# MORGAN POKES THE LION.

*HE'S FOR A NICARAGUA CANAL WITH ANY SORT OF CONSEQUENCES.*

**He Tells Great Britain How Many Men We Could Muster for a Fight—Cloture Resolution Sent to the Committee on Rules, With the Understanding That It Will Remain There.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—All was serene in the Senate chamber this morning, and Vice-President Roosevelt's second day as presiding officer was more humdrum and peaceful and consequently less to his liking than the first. It started off very well, for as he entered the chamber from the Vice-President's room the crowds in the galleries broke into applause, which he promptly checked by a smart rap of the gavel, and the admonition in his characteristic, determined style that a repetition of the offence against the rules and Senatorial decorum would be followed by an expulsion of the offenders. Then Mr. Roosevelt, lowering his voice, requested the blind chaplain to begin his morning prayer. After that the business of the day began.

There was not much of it, and not an echo even of the flurry that took place yesterday over the proposition to change the rules of the Senate so that there would be less "wind jamming" hereafter than heretofore. The Senate of the United States is a law unto itself, and its rules are honored more in the breach than in the observance. Thus it happened that yesterday, when Senator Platt presented his resolution for a cloture rule, the Senators inaugurated a fierce and prolonged debate on the merits of the question, although nothing was in order except to have the resolution printed and lie upon the table until to-day. When, however, it was called up to-day to be referred to the Committee on Rules nobody offered to debate it, although it was quite in order to do so. The resolution went to the Committee on Rules, where it will remain, or, to speak plainly, has been put on ice.

This action was taken because in the interval between the adjournment of the Senate yesterday and its meeting to-day a conference of the leaders was held at which it was decided that it would not be wise or proper to prolong the present session by discussing anything but strictly executive business. Senators Hale, Platt, Teller and others announced this informal agreement, and it is generally understood that as soon as the President has sent in such nominations as he wants to have acted upon now the present session will end. This will be in a few days, possibly not later than Saturday. During the recess the Senators will have time to think over the proposed cloture rule, so that it can be acted upon at the regular session in December if the majority so decides, which is not likely.

Of course the decision to consider no legislative business does not in any way effect the purpose of Senator Morgan to speak upon the Nicaragua Canal question. No means has ever yet been found of closing his lips when he desires to keep them open, and the Senate continuously remained in session for two or three hours longer than it otherwise would in order to give Mr. Morgan an opportunity to deliver a speech in support of his resolution providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He knows, as all of his colleagues know, whose service antedates the 4th of March, that the action of both houses of Congress is necessary to abrogate a treaty, but Mr. Morgan wanted to make the same speech that he has made four or five times before, and he did so, his audience being a large gathering of strangers in the gallery and empty chairs in the chamber.

The Vice-President did not remain in the chair long after the Alabama Senator commenced his speech. During the first hour of the session he closely watched proceedings and studied well the lesson that he is learning, and that is how to preside with skill and dignity over the greatest legislative body on earth. Then he retired to the Vice-President's room for awhile and afterward to the lunch room, resuming the chair before the Senate adjourned. The Vice-President's room is now the place of all places that the throngs of visitors to the Capitol want to visit, and the Vice-President shakes hands with them all when opportunity affords. But, popular as Roosevelt is, the one great overshadowing feature of interest about the Capitol to-day was the presence of Governor Yates of Illinois, with his gift-bedecked staff, numbering so many men that nobody has yet succeeded in counting them all, and which is said to include every ambitious and influential young Republican in the Sucker State.

As soon as the journal was read and approved, Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) presented an amended resolution to that offered by him yesterday for the establishment of a cloture rule and moved its reference to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Teller inquired whether Mr. Platt expected action on his resolution at the present session.

Mr. Platt said he did not desire to have it discussed or acted on at the present session. He doubted very much whether the Committee on Rules would be able to consider it so that it could report back at this session. He would be glad if it could be acted on at this session; but he did not suppose it could be. He desired that the resolution should go to the Committee on Rules and that the committee should have an opportunity to consider it now and during the recess.

Mr. Teller said that he did not desire to object to the resolution going to the Committee on Rules, but, speaking for himself and other Senators who expected to get away in a few days, he wanted to know whether action on the resolution was intended at the present session. He also desired to know from those who were connected with the party in control of the Senate whether it was expected to do anything more than executive business.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), in reply to Mr. Teller's last question, said that the session was purely executive. There could be no legislative functions performed by the Senate alone.

Mr. Platt said for himself he should not think it wise to attempt to proceed in this exective session of the Senate to consider legislative business. He was one of the Senators who in 1893 felt that the Senate had a right to do so, but that there was no necessity for it, and he felt so now.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) called attention to the rule of the Senate which required morning business to be called for in regular order. The Vice-President assented, and called for morning business, beginning with the presentation of petitions and closing with the resolutions laid over from the preceding day. Under this latter head the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan declaring that "the treaty known as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between Great Britain and the United States is abrogated" was taken up, and Mr. Morgan proceeded to address the Senate.

He asserted that there was nothing more precious to Great Britain to-day than to prevent the building of the Nicaragua Canal. The longer she could do that the higher would be her profits from the Suez Canal. She had "remained as silent as the Sphinx on the banks of the Nile which seemed to look out on a desert of wasted American opportunities and, sad to say, American honor. She is still silent."

Speaking of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Mr. Morgan said:

"We will make no compromise with Great Britain on that subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. All that we will do with it (and some of our people are even opposed to that) is that we shall take it up and declare that it is abrogated.

"If the vote on my resolution can be taken to-day, I will inform the President of the United States that he has not got a two-thirds majority in this Senate to pass any compromise he may make with Great Britain. And if Great Britain is still looking for delay, she will not get it, or if she has a determination to force a quarrel without about it, she will find that the United States is a matter of local full the size of Lee who tried for the president in the last election fighting over. And she will find when that war terminates that the steel hand which lands the throne in London with Australia and India and passes through Canada will be rent in twain and with it down will go the Empire. She will find that her possessions in the Caribbean Sea have lapsed; she will find that she has overtaxed our patience."

Mr. Morgan had not finished his speech when at 2.45 the Senate went into executive session and soon afterwards adjourned until to-morrow.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 6. The training ship Mohican has sailed from San Francisco for San Diego, the collier Justin from Cavite for Guam and the collier Hercules from Annapolis for Piney Point in the Potomac.

## *PACIFYING THE PHILIPPINES.*

**Judge Taft Tells by Cable the Progress Made Toward Peace Since Jan. 1.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Secretary of War this afternoon made public the following cable despatch from Judge Taft of the Philippine Commission:

MANILA, March 3, 1901.

"On the eve of the President's second administration I wish to convey to him assurances of great progress made toward peace. Since Jan. 1, 1,427 firearms have been captured and 1,368 surrendered. The captures and surrenders were both due to the cooperation of the natives. Since November 5,000 bolomen have surrendered in Ilocos, 1,000 in Albay and Camarines. Eighty thousand residents of Panay have taken the oath of allegiance. Offensive attacks by insurgents are now of rarest occurrence. Delgado, insurgent leader in Panay, with 350 men and rifles in Angeles, and Simon Techen, with 200 men in Bulacan, have surrendered. Lacuna, Mascado, Pablo, Techon, Sandico and other leaders have made overtures to surrender, but the condition of immunity from prosecution for alleged complicity in assassination not conceded, has delayed consummation. The Federal party, the avowed and direct outgrowth of the election, has spread with wonderful rapidity in all parts of the archipelago, and is active and urgent in advocacy of peace and presenting the advantage of civil liberty under American sovereignty. It assisted in securing surrenders in Panay. The party's banquet of 300 on the eve of Washington's Birthday and the gathering of 7,000 members of the party on the Luneta to hear loyal, earnest addresses by leading Filipinos, were most convincing of its power and purpose, and were of a completely representative character.

"The commission has in the last three weeks organized five provincial governments in Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Bulacan and Bataan. The last two are Tagalog provinces. The commission attended each provincial capital in a body, met by appointment the Presidentes, Councillors and principal men of the towns, explained the provisions of the General Provincial act and special bill for each particular province and invited a discussion by the natives present of both bills. The conventions thus held were very satisfactory. Amendments were suggested and considered, the special bill was enacted and appointments followed. Explanation of the purpose of the President and people of the United States to secure civil liberty was received with enthusiasm. Anxiety for provincial government was everywhere apparent, and satisfaction with the form adopted was manifest. The reception from the people at large along the way and at the capitals was most encouraging. At Dagupan met a convention of 350 delegates from thirty-four out of thirty-five towns. In others less delegates were in attendance, but not less interested. Enthusiastic meetings of the Federal party, called by the President and directors of the party, who accompanied us, were held in every capital visited. In three large provinces natives were appointed provincial Governors. In Bataan, on petition of eight out of nine towns, a volunteer officer was appointed. In Tarlac the feeling between the loyal factions required the appointment of an American. The expression of loyalty by all the natives in the conventions was emphatic and sincere.

"In compliance with urgent native invitations we leave March 11 for the south to organize provinces of Tayabas, Pombion, Iloilo, Capiz and Zamboango and such others as are ready. Returning, shall org nize Zambales, Union, Cagayan and Ilocos Norte. The Military Governor has recommended the organization of Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Nueva and Leija, but shall delay action as to them until after return from northern and southern trips. Fragmentary cable despatches detailing small engagements, which are only the result of increased activity of the army after the close wet season and efficient policing of the country, made possible by active native cooperation, create a wrong impression on the mind of the public as to the probable continuance of the war and as to the conditions which have, in fact, never been so favorable to the restoration of complete peace and the accomplishment of the declared purposes of the President.

"TAFT."

## *MINORITY RULE IN THE SENATE.*

**Senator Mason's Description of How Things Are Not Done in That Body.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—During the little flurry of debate in the Senate yesterday over the unexpected proposition of Senator Platt of Connecticut to adopt a cloture rule—a proposition made so seriously that some people who don't know the Senate very well really thought that solemn Mr. Platt meant it. Senator Mason of Illinois gave an interesting and faithful description of how things are sometimes not done in the Senate. Among other things he said:

At one end of the Capitol the minority have no rights that the majority are bound to respect. Important measures are fixed and the time for voting is fixed, and thirty minutes are allowed each side for discussion. The pendulum has not started to swing at this end of the Capitol. The majority have no rights that the minority are bound to respect. American shipping and the American row are buried in the dry rivers and harbors of the country. A majority of the Senators, standing for American shipping and for the American row and for the River and Harbor bill, had no more to say about those bills than if they had been members of the Legislature of Nebraska or Kansas.

Mr. President: At the opening of this extraordinary session I am simply delighted and pleased that so distinguished and experienced a Senator has undertaken the task to finally put this body in a position where the majority can govern. This is a Government of majorities. In the most sacred place, the Supreme Court of the United States, the opinion of the majority of that august tribunal becomes the opinion of the court. It is a court of majorities everywhere except here. Here is a Senate of minorities. We may deceive ourselves at times, owing to Senatorial courtesy, into believing that we have stood here alone to get a vote upon a bill. Some distinguished Senator arises and says that his second cousin on his wife's side is taken suddenly ill with a toothache in the southeast corner of Alaska and it will be necessary for him to ask to have the bill go over until a week from Monday. Courtesy, aye, courtesy demands that it shall go over, and the people who have been hoping and praying for relief by way of legislation have to wait until his wife's cousin on his father's side is relieved from the toothache and the Senator comes back from his sad and important duty of social and family attention to his relatives.

### The Population of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 6. According to a bulletin issued by the Census Office to-day the population of Alaska is 63,592. The first United States census in 1880 showed a total of 33,426 and that of 1890, 32,052. The total land area of Alaska is 584,450 square miles, and the average number of persons to the 100 square miles is 11. Of the 78 villages and towns in Alaska 32 have less than 200 inhabitants, 27 have more than 200, but less than 500, and three have more than 500, but less than 1,000, and four have more than 1,000, namely, Nome, with 12,488, Sitka, with 1,817, Juneau, with 1,644, and Skagway, with 1,346 inhabitants.

### Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following orders have been issued:

Capt. F. H. Cooper, from the command of the Iowa to duty and awaiting orders.

Capt. S. Perry, from duty as aid to secretary, Light House Board, Treasury Department, Washington, March 9, to the Iowa for command.

Capt. J. S. Mashard, to duty as naval secretary, Light House Board.

Lieut. F. A. Kellogg, from the Hydrographic office, to the Lancaster.

Lieut. J. H. Dayton, from the Lancaster to home and await orders.

The resignation of Lieut. A. J. Wadhams, U. S. N., has been accepted by the President to take effect on May 1. Lieut. Wadhams will engage in mechanical business in New York.

# A $1,440,062,545 CONGRESS.

*CHAIRMAN CANNON'S OBITUARY OF THE DEFUNCT FIFTY-SIXTH.*

**He Says It Has Reduced the Appropriations $123,150,091 Under Those Provided by Its Predecessor and Has Made an Annual Reduction in Taxation of $41,000,000.**

WASHINGTON, March 6. The total of appropriations at the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, just ended, according to a statement prepared by Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriation Committee, is $769,911,683, and the grand total for the entire Congress, $1,440,062,545, against $1,568,212,637 by the Fifty-fifth Congress. Mr. Cannon's statement adds:

The increase over the appropriations made at the first session of this Congress is less than $20,000,000, and this sum is more than accounted for by the increase of $10,124,450 made on account of the postal service and by $13,513,057 in the bill that provides for the maintenance of our naval establishment and for the construction, armor and armament of the new ships of the navy.

Slight increases are shown in the bills providing for the Agricultural Department, the army, the diplomatic and consular service, the government of the District of Columbia, fortifications, the Indian service, and for legislative, executive and judicial expenses, but these increases are more than offset by the substantial reductions which are indicated in the Sundry Civil act, in deficiencies and for permanent appropriations. Included in the last named is the provision for our annual interest charge, which by legislation enacted by this Congress has been reduced in a sum that will amount annually to $9,400,000. The increase on account of miscellaneous objects is occasioned by the appropriation of $5,250,000 authorized by legislation at the first session of this Congress for the St. Louis Exposition.

The total appropriations made at the two sessions of the Fifty-sixth Congress are $128,150,091 80 less than the appropriations made during the two regular sessions of the preceding Congress. The new revenue law passed at this session will, it is estimated, reduce taxes for the coming fiscal year $41,000,000, bringing our total estimated income for the coming fiscal year, including postal revenues, to $675,639,042.

Of the total appropriations made at this session at least $80,000,000 will not, in the light of past experience, be expended. This considerable margin between actual expenditures and appropriations made by Congress indicates a sum total of expenditures during the fiscal year 1902 of not exceeding $699,911,683, and this sum includes $53,000,000 on account of the sinking fund requirements for the fiscal year 1902, which, of course, under the terms of the law, will be met only to such extent as surplus revenues in the Treasury may permit. After meeting the fullest ordinary requirements of the public service under the appropriations which have been made there will surely remain sufficient revenue for 1902 to meet not less than $30,000,000 of the requirements of the sinking fund, amounting in all, as stated, to $53,000,000, and from other surplus funds in the Treasury the whole sinking fund obligations for the year can and will be met, if deemed expedient, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The large deficiencies provided for during the fiscal year 1899 by the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, amounting to $349,772,389 96, were almost in their entirety to cover the expenses of the military and naval establishments during the fiscal years 1899 and 1900 incident to the war with Spain.

The most marked increase indicated in the appropriations for ordinary expenses of the Government made by the two sessions of Congress, 1902, at the two sessions of this Congress, over those of the two preceding years, 1899 and 1900, provided for by the Fifty-fifth Congress, is for the postal service. This is the one branch of the public service that cannot be restricted. It is growing at a rate with precision and exactness the welfare of the nation, and the agricultural, industrial and commercial condition of the country. That the growth of the postal service for the two years provided for by this Congress is nearly 8 per cent greater than the growth of the appropriations made therefor by the Fifty-fifth Congress over that provided for by the Fifty-fourth Congress is a source of congratulation.

It is an axiomatic truth in economic science that in order to reduce the public expenditures at first be retrenched. Acting upon this philosophy, the appropriations, as I have shown, have been reduced $128,150,091 by this Congress under those provided for by its predecessor, and this has rendered possible a reduction of taxation to the sum of $41,000,000. With a continuance of the wise administration now enjoyed by the country there is every reason to anticipate a further reduction of public expenditures in the near future and a corresponding further reduction of taxes.

## *$10,000 FOR A SLAP IN THE FACE.*

**Congressman Cooper of Texas Sued by George G. Barker of Maine.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Representative Cooper of Texas was the defendant to-day in a civil suit for $10,000 damages, brought by George G. Barker of Maine in the District Supreme Court. On May 31, when both parties were on a train going from Atlanta to Washington, Mr. Barker objected to Mr. Cooper expectorating on the floor of the sleeping car. Some words followed, and later Mr. Cooper slapped Mr. Barker's face. Mr. Barker thinks $10,000 would be a salve to his feelings.

The plaintiff and defendant testified. According to Mr. Barker the defendant was a dangerous person and he had been in fear of his life.

Mr. Cooper was very positive in his testimony that he had not been ungentlemanly, and was equally positive that Barker was a liar. He said he had used no language. He agreed with Mr. Barker that it was wrong to expectorate on the floor of the car, although he could not use the cuspidor, Mr. Barker having his foot on it at the time. Mr. Cooper said he resented being taken to task by Mr. Barker in the presence of some ladies in the car, and said he would find him at his hotel in Washington, meaning that he would make him apologize. He admitted that he intended to make Mr. Barker apologize, by force if necessary. Mr. Cooper said he had not been drinking and was not drunk.

When the opposing counsel asked Mr. Cooper if he thought he was a gentleman, he said he was perfectly satisfied that he was, and when asked for his opinion of Mr. Barker he gave it unreservedly. Mr. Cooper was corroborated by Samuel J. Hilton of Florida, who occupied a section with Mr. Barker.

## *CABINET OFFICERS SWORN.*

**Attorney-General Griggs Hopes His Successor Will Qualify This Month.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President called the members of the Cabinet together for a special meeting this morning at 11 o'clock. The object of the meeting was to have them sworn in for the new term of four years, each member of the old Cabinet having been renominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court arrived at the White House at 11 o'clock and within the next half hour all the Cabinet members had taken the oath of office, which is similar in form to the oath used in swearing in members of the United States Senate. The oath was taken by affirmation, that is, by holding the right hand and not by laying the hand on the Bible. No executive business was considered except some minor appointments and the Cabinet adjourned soon after 12 o'clock. Attorney-General Griggs said he hoped to leave Washington shortly before April 1, upon the qualification of his successor.

## *SANGER TO SUCCEED MEIKLEJOHN?*

**A Report Discredited at the War Office, but Believed by Meiklejohn's Friends.**

WASHINGTON, March 6. The Secretary of War refused to-day to discuss the report that Geo. Sanger of Brooklyn has been selected to succeed George D. Meiklejohn as Assistant Secretary of War. Officers of the War Department, however, say there is foundation for the report in the fact that Mr. Meiklejohn's letters from Nebraska have all indicated that he had little doubt that he will be elected to the United States Senate. Friends of Mr. Meiklejohn in Washington feel very confident of his election, and it is said that acting on these reports the President and Secretary Root have been considering the selection of his successor. One point made is that Mr. Meiklejohn went out of office with the last Administration, having served his term of four years.

Senator T. C. Platt of New York to-day discredited the report that the President had selected William Cary Sanger of Brooklyn to succeed Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

## *EXPERT WITH SWORD AND RAPIER.*

**Major Gearheart's Proficiency Restrains a Southerner From Sending a Challenge.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—When quite a small boy Major C. P. Gearheart of Pennsylvania, who was here to attend the inauguration, became acquainted with a French maître d'armes, Paul Descullins, who had formerly been a teacher of sword exercise in a French regiment, but who had left the French service for reasons which he kept to himself. Mr. Gearheart took the weapon and practised for years with the rapier and broadsword for exercise and amusement. He never thought he would have use for such accomplishments, but his interest in the weapons led him into the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and when the Spanish war broke out he was commissioned captain, with Representative Polk as First Lieutenant, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment never went beyond the boundaries of the United States, but the experience in camp at Chickamauga was almost as bad as on the battlefield.

The members of the Pennsylvania Twelfth, especially Representative Polk, tell many stories of Major Gearheart's prowess with the sword and rapier in camp. Major Gearheart had a set of rapiers, of which he was very fond, as they were of the highest and most exquisitely tempered steel. One night when the boys had been talking about his skill with that weapon he was requested to give an exhibition. He at first declined to do so, but when some doubt was intimated as to his familiarity with the rapier, he deliberately broke off the button from the point of one of the set, then he took a silver dime and fastened it against a board. Standing at guard he drove the jagged point of the rapier through the dime, transfixing it. Again he took a coin and again he transfixed it at the first stroke. This was repeated time and time again until all the small coins in the pockets of the members of the party had been utilized. He missed the sixty-seventh coin, and Mr. Polk says he was so chagrined that he broke the rapier to pieces.

At another time, according to Mr. Green, the Major was involved in a difficulty with a hot-blooded Southerner stationed at the Chickamauga camp. The Southerner thought of challenging Major Gearheart, and his friends pointed out to him the folly of undertaking a duel with a man who could drive to the point of a rapier through a silver coin time after time. But the Southerner had been educated in a military school and was very proficient in the use of the broadsword himself, so he thought he would choose those weapons. His kind friends, said Mr. Green, thought they would show him the folly of his undertaking a combat with Major Gearheart, and they arranged with the Major to give a few samples of his ability to manipulate the regulation broadsword. This he cheerfully promised to do, and one evening a crowd assembled at his tent to see the exhibition. Among the spectators was the hot-blooded Southerner.

First Major Gearheart placed a piece of pine board upright in the ground. Then with his sword as an axe he sliced it into sections scarcely a quarter of an inch in width. He then tossed an apple in the air and severed it in two as it descended. Placing an orange on a pointed stick, with two sweeps of his sword it fell in three parts. He performed other tricks, said Mr. Green, "I cannot remember them now. It is sufficient to say that he heard no more of the proposed duel."

## *BUILDERS OF NEW WARSHIPS.*

**Secretary Long Makes the Distribution of Battleships and Cruisers.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Long to-day made the distribution among builders of battleships, armored cruisers and protected cruisers, for constructing which contracts were recently awarded. The distribution was made as nearly as possible on geographical lines, contractors getting the ships named after States or cities in their vicinity. Of the battleships the Virginia will be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Nebraska by the Moran Brothers' Company of Seattle, Wash., the Georgia by the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., the New Jersey and the Rhode Island by the Fore River Ship and Engine Company of Weymouth, Mass.

Of the armored cruisers the Pennsylvania and the Colorado will be built by Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, the West Virginia and the Maryland by the Newport News company and the California and South Dakota by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

Of the protected cruisers the Milwaukee will be built by Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia and the Charleston by the Newport News company. New bids will be asked for the third protected cruiser, the St. Louis.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a telegram from the Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., saying that the company was unable to accept under the conditions imposed by the Navy Department's tender of a contract for building the protected cruiser St. Louis. Secretary Long directed that an advertisement for new bids be published immediately. The bids will be opened at the Navy Department at noon on April 4.

## *ASPHALT WAR ADJUSTED.*

**Controversy Over Lake Feliciadad Transferred to the Venezuela Courts.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—According to official information received at the State Department from Minister Loomis at Caracas, the controversy over the possession of the asphalt lakes in the Department of Sucre, Venezuela, has been transferred to the Venezuelan courts, as this Government urged. The controversy obtained a judicial status through the action of the Warner-Quinlan Company of Syracuse, N. Y., which claims the right to work Lake Feliciadad, in sending some men to that deposit to take possession. The agents of the New York and Bermudez Company, who claim this deposit also, decline to let the Warner-Quinlan people take possession of and operate Feliciadad. The Warner-Quinlan Company then appealed to the local courts, where the case will be tried.

This adjustment without bloodshed of the serious trouble between the two concerns and between the United States and Venezuela is a cause of much gratification to the Government.

## *WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.*

**The President Kept Busy Yesterday Receiving Delegations.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—To-day has been a repetition of yesterday at the White House so far as visiting crowds are concerned. The President was busy after 10 o'clock in receiving large delegations of inauguration day visitors for whom appointments had been made with him and with the exception of the time taken for a brief meeting of the Cabinet there was little opportunity for the transaction of official business. Among the organizations received were the Rail Splitters of Toledo, Ohio, who wore gaudy uniforms, including gray cocked hats with rattlesnake skin bands. The President shook hands with at least 2,000 men and women before lunch time.

A large number of members of the regiment of Porto Rican troops, who attracted so much attention in the inaugural parade, were among the President's visitors.

## *TO TEST RUSSIAN TARIFF WAR.*

**President Says a Court Decision Will Be the Only Solution.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A delegation representing the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, headed by M. D. Madden, president of the organization, called on President McKinley this morning to ask that measures be taken to relieve the steel and hardware manufacturers from the hardships resulting from the Russian sugar controversy. They represented that they are enduring great loss on account of the high tariff placed on American steel and hardware by the Russian Government in retaliation for the countervailing duty placed on Russian sugar by the Treasury Department.

In reply Mr. McKinley told them that he knew of no solution of the difficulty except such as may result from having the questions of law decided in a test case before the United States court. This procedure will naturally result in the very future from the decision of the Treasury Department which, he said, was the only one that could consistently have been made under the tariff laws.

## *LEGATION SITE IN PEKIN.*

**Our Representatives There Directed to Acquire the Property by Purchase.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Secretary Hay has directed Special Commissioner Rockhill and Secretary of Legation Squiers at Pekin to acquire a site for a new legation building in accordance with the authority given in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation act, which provided for the purpose. The action of the United States in this matter is interesting just now, when other nations are preparing to seize property in Pekin to be used for their legations without intending to pay the owners.

# SHIPPING BILL NOT DEAD.

*SENATOR FRYE SAYS HE WILL RENEW THE FIGHT NEXT SESSION.*

**A Vote on the Bill, He Says, Was Prevented by Deliberate Filibustering on the Part of Six or Eight Senators Some of the Misstatements Made by Its Opponents.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Frye was asked to-day if he had given up the fight for a shipping bill.

"I certainly have not," he replied, "and I never will surrender until necessary legislation has been enacted to restore our flag to the oceans of the world. We are magnificent in everything else, but occupy a most wretched and humiliating position in this regard.

"A vote on the shipping bill at this session was prevented by deliberate filibustering on the part of six or eight of the opposition. It commenced immediately after the bill was made unfinished business. Two or three weeks were spent in discussing the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, two or three more on the Army Reorganization bill; indeed, time was purposely consumed on every bill, including all the appropriation bills, until within the last few days of the session. This made it absolutely impossible to secure a vote. It did one other thing, somewhat unfortunate. While I had an opportunity to open the discussion on the measure and Senator Hanna to make his speech, when it became evident to its friends that there was a determination to prevent any vote, they could not discuss it, lest their use of the time might assist the opposition. This resulted in misstatements of all kinds in relation to the measure going to the country without any reply. Vituperation on the part of three opposed took the place of argument, and bitter denunciation of statesmanlike debate. I fully intended to close the debate with the answer to all this, but the opportunity was lost. As presiding officer of the Senate I could not afford to violate its rules and make a speech on shipping when other measures were under consideration.

"I would like to call attention to a few of the utterly absurd propositions made against the bill and the mistaken statements. Senator Turner in a speech found, by figures which he gave, that the cost the first year, if this bill should become a law, would be over $11,000,000, a mistake of at least $5,000,000. In one statement he named vessels aggregating over 155,000 tons, which he said would earn $1,773,778 subsidy. He admitted that he did not know the speed or trade, yet might have found their speed in the report of the Commissioner of Navigation for 1900. As matter of fact, the amount these vessels would earn, as shown by what they did in 1899, would be $154,780. Senator Turner's error was $1,618,998. He included in this statement three wooden steamboats, drawing about three feet of water, which run from St. Michael up the Yukon River, and yet he had them making voyages from New York to Southampton. He also included all the vessels that run daily between Eastport and St. John's, between Key West and Havana, between Puget Sound and Victoria, practically mere ferries. In another place in his speech he included two steam dredges built to carry on harbor improvements in New York, but the senator, from figures, proposes for them eight round trips a year between New York and Southampton.

"These are fair samples of many of the statements made and yet contradicted at the time for the reasons I have given. Another thing I am reminded of. There seemed to be a desire to make a somewhat furious attack on our American line between New York and Southampton. It was asserted over and over again by several of the speakers that its ships were perfectly useless as carriers of freight, that the subsidy to be paid them was a mere gift, and that as a matter of fact the these four ships last year carried over $20,000,000 worth of exports from the United States to foreign ports, exclusive of specie and mails. Each one, as shown by the certified manifests of shippers filed in the Custom House, carried on each trip abroad $400,000 and over in value of exports.

"A slow cargo steamer of practically the same size as either one of these ships could carry 10,000 tons of wheat, which would be worth about $280,000. So the fast steamers of the American Line actually carried on an average for a year $140,000 more in value of exports per voyage than the slow steamers of the same size could possibly have carried had they been fully loaded, while these fast steamers made an average of eleven voyages a year and the slow steamers could make only seven. The fast St. Louis, one of these ships, would carry in a year $4,800,000 worth of freights, while a slow cargo steamer of the same tonnage if fully loaded every voyage with wheat could only carry $1,000,000 in value. In other words, the fast passenger steamer would in a year carry out of the country nearly two and a half times as much in value of exports as the slow cargo steamer carrying wheat. It is the value of our exports that counts in establishing the balance of trade for or against us.

"Another thing. Seventy-five per cent of the freight so carried by these fast steamers was farm products, largely in concentrated form, like butter, cheese and other dairy products, also fresh meats, canned fruits and meats and perishable fruits. The export trade in these perishable products largely depends upon these fast steamers, which alone enable them to reach Europe in marketable condition. While fast ships will carry this class of freights, the lower-powered vessels must carry wheat, corn, coal, &c., at much lower rates. We therefore propose the latter be larger bounties in proportion to the cost of operating.

"I regret exceedingly that I could not secure an opportunity to reply to the statements made by the opponents of this bill and show their utter falsity, and I now call the attention of the nation to a careful consideration of this subject, and to be prepared very early in the next session of Congress to bring to the attention of the Committee on Commerce a measure which in my judgment will restore our flag to the oceans of the world."

### Third Provisional Battalion of Infantry Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Orders for the departure of the third provisional battalion of Infantry from San Francisco were issued to-day at the War Department. This battalion is assigned as the first battalion, Twenty-eighth Infantry, and will proceed to the division of the Philippines on the transport Indiana sailing from San Francisco about March 5.

The first provisional squadron of cavalry now organizing at the Presidio of San Francisco is assigned as the First Squadron, Fourteenth Cavalry, and is ordered to be prepared for early service in the Division of the Philippines.

### Training Ship Dixie Still Stuck in the Mud.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The United States training ship Dixie is still in the position where she went aground on Friday last in the Potomac off Maryland Point, sixty miles below Washington. A brisk wind this morning gave hope that she would be able to get out of her predicament. She is stuck in about two feet of mud. The reports from her officers to the Navy Department say she is in no danger and that she will ultimately be released from the mud bar. The crew are busy to-day taking out supplies to lighten her.

FOR OLD AGE

To the old, as to babies, the even balance of health is more important than anything else in the world. The possible health, in age, is not high and strong; it is only even.

There is no end, but death, to the trouble that comes of its loss. It ought to be watched like a baby's.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil for very old and very young—in different ways—is the food to secure this even health.

We will send you a little story, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Desks at Export Prices.

HALE CO.
Desks at Export Prices.
15 Stone Street,
Next Produce Exchange.

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## *FRAUD ORDER AGAINST DR. MARROW.*

**Scheme of an Alleged Astrologer and Doctor to Defraud the Unthinking Public.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A fraud order was issued by the Post Office Department to-day against Dr. J. W. Marrow of Cincinnati. Dr. Marrow advertised in the newspapers, under the name of J. C. Williams, astrologer, and offered to furnish horoscopes, with full predictions as to everything that would happen to his client in the course of his natural lifetime. He was patronized extensively.

Horoscopes furnished by Williams may have differed in some respects, but all were alike in that the recipient was threatened with grave danger. In his life line there invariably appeared a black spot, indicating that he was in danger from some dread disease. It would be better, Williams said, for his client to consult some celebrated specialist in such diseases, and in such case he suggested the name of Dr. J. W. Marrow, for whom he vouched. In a large number of cases the clients of the astrologer applied to Dr. Marrow, who in every case expressed the belief that he could effect a cure, in fact, he was certain it could be cured and the black spot removed. So certain was he of his ability in this respect that he offered to send a draft for the fee, and then, after it had been received, if the client was not satisfied with the treatment or was not cured, all he had to do was to deposit the draft in a bank and his money would be returned. In each draft was a clause providing that it be collected unless Dr. Marrow pronounced the case incurable, which Dr. Marrow never did. Many complaints where no benefit had been derived from Dr. Marrow's treatment were received at the Department.

## *PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.*

**R. S. McCormick to Be Minister to Austria, Crowninshield to Be Rear Admiral.**

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Robert S. McCormick of Illinois, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

Frank W. Jackson of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Patras, Greece.

Capt. Arent Schuyler Crowninshield, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Commander Chapman C. Todd, to be a Captain in the navy.

Lieutenant Commander Daniel D. V. Stuart, to be a Commander in the navy.

Lieut. William R. Rush, to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the navy.

Lieut. (junior grade) Wilfrid V. N. Powelson, to be a Lieutenant in the navy.

Commander Robert M. Berry, to be a Captain in the navy.

Lieutenant Commander Charles A. Adams, to be a Commander in the navy.

Lieut. Harry S. Knapp, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

Lieut. (junior grade) William S. Montgomery, to be a Lieutenant in the navy.

Lieut. William L. Rodgers, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the navy.

Mr. Isaiah Nicholson, of California, to be an Assistant Paymaster in the navy.

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6.26 | Sun sets.....5.37 | Moon rises..8.32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8.41 | Gov. Isl..9.16 | Hell Gate..11.00

**Arrived**—WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Ss Hohenzollern, Hogemann, Naples, Feb. 21.
Ss Mesaba, Cox, London, Feb. 22.
Ss La Toma, Cerich, Trieste, Jan. 8.
Ss Westhall, Morgan, Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1.
Ss Andes, Potter, Cape Haiti, Feb. 16.
Ss Trinidad, Fraser, Bermuda, March 4.
Ss Tjomo, Nielsen, Cardenas, Feb. 22.
Ss Concho, Evans, Galveston, Feb. 27.
Ss Iroquois, Kimble, Jacksonville, March 3.
Ss Seaford, Willcox, Providence, March 5.
Ss Bluefields, Curry, Baltimore, March 4.
Ship F. B. Sutton, Garver, Honolulu, Oct. 3.
Bark Abiegna, Jackson, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 20.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Hekla, from New York, at Christiansand.
Ss Werra, from New York, at Gibraltar.
Ss Lahn, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Cymbria, from New York, at Glasgow.
Ss Oceanic, from New York, at Liverpool.
Ss Maasdam, from New York, at Rotterdam.
Ss New York, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Empress of India, from Yokohama, at Vancouver.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Majestic, from Liverpool, for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

| | Mails Close. | Vessel Sails. |
|---|---|---|
| *Sail Today.* | | |
| La Bretagne, Havre | 7.00 A M | 10.00 A M |
| El Rio, New Orleans | | 3.00 P M |
| Princess Anne, Norfolk | | 3.00 P M |
| Hildor, Curacao | 9.00 A M | 11.00 A M |
| *Sail To-morrow.* | | |
| Fernfield, Azores | 6.00 A M | 8.00 A M |
| Camatense, North Brazil | 9.00 A M | 11.00 A M |
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