

CIVIL SERVICE AND CENSUS.

Lively Tilt Over Its Application Takes Place in the Senate.

DEBATE IN HOUSE OVER COMMISSION

An Effort Made to Cut Off the Appropriation—A Long Wrangle Over Civil Service and Its Application in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The presentation of the bill providing for the holding of the census and subsequent censuses, and offered a committee amendment to Section 2, providing that the President instead of the Secretary of the Interior should approve of the extension to the census bureau.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Territories, gave notice that he would next Monday and daily thereafter move that the Senate consider in executive session the Hawaiian annexation treaty until it was disposed of finally.

Mr. Carter, chairman of the Committee on Census called on the bill providing for the preliminary arrangements for the holding of the first and subsequent censuses, and offered a committee amendment to Section 2, providing that the President instead of the Secretary of the Interior should approve of the extension to the census bureau.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) sharply attacked the amendment. He said that the offering of such an amendment and consideration of the section as it had been changed by the committee proved that the Republican party was making a square and unconditional surrender upon the civil service question.

Mr. Hale (Maine) thought that the Senator from Missouri, (Cockrell) properly understood the position of the committee. The committee through the bill did not make an attack upon the position of the Republican party, but upon the civil service question.

It provided for the appointment of a director of the census and subsequent censuses, and he thought that those positions ought to be filled as provided for in the bill.

Mr. Jones, (Dem. of Arkansas), charged that in the taking of the census of 1850, 1860 and 1870, he was satisfied that frauds, perhaps innumerable, were perpetrated. In the frauds were due to incompetent and dishonest men who had been employed in the work.

Mr. Hale pointed out that it was manifestly impossible to select the census enumerators through the provisions of the civil service law, as there would be only a month or less they would have to be selected substantially as they had heretofore been.

Mr. Jones said that all he was contending for was that the census should be taken by honest and competent men selected by the civil service law, and not by those who were given to them and not because they had any political influence.

He then gave notice that after the reading committee amendment had been disposed of he would offer one providing that the assistant director of the census should not be of the same political party as the director.

In a brief discussion of the work of the census department, Mr. Allison bluntly asked those in charge of the bill if it was a fact that a disposition had been manifested to select the census takers that some people might draw salaries.

Mr. Hale said that the seventh census and previous census had been two extensions in scope so that the bureau was fairly buried beneath a mass of information upon many subjects that could not be intelligently handled by the force under the census director. This work was not only expensive, but really prolonged the necessary details of the census.

Mr. Teller (Colorado) spoke at some length in support of the idea that the census bureau should not be a partisan bureau, and that its employees should, therefore, be placed in the classified service.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) said he was opposed to and would vote against the establishment of a permanent census bureau to be independent in itself. He was satisfied of the opinion that the census ought to be attached to one of the regular departments of the Government.

Mr. Chilton (Texas) in an extended speech, declared that it was a scandal to have issued so many volumes as second necessary. He expressed a hope that the efforts of the gentleman from Maine (Hale) to reduce to reasonable proportions the topics to be handled by the twelfth census would be successful.

Quite unexpectedly a lively civil service debate was precipitated just at the close of the session. Mr. Carter in charge of the bill, said that he would have the measure printed with amendments that had been offered to it for modifications.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, the author of the resolution called for the information in the course of some remarks bearing upon the question of the civil service law.

Mr. Allison said that in making his reply Secretary Sherman had simply complied with the explicit request of the Senate and he had the resolution read to show that it called for recommendations or suggestions for modifications.

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JUDGE JACKSON IS VICTOR.

He Wins in the Caucus But Had No Votes Cast to Spare.

WAS SORRY FOR THE VOTE HE CAST

The Judge Was Represented as Regretting That He Had Supported Palmer and Buckner and This Had Much to Do With the Result—Proceedings.

Judge R. C. Jackson was nominated last night by the Democratic Caucus for the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit.

The vote was close, Judge Jackson receiving 51 votes to 48 for the combined opposition.

Judge Jackson was fought because he voted for Palmer and Buckner. No one said he was not a good man; not a word was spoken against his character, and his ability as a lawyer and his fitness for the bench were not brought into question.

It was a most interesting contest from beginning to conclusion. What saved Judge Jackson from defeat was a letter

had since admitted that he had made a mistake, and that he had only done so because he believed at that time that that would be the best way of adjusting the party. A number of letters to that effect were read, wherein the writers stated that Judge Jackson would hereafter adhere to the nominee of the Democratic party, as he had stood by Judge Williams, the Democratic candidate for Congress last fall.

In alluding to one of the competitors, Mr. J. W. Hicks, Dr. Sayers stated that the latter was endorsed by a majority of the members of the Democratic party, but by only a few members from the Fifteenth circuit.

JUDGE JACKSON'S LETTER. Among the papers read by Dr. Sayers in support of the claims of his candidate, was the following letter:

Dr. S. R. Sayers and Hon. T. L. Tate: Gentlemen,—Without any solicitation whatever from me, a large number of the members of the bar and citizens outside the bar throughout this judicial circuit are supporting me for the position of circuit judge.

I have studiously avoided doing anything or saying anything during the contest that would be construed into a disposition on my part to seek the office. I do not think that such an office ought to come to one in that way. You have informed me, however, that just before the adjournment of the Legislature the holidays, affidavits of some kind were circulated among members of the Legislature to the effect that during the last session of the Legislature I publicly denounced the Hon. William J. Bryan and upheld Palmer and Buckner and that

from him to his local representatives from which it appeared that he felt that he had made a mistake in voting for Palmer and Buckner and that hereafter he would support the nominees of the regular party organization.

This may not have been the idea Judge Jackson intended to convey, but his friends argued that he was penitent of his conduct in the Presidential election.

In other words, the statement made by Judge Jackson, thought the organization which supported Palmer and Buckner was the one around which the party would rally, but that he found out he was mistaken and admitted his error.

It was quite evident that Judge Jackson was a popular man in his district. The papers presented proved that he was. Petitions ordinarily are worth but little, but occasionally they are helpful. It was so with Judge Jackson. Senator Tate and Delegates Sayers and Hale used these petitions effectively, as a sort of platform in their campaign.

During the debate considerable feeling toward the gold Democrats cropped out. Senator Clement's remark that the caucus was one of most liberal spirit in permitting even Judge Jackson's name to be presented elicited considerable applause.

Some of those who participated in the debate manifested a disposition to do all in their power to reunite the Democracy and not to require any one to do penitential acts at the altar of the party.

Mr. Hale, of Grayson, in telling of the great work Judge Jackson had done for the Democracy, said that the latter, while there were only thirty or forty gold Democrats in his county they voted for him. Had they refused to do so a Republican would have been elected to the seat.

To sum up the result it can be said that Judge Jackson's success was due to the fact that no charges were made against him as a man, a lawyer, or an official; that it was shown conclusively that he was the choice of the people of the district; and that the caucus realized that he had made a mistake in voting for Palmer and Buckner.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. At 8:30 o'clock Mr. Merritt T. Cooke, of Norfolk, the chairman of the conference of the Democratic members of the two houses of the General Assembly, called that body to order in the hall of the State Capitol, and stated that the meeting had been called upon a petition signed by a majority of the Democratic members. Mr. Cooke also explained that the object of the caucus was to make a nomination for judge of the Fifteenth judicial circuit, and for such a county judge as may come up for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Duke, of Albemarle, it was decided, first to take up the vacancy for Nelson county, where a vacancy had occurred by the untimely death of Judge Thomas P. Fitzgerald, who died on December 14th last.

Dr. A. R. Fitzpatrick, of Nelson, then placed in nomination Mr. William G. Loving for county judge, who he said, was not only a lawyer of high standing, but also a sober lawyer (laughter).

Senator John M. French, of Giles, seconded the nomination of Mr. Loving, which was then made unanimous.

THE FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT. Nominations for judge of the Fifteenth judicial circuit being declared to be in order, Dr. S. R. Sayers, of Wise, placed in nomination the present incumbent, Judge Robert C. Jackson. After giving a brief sketch of the life of Judge Jackson, Dr. Sayers explained that the Fifteenth judicial circuit consisted of the counties of Carroll, Wyo., Pulaski, Highland, Giles, and Tazewell, and that a majority of the lawyers in those counties endorsed Judge Jackson. Judge Jackson had been appointed by Governor O'Ferrall, after the resignation of Judge Williams, but before the Governor had written to him to get the letter.

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THE DEFENSE. The defense then introduced their witnesses. Two of them both white and republican gentlemen testified that the murder of the body of Warren was committed just before the holding of the inquest, that they had gone out in the neighborhood and found the Fane woman in the Warren house and that on the way to the place where the inquest was held she was asked what she knew about the murder, to which question both witnesses testified that she said she knew nothing.

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The other thing was to show that young Rogers was a peaceable fellow, and that he could have had no motive in the commission of so diabolical an act, and that the dead man and the Rogers were on friendly and neighborly terms.

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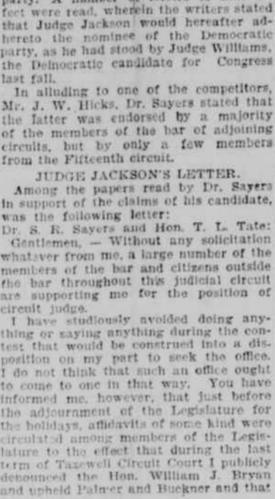
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UNDERSTANDING REACHED.

Kiao Chou Bay Leased to Germany for an Indefinite Time.

THE TERMS ARE NOT MADE PUBLIC.

Germany is Given Many Privileges—The General Feeling on London Stock Exchange Indicates Improvement in the Situation.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Reichsanzeiger this evening announces that according to a telegram from Peking, an understanding has been reached between Germany and China regarding the cession of Kiao Chou Bay to the former. The arrangement is added, is substantially as follows:

It is intended by the cession to satisfy possible for Germany the fulfillment of her just wish of the possession in the same way as other Powers of a base for trade and navigation in Chinese waters. The cession of Kiao Chou Bay to Germany takes the form of a lease for an indefinite time. Germany is at liberty to erect on the ceded Chinese territory all the necessary buildings and establishments and to take the measures required for their protection.

Continuing the Reichsanzeiger says the ceded territory comprises the whole of the inner basin of Kiao Chou Bay, so far as the high water line, the larger headlands situated south and north of the entrance of the bay, to the point where they are naturally bounded by mountain ranges and also the islands situated within and in front of the bay.

THE TERMS UNKNOWN. The ceded territory comprises an area of several square miles, bounded by a larger zone around the bay, within which no measures or arrangements may be made by China without the consent of Germany. In particular, no obstacles are to be raised by China to any measure Germany deems necessary for the regulation of the watercourses. Finally, "in order to avoid conflicts which might arise between the good understanding between the two Powers," China has transferred to Germany for a period, a lease of all sovereign rights over the ceded territory.

The telegram, which is brief, does not state the duration of the lease nor the amount payable by Germany. It should prove unsatisfactory to the objects Germany has in view, China, after arriving at an understanding with Germany will cede the latter at another point of the coast a piece of territory which Germany may regard as most important for her purposes. In that case, China will take over the buildings and establishments constructed by Germany at Kiao Chou Bay and refund their cost.

THE TALK OF A LEASE. LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Times says editorially that the dispatch which the Reichsanzeiger has just received, that Germany by physical force has obtained a most valuable strategic position in determining their own policy.

"The talk of a lease is a