

Unsettled weather, with showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler. Tuesday fair and cooler.

The Evening Times

READ THE MORNING TIMES

The News of All the World. Best Sporting Page in Washington.

Number 2147.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1902.

Price One Cent.

POINTS OUT OBSTACLES IN WAY OF NICARAGUAN ROUTE

Senator Kittredge Refers to Costa Rica as a Stumbling-Block.

NEW PHASE OF THE QUESTION

He Says Construction Could Not Be Commenced at Once.

ARGUES IN FAVOR OF PANAMA

In Latter Case This Government Has Only One Country to Deal With and Completion of Negotiations Would Be Simple, Declares South Dakotan.

When the Isthmian canal bill was laid before the Senate today Mr. Kittredge (Rep., S. D.), a member of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, and who has been Mr. Hanna's chief lieutenant in looking after the interests of the Panama route, presented a new phase of the question.

He combated the principal contention of the Nicaraguan advocates that if the Hepburn bill, as passed by the House, was accepted, everything would be settled and the work of construction could be begun. He declared that this was an extraordinary assumption and one not borne out by the facts, for he said that the records showed that the situation in this respect was far clearer, simpler, and plainer as to the Panama route. The cost of the Nicaraguan route over the Panama would not only be \$5,000,000, he declared, but many times that.

Must Reckon With Two Countries.

Senator Kittredge called attention to the fact that while the Panama route lay through one country, and that a satisfactory proposal had been received from its government, concessions would have to be settled from two governments in order to build the Nicaragua Canal. The foundation of the great Conchuda dam, the key to the whole eastern division of that proposed waterway, will lie one-half in Costa Rica and its construction would flood a great area of that country, so he maintained that a treaty with Costa Rica was as essential as one with the government of Nicaragua. Without treaties with both there could be no canal. The proposition from Nicaragua, he said, was only a tentative one, similar to that of Colombia, while Costa Rica had not only not entered into a protocol, but had officially announced its inability to do so. He read the notification of the Costa Rican government to the Secretary of State and transmitted to Congress May 16, 1902, in which, among other things, it said:

Costa Rica Powerless.

"The government of Costa Rica is powerless to enter into any positive negotiations with that of the United States unless there shall be previously passed a constitutional amendment, by which such concessions for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal may be authorized or the matter referred to public opinion in some other way by calling a constitutional convention."

This proposed route, declared Mr. Kittredge, is blocked by an impossible barrier. Even if that government was ready to consider the matter, a long time must elapse before anything final can be accomplished, for this amendment would be but the prelude to the negotiations between the governments of Costa Rica and the United States.

"But we need not consider that question, for no such treaty will be made. Costa Rica will not even negotiate. Therefore the fact is that we cannot obtain any new concession requisite for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. In Panama, on the other hand, the sky is open, with every prospect of a satisfactory result."

The Panama Concessions.

He pointed out that the only concessions in Panama were those held by the new Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company, and said that all the property and rights in question belonged to the canal company, the receiver having been authorized by court to join in the conveyance. The law officers of the United States Government could examine the title. When this was done he declared that all legal questions would be disposed of.

With reference to Nicaragua, Mr. Kittredge said the legal questions were intricate, numerous, and troublesome, for the United States Government would not immediately acquire any of the land, and, further, it would have to deal with the concessions granted the Atlas and the Maritime Canal companies. The proposition of Colombia, he said, was made without that government being able to obtain any information from any authorized officer or agent of this Government of its desire or expectations. The Secretary of State having taken the position that he could not, in advance of the authority of Congress, negotiate upon any subject, but that he could only receive suggestions and transmit them to Congress.

Merger of Banking Firms.

LONDON, June 16.—It is announced that the firm of Smith, Payne & Smith, bankers, is to be absorbed by the Union bank of London.

HOW SENATOR KITTREDGE SUMS UP THE ISTHMIAN CANAL SITUATION

In Panama the way is open with every prospect of a satisfactory result. With reference to Nicaragua legal questions are intricate and Costa Rica must be treated with before work on the canal can begin. Nicaragua canal will involve in cost many millions more than the proposed Panama waterway.

KING EDWARD'S ILLNESS CAUSES SOME ALARM

Belief Gaining Ground That His Disorder Is Serious.

LONDON, June 16.—Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to King Edward, has telegraphed in reply to an inquiry by the Central News agency as to the accuracy of alarmist reports that his majesty's condition has become much more serious:

"The best answer that I can give you is that the King goes to Windsor this afternoon."

Lord Farquhar, master of the King's household, announces that the King is much better and that he will reach Windsor at 6 o'clock this evening.

ALDERSHOT, June 15.—While no official information has yet been vouchsafed, the belief is gaining ground here that the illness of King Edward is of a serious nature.

In the first place, the King did not attend the review. An air of depression was noticeable about the royal pavilion, where the King is housed, and disquieting rumors about the place were also signs that the King's illness was apparently more than a temporary indisposition. It was stated that the King suffered great pain yesterday, and that laudanum was administered to relieve it.

WANTS CUBAN MATTER PROBED TO THE BOTTOM

Mr. Teller Takes the Initiative in the Senate by Introducing a Resolution Calling for a Full Itemized Statement of All Payments Out of the Insular Funds for the Purpose of Promoting Reciprocity.

The Senate met this morning an hour earlier than customary. It will continue to do so during the next three days of the inter-oceanic canal struggle.

The routine morning business consumed just five minutes, including the opening prayer. There were one dozen Senators and three palm-leaf fans in evidence.

Mr. Teller, who has been leading the fight against the Cuban reciprocity measure advocated by the Administration, introduced the following resolutions:

"Whereas it seems impracticable to prepare during this session of Congress an itemized statement showing the collections and disbursements of all funds for the whole period of the military occupation of Cuba, and,

"Whereas it is important that a statement be now made of the account heretofore named; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be and is hereby directed to send to the Senate the following:

"A full itemized statement of all payments made out of Cuban funds to any persons or corporations, if any, for the purpose of promoting 'reciprocity' between the United States and Cuba at any time during the military occupation of Cuba by the United States and whether such payments were authorized or approved by the Secretary of War."

Upon objection by Mr. Keen, the resolution went over.

The London dock bill, that has been irregularly considered for many days, was then taken up.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16.—"Every labor organization in the United States is in sympathy with the striking anthracite miners, because it is the avowed intention of operators to break up the miners' union, and this would be a severe blow at all organized labor."

This statement was made this morning by Jasper Clark, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the International Team Drivers' Association, who is here conferring today with President Mitchell. With him is Dennis Connel, Pennsylvania State organizer of the Teamsters' Union.

MISS MABEL HANNA TO BE MARRIED TODAY

Weds Mr. Harry Parsons at Home of Her Father in Cleveland.

REFUSED TO TAKE UP MATTER AT ONCE

The Senate refused to give Mr. Teller's resolution immediate consideration, objection being raised by Mr. Keen. The proposition is aimed at the Administration bill for Cuban relief, it is said.

For some unknown reason the deputies left the colliery just before midnight and started to walk toward Toole's Hotel. The Italians heard that they deserted the mine, and many seized shotguns and pistols and pursued the guards. The latter, when apprised of their danger, started on a run for the woods back of the town, the Italians in hot pursuit.

As the deputies were scattering in the darkness the Italians fired upon them with pistols and rifles, and the guards returned the fire. The colliery is today without protection, and the whereabouts of the deputies is unknown.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16.—"Every labor organization in the United States is in sympathy with the striking anthracite miners, because it is the avowed intention of operators to break up the miners' union, and this would be a severe blow at all organized labor."

This statement was made this morning by Jasper Clark, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the International Team Drivers' Association, who is here conferring today with President Mitchell. With him is Dennis Connel, Pennsylvania State organizer of the Teamsters' Union.

MAY ABANDON CUBAN RECIPROCITY FIGHT

Report That Matter May Go Over to Next Session.

The Cuban reciprocity question was a topic uppermost in the minds of a number of official callers at the White House this morning.

Senators Dietrich and Millard of Nebraska were among the early callers, and had a conference with the President. The first named Senator has been an ardent supporter of the Administration in the entire course of the Philippine inquiry by the Senate committee, and his support of the President on the Cuban question is likewise expected ultimately, despite the fact that the best sugar interests in his part of the country are especially strong.

Senators Quayle of Wisconsin, Fairbanks of Indiana, and Patterson of Colorado disclaimed any political importance attaching to their calls today, but their interest in the settlement of the Cuban question is regarded as not inconsiderable. Senator Scott of West Virginia, who was passing through the White House porte-cochere as they happened to be leaving, commented facetiously on the interest of Senators in making such early calls at the White House.

According to a report current in the House this morning, the Republican Senators intend postponing consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill until the next session, rather than open up the entire tariff subject, which the Democratic Senators threaten to do if the Cuban bill is pressed.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF

Tailor Allotted Task by Anarchists Has Disappeared.

VIENNA, June 16.—An anarchist plot to assassinate Emperor Franz Josef has been discovered. A Trieste tailor who was allotted the task has disappeared.

The police are in a fever of apprehension, as the Emperor disdains to accept a close guard and daily drives from Schoenbrunn to the palace in Vienna in an open carriage. His majesty passes through crowded streets and is an easy target for an assassin's bullet. The detective force has been strengthened.

EXCISE BOARD REPLIES TO ATTACK ON SUNDAY CLUBS

MR. CUNNINGHAM CHARGES THAT THE CLUBS ARE IMPROPERLY RUN

The Excise Board, through its clerk, today sent a report to the District Commissioners on the charges made by Mr. J. F. Cunningham that clubs in the District are improperly run. The board denies the charges, declaring that no remonstrances have been received and police and inspectors' reports, made many times a year, do not show a condition of affairs as represented by Mr. Cunningham.

Declares Police Reports Fail to Show Violation of the Law.

NO REMONSTRANCES RECEIVED

Has No Desire to Continue Organizations That Are Improper.

A REQUEST FOR EVIDENCE

Charges Preferred by Mr. James F. Cunningham That Certain Sunday Clubs Are Merely Drinking Places Answered—Status of Clubs Defined by Law.

Mr. Roger Williams, clerk of the Excise Board, today submitted an interesting report on behalf of the Excise Board, to the District Commissioners on the subject of Sunday clubs. The matter was brought to the attention of the board through a letter, written by James F. Cunningham, severely condemning the practices allowed in the so-called social clubs on Sunday.

"Licenses are granted to clubs," says Mr. Rogers in his report, "under the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 known as the excise law. The board requires that the application for license shall be signed by the principal officers of the club usually three in number, and that with the same there shall be filed a certified copy of the articles of incorporation, the constitution and by-laws, and a roster of the members of the club, all of which papers are read and considered by the board before a license is granted."

Different From Saloons.

"Under an opinion of the Attorney for the District no signatures of owners of property and residents in the vicinity are required as in an application for an ordinary barroom license, nor, under an opinion of the same officer, does the provision against the locating of a place where intoxicating liquors are sold within 400 feet of a church or school apply, which would seem to indicate that the framers of the law intended to place clubs on a different footing from a barroom."

Eighteen Clubs in District.

"At present there are in the District of Columbia eighteen licensed clubs, fifteen being composed of white members and three of colored. The police reports made each year on the applications and the reports of the board's inspector made many times during the year do not show a condition of affairs as represented by Mr. Cunningham. It would seem that if the places are conducted as he says they are the neighbors would naturally protest against the annoyance necessarily caused by such conditions. No remonstrance has ever been received by the board against the three places mentioned by him from those living adjacent to the said places, the nearest approach to a protest being an anonymous communication against the locating of one of them, which was inspired by, it is not emanating from, one who had a license as a dispenser of liquors in the near neighborhood, and feared the existence of a more privileged rival."

Has Refused Licenses.

"Since the year 1894 this board has rejected the licenses of five clubs, based either on a bad police record or on the complaint of neighbors. During said period the board has refused to license at least fifteen clubs."

Asks for Evidence.

"The board has no desire to continue a club which it not bona fide, or is not conducted in a proper manner. If Mr. Cunningham, when the licenses for clubs are considered next year, will present evidence in substantiation of the charges made, the board will hear him and give the matter the consideration which its importance invites."

High Licenses to Be Vigorously Fought

Liquor Dealers Oppose Tax Encroachment.

The members of the District subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee since the passage of the District appropriation bill by the Senate Saturday have been fairly flooded with letters from leading hotel men and liquor dealers, protesting against the Senate amendment increasing the liquor license from \$400 to \$800 per annum.

The Liquor Dealers' Association will ask for a hearing before the bill is sent to conference, but it is doubtful if the request will be granted. The action of the Senate Appropriation Committee in increasing the liquor license is regarded by the liquor dealers as taking snuff at them, inasmuch as they had no opportunity to be heard.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived—Steamship Astoria from Glasgow. Steamship Minneapolis from London.

NEW CUBAN MINISTER FORMALLY PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Expressions of Desire For Stronger Ties of Friendship Between the Two Republics. Cordial Response to Senor Quesada's Address on Behalf of the People of the Island—Significant Additions to the Speeches.

The first minister of the republic of Cuba to the United States—Senor Gonzalo de Quesada—was formally presented to the President this morning by Secretary Hay. The ceremony was of especial moment. Not only does it mark the actual beginning of a new republic, but it terminates the ending of a period of thirty years of strife by the people of Cuba for the independence which they have finally obtained, mainly through the good offices of the Government of the United States.

About thirty years ago Secretary Hay, then secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, Spain, participated in secret negotiations, under whose terms Cuba was to be given her freedom from Spanish sovereignty by the payment of about \$100,000,000. That was in Grant's Administration.

President's Informal Speech.

So this morning it seemed fitting that to the cold words of his official address President Roosevelt should add an informal speech, expressing his good-will and his hopes for a successful future

for the new republic. These remarks are not made public, but it is said that they were of the warmest and heartiest nature, and alluded to the personal friendship of the President with both Quesada and President Palma.

The presentation speech and reply were as follows:

Senor Quesada's Remarks.

Mr. President: I have the high honor of handing you the letter which accredits me near your Government as Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the republic of Cuba.

It gives me pleasure to transmit to your excellency the most cordial greeting of the president, Tomas Estrada Palma, and his fervent vows for the continued welfare and prosperity of the United States.

Faithfully interpreting the sentiments of the Cuban people, it is his desire that the relations between the two countries, strengthened by new ties of mutual commercial interests, shall be every day closer and friendlier, as they should be in any case, by reason of the noble and disinterested conduct of the American people.

My constant aim, Mr. President, will be to do all that is possible in order that the harmony and fraternity between the greatest nation of America and the youngest shall be as lasting as will be eternal the cult for the memory of those who shed their blood that Cuba might be, as she is today, a free and independent nation.

Mr. Roosevelt's Formal Reply.

The President's formal reply was as follows:

Mr. Minister: It is with great pleasure that I receive from your hands the letter of his excellency the President of Cuba, accrediting you as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Cuba to the United States, and acknowledging the president's cordial greeting.

You may assure him that I shall omit no opportunity to draw closer the special ties of friendship and association which already unite the peoples of the United States and of the republic of Cuba.

I cordially welcome you, Mr. Minister, to this Capital, and am confident that your residence here will materially contribute to the good relations which both governments are anxious to maintain.

DEPUTIES PURSUED BY ITALIAN STRIKERS

Number of Shots Fired But No One Injured.

OLD FORGE, Pa., June 16.—A desperate encounter between a score of deputies employed at the William A. Colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at this place, and 200 armed Italian strikers occurred here at 11 o'clock last night. At least twenty shots were fired, but so far as known no one was hurt.

For some unknown reason the deputies left the colliery just before midnight and started to walk toward Toole's Hotel. The Italians heard that they deserted the mine, and many seized shotguns and pistols and pursued the guards. The latter, when apprised of their danger, started on a run for the woods back of the town, the Italians in hot pursuit.

As the deputies were scattering in the darkness the Italians fired upon them with pistols and rifles, and the guards returned the fire. The colliery is today without protection, and the whereabouts of the deputies is unknown.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16.—"Every labor organization in the United States is in sympathy with the striking anthracite miners, because it is the avowed intention of operators to break up the miners' union, and this would be a severe blow at all organized labor."

This statement was made this morning by Jasper Clark, of Toledo, Ohio, president of the International Team Drivers' Association, who is here conferring today with President Mitchell. With him is Dennis Connel, Pennsylvania State organizer of the Teamsters' Union.

RAILROAD FLYERS RUN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Twenty-Hour Trains From Chicago to New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The two new twenty-hour flyers between New York and Chicago, just put into service by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, completed their maiden trips this morning, arriving in this city before schedule time in both cases.

The Pennsylvania train, which is known as the "Special," arrived at 8:36 o'clock, two minutes ahead of time. The New York Central's train, known as the "Twentieth Century Limited," came in at 9:26, four minutes ahead of the schedule.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's new flyer was twelve minutes late at Philadelphia. At Newark the engineer had made up the lost time, and was fast gaining on the schedule. The run from Philadelphia to Jersey City was made in 1 hour and 35 minutes, or in better time than the fastest special between the same two cities. At Philadelphia the conductor field Engineer Lee to make up the lost time at any cost.

There were five cars on the train this morning, three sleepers, a dining car, and a combination car. Thirty-five passengers were on board when they arrived in Jersey City.

JAPAN'S FINANCE KING CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Baron Shibusawa Presented at the White House.

PLEASSED WITH THE COUNTRY

Denies That He Is Here to Bring About a Great Combination of Capital—To Visit European Countries Before He Returns Home.

he decided to take a trip around the world for it, coming to America first.

Does Not Know Mr. Morgan.

"As far as is possible in so short a stay he will visit American factories and industrial concerns and study their methods. He is also deeply interested in your system of philanthropy and education. He is himself the finance supervisor and a member of the executive committee of the Women's University in Japan, which is a new thing. I have seen it stated in the American papers that the baron is worth about \$100,000,000 and seen him referred to as the J. Pierpont Morgan of Japan. I don't know Mr. Morgan, so cannot say how far the parallel holds good, but he is at the head of or connected with concerns which control very many millions. I can't say exactly how many. There are over forty corporations over which he presides, and he is vice president, auditor or finance director of a great many more. He is the president of several banks, including the first bank of Japan; and presides over numerous railroad, navigation, shipbuilding, coal mining, insurance, and miscellaneous industrial corporations."

Favorably Impressed With America.

"The baron has been very favorably impressed with America so far, and is only sorry that he cannot make a longer stay. We leave Washington either tonight or in the morning and on June 25 we will sail on the Oceanic for Europe. The baron will visit England, France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Spain, Italy and other European countries. He will go home by way of the Suez canal, visiting China on the way."

Asks for Evidence.

The board has no desire to continue a club which it not bona fide, or is not conducted in a proper manner. If Mr. Cunningham, when the licenses for clubs are considered next year, will present evidence in substantiation of the charges made, the board will hear him and give the matter the consideration which its importance invites."

High Licenses to Be Vigorously Fought

Liquor Dealers Oppose Tax Encroachment.

The members of the District subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee since the passage of the District appropriation bill by the Senate Saturday have been fairly flooded with letters from leading hotel men and liquor dealers, protesting against the Senate amendment increasing the liquor license from \$400 to \$800 per annum.

The Liquor Dealers' Association will ask for a hearing before the bill is sent to conference, but it is doubtful if the request will be granted. The action of the Senate Appropriation Committee in increasing the liquor license is regarded by the liquor dealers as taking snuff at them, inasmuch as they had no opportunity to be heard.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived—Steamship Astoria from Glasgow. Steamship Minneapolis from London.

RAILROAD FLYERS RUN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

Twenty-Hour Trains From Chicago to New York.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The two new twenty-hour flyers between New York and Chicago, just put into service by the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, completed their maiden trips this morning, arriving in this city before schedule time in both cases.

The Pennsylvania train, which is known as the "Special," arrived at 8:36 o'clock, two minutes ahead of time. The New York Central's train, known as the "Twentieth Century Limited," came in at 9:26, four minutes ahead of the schedule.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's new flyer was twelve minutes late at Philadelphia. At Newark the engineer had made up the lost time, and was fast gaining on the schedule. The run from Philadelphia to Jersey City was made in 1 hour and 35 minutes, or in better time than the fastest special between the same two cities. At Philadelphia the conductor field Engineer Lee to make up the lost time at any cost.

There were five cars on the train this morning, three sleepers, a dining car, and a combination car. Thirty-five passengers were on board when they arrived in Jersey City.

JAPAN'S FINANCE KING CALLS ON PRESIDENT

Baron Shibusawa Presented at the White House.

PLEASUED WITH THE COUNTRY

Denies That He Is Here to Bring About a Great Combination of Capital—To Visit European Countries Before He Returns Home.

he decided to take a trip around the world for it, coming to America first.

Does Not Know Mr. Morgan.

"As far as is possible in so short a stay he will visit American factories and industrial concerns and study their methods. He is also deeply interested in your system of philanthropy and education. He is himself the finance supervisor and a member of the executive committee of the Women's University in Japan, which is a new thing. I have seen it stated in the American papers that the baron is worth about \$100,000,000 and seen him referred to as the J. Pierpont Morgan of Japan. I don't know Mr. Morgan, so cannot say how far the parallel holds good, but he is at the head of or connected with concerns which control very many millions. I can't say exactly how many. There are over forty corporations over which he presides, and he is vice president, auditor or finance director of a great many more. He is the president of several banks, including the first bank of Japan; and presides over numerous railroad, navigation, shipbuilding, coal mining, insurance, and miscellaneous industrial corporations."

Favorably Impressed With America.

"The baron has been very favorably impressed with America so far, and is only sorry that he cannot make a longer stay. We leave Washington either tonight or in the morning and on June 25 we will sail on the Oceanic for Europe. The baron will visit England, France, Germany, Holland, Austria, Spain, Italy and other European countries. He will go home by way of the Suez canal, visiting China on the way."

Asks for Evidence.

The board has no desire to continue a club which it not bona fide, or is not conducted in a proper manner. If Mr. Cunningham, when the licenses for clubs are considered next year, will present evidence in substantiation of the charges made, the board will hear him and give the matter the consideration which its importance invites."

High Licenses to Be Vigorously Fought

Liquor Dealers Oppose Tax Encroachment.

The members of the District subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee since the passage of the District appropriation bill by the Senate Saturday have been fairly flooded with letters from leading hotel men and liquor dealers, protesting against the Senate amendment increasing the liquor license from \$400 to \$800 per annum.

The Liquor Dealers' Association will ask for a hearing before the bill is sent to conference, but it is doubtful if the request will be granted. The action of the Senate Appropriation Committee in increasing the liquor license is regarded by the liquor dealers as taking snuff at them, inasmuch as they had no opportunity to be heard.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Arrived—Steamship Astoria from Glasgow. Steamship Minneapolis from London.

CORONATION HONORS TO BE GIVEN BY KING

Many Prominent Persons to Be Raised to Knighthood.

LONDON, June 16.—Speculation is rife as to what persons will be honored at coronation time. Of the opposition, it now looks as if the Right Honorable Sir William Harcourt will be offered a peerage. Herbert Beerbaum Tree, the famous actor, will, in all probability, be made a knight.

The Jewish community is also likely to figure in the honors. Baron Rothschild will doubtless get a step higher in the peerage and Sidney Lee, editor of the "Dictionary Biography," Reuben Sassoon, the Anglo-Indian Jew, and Captain Marks, who distinguished himself in South Africa, will be raised to knighthood.

The "Evening Sun" today says that Sir Ernest Cassel, who gave £200,000 for a tuberculosis hospital, and Sir Thomas Lipton are not likely to gain a peerage owing to Premier Salisbury's opposition. Lipton recently stated that he would refuse such an honor if it were offered to him.

TO BEGIN PHILIPPINE DEBATE ON THURSDAY

Decision Reached by the House This Morning.

Without opposition the House this morning adopted a resolution to take up the Philippine civil government bill on Thursday. As heretofore stated, general debate will continue for five days, and two days will be devoted to consideration under the five-minute rule.

During general debate the House will meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock, and night sessions from 8 until 10:30 will be held.

BELEATED PRAISE IS AWARDED TO STEUBEN

A favorable report has been submitted by Representative McCleary, of the Committee on Library of the House, on the bill to erect an equestrian statue to the memory of Baron Steuben in Washington. The report gives full details, and prates to the great soldier who gave his all to serve the young Republic and who was but meagerly rewarded for