. The crowds went to church to pray that the monarch's life may be spared, or made half-hearted holiday, wandering through the streets where his triumphal procession would have passed. They were even uninclined to be joyful in the light of the ray of hope which came from the palace where the royal sufferer lay.

The first three bulletins sent out by the physicians today were distinctly encouraging. It was announced at the palace that the patient's temperature was normal, and this was the best possible news in a case of this nature. All the other symptoms were also favorable. It was therefore not surprising that the nation took heart again and was almost inclined to indulge in premature rejoicing. The throngs which still filled the streets sang and were gay. "The king will live," was heard on all sides, and they began to talk of a coronation in August or September.

Then the evening bulletin was posted at eleven o'clock on the palace gates and in all the post offices. It concluded with the disquieting sentence which checked the hopesfulness, "There has been some return of pain in the wound." These words would usually have serious significance in a situation like that of the king, and the doctors would have hardly employed them unless they desired the natural conclusion to be drawn from them. Fresh pain implies fresh inflammation. Renewed inflammation is usually accompanied or followed by a renewed secretion of pus.

This peril is one of extreme gravity. It might be decided to reopen the wound as a last resort. This has been done in many cases, and it is sometimes successful where the patient is strong and in the full vigor of life. In the king's case it would be a desperate expedient. It can only be hoped that the morning bulletins will note the disappearance of this alarming symptom.

What the Bulletins Tell

London, June 26.—The official bulletin on the condition of King Edward, issued at 10:15 o'clock this morning, is as follows:

"His Majesty has had a better night and has had some refreshing sleep. He has improved in all respects. His constitutional condition is quite favorable, and the state of his wound also is satisfactory."

(Signed) "Lister, Treves, Smith, Laking, Barlow."

London, June 26.—2:12 p. m.—The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham palace at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:

"The King's condition still remains satisfactory."

(Signed) "Lister, Treves, Smith, Laking, Barlow."

London, June 26.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham palace at 6:15 p. m.:

"His Majesty passed a good day and has taken nourishment well. He is less weak and his temperature is now normal."

(Signed) "Lister, Treves, Smith, Laking, Barlow."

London, June 26.—Following is the official bulletin issued at 11 o'clock tonight:

"The king passed a fairly comfortable day and has maintained his strength. There is a returning desire for food, which has to be very carefully given. There has been some return of pain in the wound."

(Signed) "Barlow, Laking, Treves, Smith."

Hopeful Feeling Indicated

London, June 26.—King Edward saw several members of his family during the morning. The queen remained at the palace, but the Princess Victoria drove out this morning.

In most of the churches throughout the land today the services which were to commemorate the coronation of King Edward are taking place in the changed form of intercessory services. Replying this morning to a telegram of sympathy from a body of Aberdeenians, General Dighton Probyn, keeper of the privy purse, telegraphed as follows:

"The loyal and kind telegram of your association shall be submitted to the king on his majesty's recovery, which I thank God, we may, I think now, look forward to."

Sir Francis Henry Laking, physician-in-ordinary to the king, who has been unswerving in his attendance on his majesty since the operation, left the palace a short time this afternoon. This was regarded as another favorable sign.

Intercession Services

London, June 26.—At the hour when the king should have been crowned a great and distinguished gathering, almost identical with that which would have sat in Westminster Abbey, gathered in St. Paul's cathedral. The approaches to the cathedral were lined by silent throngs, through which drove foreign envoys, ambassadors and members of the House of Commons, all in sombre clothes.

In the chancel were Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, and Mrs. Henry W. Aldrich, secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Whitcomb John R. Carter, second secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Whiteley Reid, special ambassador of the United States to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and the leading members of the nobility.

In the nave about a thousand of the Westminster Abbey ticket holders—mainly women—were seated.

President Roosevelt's sister-in-law, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and his sister, Mrs. W. Sheffield Cowles, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Reid to St. Paul's, and the members of this small party were given the most prominent places in the cathedral.

At 12 o'clock struck there arose from the far end of the nave the clear notes of the opening sentences of the litany, chanted by four of the cathedral clergy.

Through the kneeling congregation the choir advanced to the chancel steps. A score of the clergy followed, and behind them were ten bishops in gorgeous robes.

With evident feeling the choir sang the three plains of intercession, after which Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bishop of Stepney, read the lesson, Isaiah xxxviii. 10: "I said in days of old was strong to heal and save."

Psalms 51 concluded the short service, whereupon the Bishop of London, surrounded by the archbishops and bishops from the altar steps, impressively pronounced the benediction.

For a few moments complete silence reigned and all heads were bowed in prayer, after which the almost blind Archbishop of Canterbury was carefully led down the steps, the procession reversing the streets at treble and sex-tuple display of color.

The papers devote much space to incidents connected with London's subdued holiday amid the happy state and hurried display of coloring for what should have been the setting of the greatest spectacle in the crown's history. Many thousands of persons went round the intended route of the coronation procession, some more sorry, apparently, at leaving the dismantled ghost of a great day, but found Piccadilly a wilderness of uprooted masts.

On the pavement of St. James street lay a great golden crown which had been the center piece of the most ambitious scheme of decoration attempted in any quarter of London. Around Westminster Abbey were masses of timber and floral and decorative ruins. Finally the busses which had brought the guests to the city and the crowded display of color exhibited frequently notices that they would take passengers to Richmond, Hampton Court or other summer holiday resorts. Thousands of people went to these places.

A Note of Warning

London, June 27.—The Times says: "The statement in the last bulletin reinforces the warnings to the public not to indulge too confidently in the next few days in the hope that all cheer. There is no reason for alarm, but the return of pain may at first excite misgiving. It may be due either to a transient incident or latent mischief. At the palace they declare that the king is better than on Wednesday night."

FINISHED ITS WORK

The Virginia Constitutional Convention Adjourns

Richmond, Va., June 26.—After singing in unison "Auld lang syne" the Virginia constitutional convention adjourned sine die this afternoon, having been in session a year and fourteen days, and at a cost to the State of \$175,000. They have completed a constitution which will practically disfranchise the negro. The new instrument goes into effect July 1, and all state officials who have not taken the oath of allegiance within ten days thereafter will forfeit their positions.

Only two of the Republican members of the convention agreed to the new constitution. Leading members of that party are preparing to test its legality before the courts on the ground that it was proclaimed by the convention instead of being submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

Edward a German Admiral

Kiel, June 26.—Emperor William has made King Edward an honorary admiral of the German navy. Subsequently to making the appointment he issued an order to the fleet by flag signals saying:

"I hope the fleet will always be mindful of this high honor which at the same time brings it into closer relations with its comrades of the British navy. The fleet is to immediately hoist the British flag at the masthead, fire a salute of 21 guns and give three cheers for the king of England."

The order was immediately obeyed.

Admiral Dewey Relates a Chapter of War History

Governor of Manila Virtually Surrendered to Him May 1—Never Took Aguineldo Seriously

Washington, June 26.—Admiral Dewey made a statement before the Senate committee on the Philippines today concerning the early operations at Manila, when he was in command of the American naval forces in Philippine waters. The admiral's statement contributed an important addition to the history of the surrender of the city of Manila.

This consisted of a positive statement by the admiral to the effect that the city had been surrendered to him at the time that the Spanish fleet was sunk, and that when the city formally surrendered it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between himself and the Spanish governor general.

The admiral was questioned by Senator Lodge. He said he had first heard from Aguineldo and his friends about April 1, 1898, a month before the battle in Manila bay, when it became certain that there was to be war.

"I then heard that there were a number of Filipino who desired to accompany the fleet to Manila," he continued. "All of them were young and earnest. I did not attach much importance to them or to what they said. The day before we left Hong Kong I received a telegram from Consul General Pratt, located at Singapore, saying that Aguineldo was at Singapore and would join me at Hong Kong. I replied all right, tell him to come aboard; but I attached so little importance to the message that I sailed without Aguineldo and before he arrived."

"There were then many promises as to what the Filipinos would do, but I did not depend upon them. Consul Williams assured me that upon our arrival and the firing of the first gun 30,000 Filipinos would rise. None did rise and I frequently joked him on that point."

Referring to the capture of Manila, the admiral said:

"The governor general of Manila surrendered to me on the first day of May. That is a fact not generally known. He fired a number of rifle shots at my fleet, and I sent word to him that if he fired another shot I would destroy the town. He replied that he would not fire if I did not."

"So, while the Spanish flag was not actually hauled down, Manila was virtually surrendered to me on the first of May. I anchored my fleet right under the guns of the town, within easy range—about 7,000 yards. If we had had 5,000 troops present right then we would have taken possession and that would have been the end of it."

The revenue cutter McCullough, on its return from Hong Kong, brought Aguineldo. Next day Aguineldo came aboard and said he wanted to go back to Japan. I said, don't give it up, Don Emilio. Stay here.

"You see, I wanted his help. He went ashore and began recruiting men within my lines. The following day I told him he had better go outside my lines to recruit and that we had better act independently. We had a common enemy and I furnished guns, etc. When our troops were expected to arrive I requested him to withdraw from Cavite. He demurred at first, but finally withdrew. Then on July 15, Aguineldo issued a proclamation declaring the independence of the Philippines. That was the first I had heard of their desiring independence. Aguineldo and I were always on most friendly terms. He considered me as his liberator and friend because of having whipped the people who had tyrannized over the Philippines for 300 years."

"I never recognized Aguineldo's government. I have seen the statement that I saluted his flag. It is ridiculous. The German admiral asked me whether I was going to allow the Filipino boats plying around the harbor to float what they called the Filipino flag. I replied that I had nothing but a piece of bunting, which represented nothing. That was the end of that. I never recognized his government in any way."

"What would have been the effect of allowing the Filipinos to enter Manila when our troops did?" asked Mr. Lodge.

"Well, that is merely a matter of opinion. Soldiers are always given to looting. They were no allowed to enter."

Admiral Dewey declared that he had an arrangement with the governor general of Manila to receive his surrender, but the governor requested that he should fire a few shots before the town was turned over.

"I asked if he was ready to surrender why it was necessary for me to shoot. He replied that his army wanted it. So I had to fire and kill a few people. But I sent word to the governor that he must keep his word: if he fired a shot the city would go down. And he did not fire. This has never been printed. It is a part of the history that I was reserving to write myself."

Under cross-examination Admiral Dewey said that Aguineldo and the Filipinos with him were a constant bother to him. He had allowed him to come to Manila merely out of courtesy. He did not want them and if "my foresight had been as good as my hindsight I would never have let them come."

He was questioned closely about his reasons for encouraging the Filipinos to organize an army and invest Manila,

when he already had an understanding with the governor of the city to surrender it as soon as he had enough troops to take possession.

The admiral replied that at that time the Filipinos and Americans were friendly, but it would be difficult for him to give the exact reason for his action in this case. "I was there a long way from home, meeting grave questions and deciding them as I thought best at the time."

"Yes, and we know how well you did it," interjected Mr. Patterson.

"When the fighting occurred between the Filipino army and the Spaniards Aguineldo had got beyond me and would not listen to me," said the admiral. "When the Filipinos first arrived, Dewey said, it never entered his head that they wanted independence, and he did not believe they did at that time. Their main idea was to get rid of the Spaniards and then to accept American rule. He added:

"I believe that would have occurred if we had had 5,000 troops there May 1 to take possession of Manila. These people would have been our loyal friends. I don't know how long it would have lasted, but they would have been our friends then."

Admiral Dewey gave it as his opinion that after all the United States had done for the Filipinos it was "base ingratitude for them to turn on us." He had never taken them seriously, but he had humored them, he said.

When Mr. Patterson asked about the capture of the Spanish garrison at Subig bay by the insurgents, Admiral Dewey said:

"I took that garrison. A German man of war had been interfering with the Filipinos and prevented them from passing from the main land to the island. The Filipinos wanted to try to capture the garrison. Aguineldo complained to me of the action of the German ship, and I sent Captain Coghlan and two of my vessels there and received the surrender of the garrison, and then turned them over as prisoners to the Filipinos."

"Why did you stop the German man of war from its interference?" asked Mr. Patterson.

"Because I did not want any other power to interfere in the Philippines," was Dewey's answer.

At this point the committee adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow, when Admiral Dewey will resume his testimony.

REPRIMAND FOR GENERAL SMITH

The Knowing Ones Forecast the Final Decision of the President

Washington, June 26.—Secretary Root will begin in a few days the work of reviewing the records of the proceedings of the court martial which tried and acquitted General Jacob Smith, who was charged with issuing orders which resulted in the execution in Samar of a number of natives. Major Lytleton W. T. Waller of the marine corps, who was also acquitted on charges growing out of the same occurrence, claimed to have received his orders from General Smith. In view of the close relation of the two cases Secretary Root decided to await the arrival of the papers in the Waller case before acting upon the case of General Smith.

The Waller papers reached the department today. They will be taken up at once by Secretary Root, in connection with the preparation of recommendations to the President. The opinion of officials in the war department is that the President will reprimand General Smith, who admits issuing orders to his troops to make Samar a howling wilderness and to shoot all natives over a certain age. The President will undoubtedly approve the proceedings of the court and has already determined that he will not send the papers back to the court for reconsideration.

COOKE AND DANIELS

Nominations Made at Rocky Mount on First Ballot

Rocky Mount, N. C., June 26.—Special. The Democratic judicial convention of the Fourth district was called to order in the opera house at 2 p. m. T. M. Arrington was elected chairman and Paul Jones secretary. C. M. Cooke was placed in nomination by A. C. Zoll-coffer and Jacob Battle by B. H. Bunn. On roll call Cooke was nominated, receiving 161 to Battle 116 and John L. Bridgers 40. The Wilson delegation, who had agreed in consideration of Nash county endorsing Connor for Associate Justice, to give one-half of its 50 votes to Battle, but who gave him only 6, were freely denounced as traitors by the large crowd in the galleries, and the Battle men. It was some time before order was restored.

C. C. Daniels, W. B. Shaw and Harry Stubbs were placed in nomination for Solicitor. Daniels received 176, Stubbs 116, Shaw 28. Mr. Arrington was an admirable presiding officer, quick and fair.

The vote in detail was as follows: Cooke—Wilson 53, Franklin 60, Vance 28, Nash 21½, Edgecombe 69—Total 163½.

Battle—Wilson 6, Vance 3, Nash 37½, Edgecombe 69—Total 116½.

Bridgers—Martin 40.

Daniels—Wilson 58, Edgecombe 28, Nash 24, Franklin 60—Total 176.

Stubbs—Edgecombe 52, Nash 25, Martin 40—Total 117.

Shaw—Vance 26.

[There is a slight difference between the detailed vote and the summary preceding, but it does not affect the result.]