SENATE PASSES "PORK BILL."

THE BIG GRAB DISPOSED OF IN TWO HOURS.

Money Voted Out of the Treasury at the Rate of $583,333 a Minute—The "Pork" So Distributed That No Important Amendments Were Offered.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate for two hours to-day voted money out of the Treasury at the rate of $583,333 a minute, and established a new record for celerity in disposing of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The bill carries a total of $70,000,000, but the Committee on Commerce had distributed the "pork" so judiciously that no important amendments were offered in the Senate, and the only discordant notes heard were short speeches from Senators Warren of Wyoming and Mitchell of Oregon. The former took five minutes to diplomatically threaten the managers of the "pork barrel" that unless the Irrigation bill, now hung up in the House by Speaker Henderson, were enacted into law, the friends of irrigation would see to it that the arid lands were cared for in the next River and Harbor bill. Mr. Mitchell's croak was solely for effect in Oregon, and was an explanation of his failure to obtain for the people of that State all the river and harbor improvements they had modestly asked for.

The bill to provide temporarily for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands was then taken up.

Pending the opening of the debate Mr. Teller (Sil., Col.) offered a resolution reciting the arrest of the editors of two Manila newspapers—*Freedom* and *Volcano*—under the sedition laws adopted by the Philippine Commission, and declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that such sedition laws should be repealed and prosecution under them cease. The resolution was referred to the Philippine Committee.

Mr. Lodge said that, as there was no Senator on the other side ready to proceed to-day, he was willing that the bill should go over until to-morrow. After some colloquy that course was adopted.

The Fortifications bill was laid before the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

At 3 P. M., the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 3:10 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

CONSUL AT WARSAW RESIGNS.

Dr. Angus Campbell Leaves His Post and Is Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—An official report confirming the recent press reports that Dr. Angus Campbell, the United States Consul at Warsaw, had thrown up his place and was coming home, was received at the State Department to-day from Boleslaw Horodynski, the United States Vice-Consul at that place. Mr. Campbell has been charged in anonymous letters to the Department with having abducted an heiress of Warsaw. It was said also by the writer or writers of these letters that Campbell's real name was Finkelstein, and that he is a native of Lemburg, Austria, and not of Montreal, Canada, as he claimed in his communications to the Department.

Vice-Consul Horodynski has been quoted as authority for the Finkelstein story. In his report, which came by mail, the Vice-Consul said that Dr. Campbell has been at the consulate twice only, both visits being casual calls. On the second visit he said, according to Horodynski, that he was going to leave Warsaw for Washington to personally place his resignation in the hands of President Roosevelt. Mr. Campbell did not apply to the State Department for permission to come home and his course is regarded as peculiar, particularly in view of the fact that the Department had practically decided to ignore the charges.

The trouble that has beset Consul Campbell at Warsaw appears to have grown out of the efforts of people there to secure the place for Vladislaw Rawitz, a Warsaw banker and a Russian subject, whose uncle held the place at the time of his death last year. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, however, preferred to give the place to an American citizen. When Mr. Campbell had been appointed the anonymous letters began to come to the White House and the State Department.

NAVY SURGEON'S COURT-MARTIAL

Secretary Long Says the Sentence Was Entirely Inadequate.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Surgeon Emlyn H. Marsteller, U.S. N., attached to the training ship Lancaster, who was tried at Port Royal, S. C., on charges of drunkenness, drunkenness on duty and scandalous conduct, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to suspension for two years on one-half waiting orders' pay and to lose five numbers in his grade. Capt. S. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate-General of the navy, in his review of the proceedings of the court, says the sentence is entirely inadequate and inappropriate and that the court might have properly left the exercise of clemency to the Navy Department.

Secretary Long, in an indorsement, announced to-day, approves the court's record, but concurs with the views of the Judge Advocate-General. In commenting on the sentence Secretary Long says:

Courts-martial should, however, understand that a requirement of the law like that contained in Article 5, of the Articles for the Government of Navy should not be ignored. That article makes it "the duty of a court-martial in all cases of conviction to adjudge a punishment adequate to the nature of the offence," while Article 54 authorizes the remission or mitigation of such sentence by the convening authority. The measure of punishment adequate to the offence of drunkenness on duty one of the charges to which Surgeon Marsteller pleaded guilty, is indicated by the fact that under the Articles of War (army) dismissal is made mandatory upon conviction of an offender thereof.

Bill to Regulate Pay of Storekeepers and Gugers.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A bill was reported to the House to-day by the Committee on Ways and Means to meet a decision just promulgated by the Comptroller of the Treasury. Heretofore gaugers and storekeepers in the Internal Revenue Department have served indifferently in both places, being paid according to the service rendered. The Comptroller decided that a gauger may receive only the pay of his place and a storekeeper the pay of his places, regardless of the service performed. The bill is intended to legalize the long-continued practice of the bureau.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The bill making appropriations for the Agricultural Department for the year ending June 30, 1903, was reported to the House to-day. It carries a total of $6,158,840, an increase over the current year of $606,160.

The appropriations for the larger bureaus and the changes over this year's appropriations therefor are as follows: Weather Bureau, $1,548,360, increase, $103,440; Bureau of Animal Industry, $1,144,000, increase, $60,160; Bureau of Plant Industry, $486,860, increase, $40,340; Bureau of Soils, $156,460, increase, $37,420.

Gov. Odell and Party in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Gov. Odell, his father and brother, Senator Ellsworth, and the other men of the Governor's party, who are en route to Charleston, called on Senator Platt in his committee room at the Capitol this afternoon. The Governor visited the White House early this morning and breakfasted with the President. They had a long talk about politics in the State.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Section 12 of Chinese Exclusion Act Not Repealed by the Treaty With China.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Supreme Court answering a question certified to it by the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit to-day decided that Section 12 of the Chinese Exclusion act of 1882 as amended by the act of 1884 and continued in force by the act of 1892 was not repealed by the treaty with China proclaimed Dec. 8, 1894. That is the section ordering the deportation of Chinese laborers found to be unlawfully within the United States. This is the case of Lee Gin Moy who came into the United States from China, being a Chinese laborer, without producing the certificate required of a Chinese person seeking to enter the United States.

The contention was made on behalf of the petitioner that the treaty superseded and repealed the laws of the United States on the subject. On this point Mr. Justice Harlan, who delivered the opinion of the court, said:

"So far from there being any inconsistency between the statute and treaty here in question the twelfth section of the act of 1882 is in absolute harmony with the treaty and can be enforced without affecting or impairing any right secured by the treaty. On the contrary the enforcement of that section will serve to advance the purpose of the two countries in respect to Chinese laborers as avowed in the treaty of 1894."

The appeal of the United States from the judgment of the Court of Claims giving Joseph C. Finnell $995 for services as Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts for the district of Kentucky for the years 1895—98 was dismissed by the Supreme Court to-day the judgment of the lower court being affirmed. The claim was for attendance upon alleged sessions of the court held in the absence of the Judge but "written up" by the clerk as if he had been present.

Justice Harlan said that in view of all the laws and the facts the claim was not in violation of the laws and was in strict accordance with the practice of the Treasury Department which had for fifteen years construed the statute of 1887 to mean what the Court of Claims had said it meant and settled the accounts of clerks upon that basis. Congress could enact such legislation as was necessary to remedy the existing condition of things, said the Justice, if Congress should conceive that course to be conducive to the public interests. Justices White, Peckham and Brown dissented.

TO TAKE UP CROZIER CASE.

Senate Decides to Consider It in Executive Session on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Senate to-day decided to take up the Crozier case in executive session on Thursday afternoon. Gen. Crozier was nominated last fall for Chief of Ordnance and his name was sent to the Senate early in December. No action was taken by the Military Committee, to which it was referred, until two weeks ago, when an adverse report was ordered on it. Since then, however, Gen. Crozier has been relieved from membership on the Board of Fortifications, thus removing the principal ground upon which the committee rejected his nomination, namely, that being an inventor, Gen. Crozier would have to pass upon other inventions, perhaps in conflict with his own.

The committee, notwithstanding this change, has still another grievance against Gen. Crozier, and that is that prior to promotion he held only the rank of Captain. The Army Reorganization act provides that chiefs of the other bureaus of the War Department should not be below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and members of the committee contend that it was the understanding that this restriction also applied to the Ordnance Bureau, although not so specifically stated in the act. The action of the Secretary of War has undoubtedly brought many supporters for the confirmation of Crozier, but whether enough to overcome the adverse recommendation of the Military Committee will be disclosed by the vote, when one is reached.

THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE.

Gaston de Lafayette Unable to Be Present at the Unveiling Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—In a telegram to the State Department Horace Porter, United States Ambassador at Paris, says that Gaston de Lafayette, the senior representative of his family, will be unable to accept the invitation of this Government to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington on May 24, and that Paul de Lafayette, another descendant of the great Frenchman, has been designated to act in his place. Paul de Lafayette, the Ambassador says, is now at 16 Irving place, New York.

Representative Ray to Succeed Judge Coxe.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative George W. Ray of New York, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, will probably be appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern district of New York, to succeed Judge Coxe, who will be appointed additional Judge of the Second Circuit, comprising the States of New York, Vermont and Connecticut, under the authority of the recent act of Congress. Attorney-General Davies, who has been generally regarded as the President's candidate for this place, has been slated for nomination by the State convention as a member of the New York State Supreme Court.

Indiana Senators Go Home to Attend Republican State Convention.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge of Indiana left Washington for the Hoosier State this afternoon to attend the Republican State Convention that will meet Wednesday at Indianapolis. Senator Beveridge will be temporary chairman and will deliver a speech outlining the political issues on which the Congress campaign in Indiana will be conducted. This will be the first Republican State Convention of the year and its "keynote" is awaited with interest and will be regarded as important.

Proposed Amendment to Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Senator Dietrich of Nebraska has proposed an amendment to the Cuban Reciprocity bill which authorizes a refund for five years of a percentage of duties collected on Cuban products imported into the United States in return for a reduction by Cuba on goods from the United States. The rate of refund for the first year is fixed at 20 per cent., with a gradual reduction to 15 per cent. for the fifth year. The reduction in Cuban duties ranges from 20 per cent. the first year to 10 per cent. in the fourth and fifth years.

Medals Awarded to Life Savers.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day awarded gold saving medals to Surfman J. B. Guest of the Damneck Mills Life-Saving Station, Va., and Horatio Delmwater of Virginia Beach. Silver medals were awarded to W. H. Fariclough, J. W. Sparrow, S. M. Simmons, C. W. Whitehead and J. H. Carroll.

The medals were awarded for exceptional gallantry in saving the lives of the crew of the schooner Jenny Hall, wrecked on the Virginia coast in December, 1901.

Frank R. Stockton's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The funeral of Frank R. Stockton, the author, who died in Washington yesterday morning, will take place in Philadelphia at 2 o'clock on Thursday. The interment will be at Woodlawn. Bishop Grafton, a life-long friend of Mr. Stockton, will officiate.

LORD KELVIN WELCOMED HERE

GREAT RECEPTION AT COLUMBIA TO THE BRITISH SCIENTIST.

He Praises Field and Edison—"The Wizard" Compelled to Bow His Acknowledgements to the Cheers That Greet Him—America Inspires Him, Kelvin Says.

A reception to Lord and Lady Kelvin was given last night at Columbia University, the hosts of the occasion being the officers of the university and of several scientific societies. These societies were the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Physical Society, the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Francis Bacon Crocker, past President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers presided. Speeches were made by President Butler, Prof. Elihu Thomson, Dr. Gordon Webster and Dr. Robert Simpson Woodward. All of these reviewed Lord Kelvin's career and eulogized his achievements. Several allusions were made to the part Lord Kelvin had played in the laying of the Atlantic cable and whenever his name was coupled with that of Cyrus W. Field there was loud and continued applause.

Lord Kelvin heard these commendations without blushing, but Lady Kelvin, who sat at his right on the platform, looked uncomfortable at times. At the close of Dr. Woodward's speech the chairman called upon Lord Kelvin. An introduction, he said, would be superfluous.

As Lord Kelvin left his seat, the audience, which filled the auditorium of the gymnasium to its utmost capacity, rose and applauded enthusiastically. Amid the applause Dr. Webster called for three cheers for Lord Kelvin, which were given heartily. When Lord Kelvin could be heard, he said:

I am not much of a speaker, but he would be poor in speech, indeed, who could not find words to thank you heartily for this splendid reception. This meeting is not only a meeting of welcome to a citizen of another country, but I may say it is a union of the sciences, and to scientific men such an occasion is always memorable.

I appreciated, last Saturday, when I sat on the platform at the installation of Dr. Butler as President of this splendid university, the work that was being done in American educational institutions for the cause of science.

I appreciate it more fully to-night, and I appreciate also the power and scope of a great university like Columbia. Some kindly references have been made by some of the speakers to the little I was permitted to do in connection with the laying of the Atlantic cable. That was a great work and a great monument to a great American. Others helped in the work, but Americans must never forget, as the world will never forget, the name of Cyrus W. Field. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Lord Kelvin told of the trials, disappointments and successes in the laying of the various Atlantic cables, from the time the first attempt was made until the cable was an assured success in 1866. He continued:

Science has advanced greatly during the years along all lines, and one of the greatest achievements is that of Marconi and wireless telegraphy. It is a great achievement to send a message inland from 100 miles out at sea, or for several hundred miles. The work that he has done indicates that the time will come when messages will be sped over the ocean without an intervening wire. But, my friends, we must not forget the great achievement which gave us submarine telegraphy, which will continue to serve us well, even with wireless telegraphy as a commercial success.

As I said before, Americans of all others, must not forget the work of Cyrus W. Field. I always got inspiration from the time I first came to America. The first time I landed on this continent was in 1866, and my landing was in Newfoundland. One might not believe it but I got wonderful inspiration from Newfoundland. Ten years later I came over to your Centennial Exposition and America had given the world then a triumph of science in the telephone. I got inspiration on that visit from meeting and talking with Alexander Graham Bell.

The next time I came was in 1884 and then I found the great achievement of Edison perfected and New York as bright by night as by day through his invention.

There was great applause at the mention of Mr. Edison's name. Some of those on the platform turned to where he was sitting away back in the last row, and then the cheers were redoubled and would not stop until "The Wizard" had risen and bowed his acknowledgments.

Lord Kelvin spoke finally of the inventions which made possible the transmission of power at high voltage and the harnessing of Niagara. Of this he said:

Beautiful as is that wonderful work of nature, it would be more beautiful still if those waters fell upon turbine wheels every one of which was turning the wheels of industry.

Following Lord Kelvin's speech, which was applauded for several minutes, the audience filed across the stage and shook hands with the guest of the evening and his wife.

Admiral Crowninshield Resigns as Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield to-day tendered to the President his resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to take effect April 28, when he will leave the bureau to assume command of the European Naval station. Secretary Long, in forwarding Admiral Crowninshield's resignation to the White House, sent a letter nominating Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor to succeed him. The President will nominate Admiral Taylor to the Senate this week.

Outage and Bottling Bill to Be Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Committee on Ways and Means this morning directed favorable reports on the Outage and Bottling in Bond bill; in which all distillers who bottle liquors in bond are interested, and on the bill to refund the tax on legacies left to religious and charitable institutions.

Capts. Coghlan and Sands to Be Rear Admirals.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Navy—Capts. Joseph B. Coghlan and James H. Sands, to be Rear Admirals. Assistant Surgeon Will M. Garton, to be a Passed Assistant Surgeon. Earle M. Brown, of California, and Howard F. Burke of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeons. Gunner Joseph H. Ward, to be a chief gunner.

Postmasters—New York—Max Goldner, New Dorp.

Public Building for Kingston, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—A new public building for Kingston, N. Y., to cost $100,000, is authorized by a bill favorably reported to the Senate to-day by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—These army orders were issued to-day:

The leave of absence granted Capt. Dennis Mizner, artillery, adjutant Elgin district, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for three months granted major Andrew H. Russell, cavalry.

Capt. Frederic Albert Thomas, infantry, now superintendent of the Cheyenne to Sioux City road, is relieved from duty in the Philippines and will return to his station.

Second Lieut. Franz J. McNamee, quartermaster's department, is relieved from duty at San Francisco to join his regiment in the Philippines.

A board to consist of Major General Samuel S. Ballard, Lieut. Col. Jacob F. Kent, Lieut. Col. Jeff. C. Davis and Major Henry A. Greene, Artillery corps, has been appointed to meet at this city for examination of engineers and recommendations for promotion of officers.

Leave of absence for one month granted First Lieut. George E. Stone, Sixth cavalry, is extended one month.

These naval orders were issued:

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Carpenter, detached from Naval Hospital, Newport, to the Illinois.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Fauntleroy, detached from the Illinois to Naval Hospital, Newport.

Chaplain Charles H. Brent, detached from the Illinois to the Chicago, on the 23d instant.

Ensign Ralph Earle, detached from the Chicago to the Illinois, on the 23d instant.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland, detached from the Chicago to the Illinois, on the 23d instant.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland, detached from the Illinois to the Chicago, on the 23d instant.

Ensign Ralph Earle, detached from the Illinois to the Chicago, on the 23d instant.

Chaplain Charles H. Brent, detached from the Chicago to the Illinois, on the 23d instant.

Lieut. Commander Charles E. Vreeland, detached from the Chicago to the Illinois, on the 23d instant.

Ensign Ralph Earle, detached from the Illinois to the Chicago, on the 23d instant.

Chaplain Charles H. Brent