

ACRID EDITORIALS PUT IN EVIDENCE

Products of Carmack's Biting Pen Introduced in Trial of Coopers.

COL. COOPER TELLS OF CONSTANT ABUSE

Aged Defendant, Cool and Collected, Recites Incidents Which Led Up to Killing of His One-time Protege—His Testimony Only Half Finished.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 23.—The sixth day of actual testimony in the case of Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, Robin J. Cooper and John D. Sharp, charged with the murder of former Senator E. W. Carmack, closed with the aged defendant, Colonel Cooper, on the witness stand. His own counsel was questioning him, and when court adjourned they intimated that they were about half through. They had taken him over the trouble, commencing four years ago, and brought him down to the start from his son's office to the Governor's mansion. It was during this walk that the Senator was killed.

Colonel Cooper made an excellent witness. He appeared very cool, collected and almost disinterested. The only time he showed emotion was when counsel was reading the editorials which were read to the killing. Then his already florid face flushed more deeply and the scarlet stole up over his bald head, accentuating the whiteness of what little hair is left him.

Will Grill Witness. That the State will grill Colonel Cooper on cross-examination to the limit of counsel's ability goes without saying. Possibly the only reason why the defense did not conclude direct examination of the Colonel to-day was following the announcement of General Garner that the State did not care to further cross-examine Sheriff Sharp, the defendant was briefly questioned by counsel.

Colonel Cooper was then called to the stand. He is short, heavy set and very florid and somewhat bald, and his scanty hair, like his mustache, is very white. His eyes are clear and hard. He is sixty-four years old.

Cooper gave his war record with Forrest. Then he said: "I met Senator Carmack years ago at Columbia, when he was quite young. I brought him to Nashville as editor of the American, and he remained with me until 1892, when he went to Memphis."

Cooper said that in Memphis in 1892 Carmack wrote an editorial thanking the witness for what he had done for him (Carmack). This entire editorial was allowed by both sides to go into the evidence.

It was Carmack's farewell, in which he expressed regret at leaving the American and gratitude to the paper and its friends. It closed with these words:

I desire to express especially the regard I feel for the first one to whom Colonel D. B. Cooper, under whose direction I entered journalism. It is pleasant now to be able to say that I cannot recall a word or an incident that ever marred the pleasure of our association.

Relations Friendly. "Did you, after he left, maintain friendly relations?" the witness was asked.

Absolutely so. We corresponded, and the last very friendly letter I had from him was in December, 1904."

A portion of this letter was admitted in evidence. It read: "Dear Colonel Cooper: I have been trying to locate some good place for Van in connection with the Panama Canal, as he is doing something for some one else. I am inclined to think the best thing Van can do is to tackle the President himself and to him what he wants. However, I will do anything I can."

The letter was signed "Sincerely your friend," The Van referred to is a friend of Colonel Cooper. Colonel Cooper said he earned the title "Colonel" in the army, being commissioned as a colonel to go into the Federal lines and raise a Confederate battalion. He said the relations between himself and Carmack were not cordial during the Carmack-Taylor senatorial contest. He said: "The first offensive note appeared in the Memphis News-Scimitar in 1903. Cooper supported Taylor then. I witness said that when he supported Patterson for Governor, Carmack ceased speaking to him."

An editorial in the Memphis News-Scimitar of March 15, 1903, was introduced as evidence in part, as bearing on Cooper's mental condition. Cooper had been informed that Carmack wrote the editorial referred to. Colonel Cooper and Colonel Gates as "consistent bolters, who got together in support of the only Governor the Louisville and Nashville Railway ever owned."

The State objected to the tone in which Attorney Washington read the paragraph, and the court offered to let the prosecutor read it if he wanted to, but he declined.

Began in Hildoule. Colonel Cooper said that in the great debates between Carmack and Patterson his name was used very often. "It began," he said, "in a spirit of ridicule, and later charged me with corruption. His first reference was to a little bald-headed angel named Dunc Cooper." Later, in referring to the "angel," he asked if the angel was white or black, and if its feathers were tainted with a sulphurous smell."

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HERRICK OUT OF IT

Ohio's Ex-Governor Not to Be Secretary of Treasury.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, will not be the Secretary of the Treasury in the Taft Cabinet. This fact is set forth in the following statement given by Mr. Taft after a lengthy conference with Mr. Herrick to-day: "At the invitation of the President-elect, Governor Herrick called on Mr. Taft to-day. Mr. Taft authorized the statement that the mention of Mr. Herrick's name for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, as if he had been a candidate, did him great injustice, because Mr. Herrick wrote Mr. Taft as early as December last that his business engagements were such as to prevent his acceptance of a place in the Cabinet."

The chief of staff, Mr. Herrick, said that he had nothing to add to this statement, which was made for the purpose of making the record complete. The chief of staff, Mr. Herrick, said that he had nothing to add to this statement, which was made for the purpose of making the record complete.

Mr. Taft's entry into New York, where he arrived from Philadelphia to-day, was entirely without ostentation. He entered the city upon the Jersey City ferry and did not leave it until he alighted at the Forty-second street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was met by Henry W. Taft, whose house-guest he is to be until Saturday, when he leaves for Washington. Mrs. Taft remained in Philadelphia until the evening of the day of her arrival in New York.

FRANKS ARE BARRED

Court Decides That They Are Within Rights of Transportation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—In an opinion by Justice Day in various cases of the United States against the express companies of the country, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day held that under the Elkins law express companies cannot be granted franchises or the right of transportation of the property of their own employees or of the employees of other express or transportation companies. The court held that to grant this privilege would be to exercise an undue preference under the law which prohibits all transportation of property by express companies which are not included in the published schedule.

Justice Day said: "It cannot be doubted that the transportation of property upon trucks issued by the express companies is within the rights of the common carrier. The use in the Elkins act such transportation enables one class of persons to obtain transportation at a different and lower rate than that which is provided for the general public. The railroad companies, by the law made applicable by Congress and not by the courts."

VENIRE IS QUASHED

Court Objects to "Farmers' Jury in Standard Oil Case."

CHICAGO, ILL., February 23.—The return of a venire of farmers in the Indiana case was unexpectedly delayed to-day, when Judge Anderson, in the Western District of Illinois, quashed the panel of fifteen veniremen because of what he considered the singularly large proportion of farmers thereon. A jury which brought in the verdict making Judge Landis's fine of \$23,240,000 in the original case possible, and John S. Meyer, of Chicago, a member of the venire, calling the court's attention to the fact that the panel presented for the new venire was composed of 100 per cent of farmers, although 50 per cent of the population within the jurisdiction of the court lives within Cook county.

It looks like design, or if not design, it looks like a strange coincidence, commented Judge Anderson, who upon the objection of the veniremen, insisted with vigor that the latter was the case, that the panel had been drawn exactly as given, and that the court later admitted to be a fact.

TOWN DESTROYED

Tornado Sweeps Fisher From Map, Killing Many.

MARKED TREE, ARK., February 23.—Sixty persons were killed, more than a score injured, several houses destroyed, and practically every building in the town of Fisher was wrecked by a tornado which swept through the northwestern corner of the State to-day, according to meagre advices received here late this afternoon. Wire communication with the devastated territory is cut off, and the only information received was by a messenger, who stated that in the town of Fisher but two buildings are standing, while the damage in the surrounding country is also great.

CONSPIRACY OF GRAFT

Stealing Was Done on Tremendous Scale in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, PA., February 23.—That there was a regular organization which was organized for the purpose of stealing from the Federal lines and raise a Confederate battalion. He said the relations between himself and Carmack were not cordial during the Carmack-Taylor senatorial contest. He said: "The first offensive note appeared in the Memphis News-Scimitar in 1903. Cooper supported Taylor then. I witness said that when he supported Patterson for Governor, Carmack ceased speaking to him."

HELD FOR THEFT

Young Man Charged With Stealing From Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—Gather C. Edothner, twenty-six years old, who reached here to-day from New York, and registered at a downtown hotel under the name of G. O'Brien, was arrested on a charge of having stolen about \$2,000 from the vaults of the Forsyth Bank and Trust Company of Kentucky, N. C., the police allege that he made a written confession.

LAW IS UPHELD

Arkansas Antitrust Legislation Gets Upheld.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—Deciding the case of the Hammond Packing Company, of Chicago, vs. the State of Arkansas, favorably to the State, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day upheld the constitutionality of the antitrust law of Arkansas. The company was fined \$10,000. The Arkansas State courts for failing to observe the law.

TAFT SPEAKS FOR VIRGINIA SCHOOL

Points to Work of Hampton Institute in Solution of Race Problem.

BE BELIEVES NEGRO ESSENTIAL TO SOUTH

Rudimental and Industrial Education What Is Needed—President-Elect Is Entertained With Plantation Songs Sung by School Chorus.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 23.—President-Elect Taft was the principal speaker to-night in the interest of Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., under the auspices of the Armstrong Association, at Carnegie Hall. A drizzling rain failed to keep away a large throng, eager to hear Mr. Taft and learn of the industrial progress of the Hampton students, nor did it dampen the enthusiasm of the welcome to the President-elect. The exercises were opened by Bishop Day, of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina.

All the approaches to Carnegie Hall were carefully guarded by a force of 100 patrolmen, and only those having the necessary cards of admission were permitted to enter. There were no decorations in the hall, and the audience's attention was centered on a table exhibit on the platform, which, following the address of Mr. Taft, showed the students of Hampton at their work in the various trades. This feature of the program greatly pleased Mr. Taft, who took the keenest interest in the work of the students.

Mr. Taft was given a hearty salvo of applause as he was escorted to the platform by William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Armstrong Association, Robert C. Ogden, Booker T. Washington, and Bishop Greer. Plantation songs by a chorus of Hampton students opened the program of the evening.

President Schieffelin, in introducing Bishop Greer as presiding officer, said that the Armstrong Association desired \$2,000,000 with which to conduct effectively the work of Hampton Institute. Bishop Greer spoke of the grave negro problems now waiting solution by the American people, and declared that in his opinion if the negro were given an education and a fair opportunity to work out on his own problems.

Dr. Washington told of the advancement of the negro in industrial endeavors when given a chance to improve his mental capacity and learn a trade. At the conclusion of Dr. Washington's address, the program of the evening, which hung from the proscenium arch down behind the chairs of Mr. Taft and speakers, was raised, showing the students at work at various trades. The exhibition was given several rounds of applause.

Boars of laughter were provoked when the curtain fell and Mr. Ogden started to drag the chair of Mr. Taft back to the center of the stage. Mr. Taft also took hold of his chair, indicating that he would carry his own seat. Mr. Ogden did not think this a President's prerogative, and shook his head, and while the audience laughed Mr. Taft and Mr. Ogden compromised the matter and assisted each other in putting the chair in its place.

There were more songs by the Hampton students, and Dr. Frissell, president of the Hampton School, spoke of the work of the school. Understands Problem. After a short address by Robert C. Ogden, Bishop Greer introduced Mr. Taft in a few words, saying that no one in American public life better understood the problem of race and class adjustment than the President-elect.

"Now the advantage of other to some time as Mr. Taft smilingly bowed his thanks for the cordial welcome. Mr. Taft began his remarks with the statement that nine of the ten million negroes of the country lived in the Southern States and the Congressional Record," he said, and the audience smiled audibly. Mr. Taft also smiled as he recalled one Senator who wanted to make people read the Record. It was, he said, a source of instruction and amusement. This statement he applied to his subject by saying the Record had contained a reference to moving the 10,000,000 negroes out of the country, backed by "the solemn, scientific statement that the races cannot live together."

The answer was that they are living together, and any attempt to take any number of negroes out of any community would create a riot. "We have the problem, and we have simply got to solve it," he asserted. "We have a race feeling. It does exist, and that's a part of the problem. I believe in my heart you are going to work it out by realizing that it is not to the advantage of either to make it difficult for both to live together."

"The negro is absolutely essential to the South. Hence it is that the work of the Hampton Institute has such tremendous importance. It is the solution of the race question."

Not Too Many Crutches. He did not believe in too many crutches for those who were just learning to walk, but rudimental and industrial education were the necessary fundamentals to the development of the negro race.

No uneducated person, Mr. Taft said, could read the statistics of the negro race in the past fifty years and not feel convinced that a solution was to follow. "Why," he declared, "a race that can produce Booker Washington in a century ought to feel confident that it can do miracles in time."

When Mr. Taft remarked, "I have been South recently," his audience indulged in a knowing smile. His reference to good meals also produced merriment, but his point was a description of Shiloh Orphanage, at Augusta, Ga., in which he pictured the pathetic scene.

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AMENDMENT DEFEATED

Government Will Make No Appropriation for Ambassador's House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—The Senate to-day rejected a dramatic and consular appropriation bill. The provision placed in the bill by the House for the construction of an ambassador's house in the United States was designated from time to time by the Secretary of State, the judicial authority and jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases heretofore vested in the consular general of China, was on motion of Mr. Bacon, stricken from the bill.

An amendment by Senator Lodge appropriating \$100,000 for grounds and buildings for the ambassador's house in Paris was opposed by Mr. Hale and on his motion, was laid on the table by a vote of 42 to 24.

The bill, containing appropriations aggregating \$3,446,286, was then passed.

NEGROES MAY RE-ENLIST

Bill Approved by President and Former Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—A measure providing for the re-enlistment of soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who were discharged by the President without honor because of their participation in the Brownsville affair, was passed by the Senate to-day. The bill, which was approved by President Roosevelt, Senator Foraker and all of the Republican members of the Senate, was introduced in the House by Mr. Bacon, of Virginia. It was adopted by a party vote with the exception of Senator Teller, who voted with the Republicans. The bill will consider applications for re-enlistment and recommend the restoration to duty of such of the discharged soldiers as are not found guilty of complicity in the affair.

TO INTIMIDATE SHAH

Persian Ruler Must Be Good If He Expects Support.

LONDON, February 23.—The British Government to-day declared its intention to support the Shah of Persia, who is at present in London, with regard to the best means of ending the conditions of anarchy prevailing in Persia. The British Government has received a joint intimation to the Shah of that country that unless a form of constitutional government is established, it will get no support of any kind from the governments of Great Britain or Russia, and that these countries will have no objection to supporting the Shah's respective interests in Persia. Should a loan be required the British Government would be glad to grant it, unless it is approved by an elected assembly.

BILL WILL PASS

Some Sort of Subsidy Measure Will Be Enacted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—Before the close of the Sixtieth Congress a ship subsidy or ocean mail bill, which passed the Senate to-day, will be introduced in the House by the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads. A canvass of the committee to-day indicated that the bill would pass by a vote of 10 to 8. Of the twelve Republicans, Representatives Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Murdock, of Kansas, are with the six Democrats against the bill.

COURT-MARTIAL UPHELD

After Ten Years Case Is Decided by Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—The case of Commander Dennis W. Mullan, of the United States Navy, involving the legality of the court-martial by which he was tried in 1897, was decided to-day by the Supreme Court. The court held that the court-martial was legal, and that the sentence of the court was valid. The case was argued by Attorney General Clegg, and the opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Taft.

THE VERDICT STANDS

Supreme Court Refuses to Reverse Case Against Thomas.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—The case of Marcelino G. Thomas, an Argentine, who was charged with the killing of two men in Texas, was decided by the Supreme Court to-day against the defendant. The court held that the jury's verdict was supported by the evidence, and that the sentence of the court was valid. The case was argued by Attorney General Clegg, and the opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Taft.

WORK IS ENDED

Conference Adjourns After Adopting Declaration of Principles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—With the adoption of a declaration of principles designed to govern the United States, Canada and Mexico with regard to the disposition of the natural resources of these countries, the North American Conservation Conference concluded its work here to-day. The conference was held in Washington, D. C., and was attended by representatives of the United States, Canada and Mexico. The declaration of principles was adopted by a unanimous vote.

M'NAMARA WILL HELP

He Is Appointed Assistant in Prosecution of Libel Suit.

WASHINGTON, February 23.—United States Assistant Attorney General M'Namara has been commissioned by Attorney General Bonaparte as special assistant to the Attorney-General to aid in the prosecution of the libel suit against the Publishers of the Press Publishing Company, the editors of the New York World and the editors of the Indianapolis News, recently indicted for alleged criminal libel of President Roosevelt, William H. Taft and others in connection with the purchase of the Panama Canal.

BACK IN WASHINGTON

President Reaches Capital Safely After Reviewing Fleet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—The yacht Mayflower, bearing the President and his party, returned from the home-coming of the battleship fleet at Hampton Roads, reached her dock in this city at 7:25 o'clock to-day. The President and party remained aboard the yacht until 8:45 o'clock, when they left the navy yard in carriages in a drizzling rain for the White House.

PENSION FOR MRS. LEE

She Will Receive \$50 a Month Through Work of Daniel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—On motion of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, the omnibus pension bill passed by the Senate to-day was amended to provide a pension of \$50 a month to Ellen B. Lee, widow of Brigadier-General Estabrook Lee, United States Army.

\$46.75 to change via Washington Sunset Route, 920 E. Main St., Norfolk.

STORM SWEEPING THE BATTLESHIPS

Safely Anchored at Home, They Pay Little Heed to Stiff Southeaster.

ROADSTEAD IS CHOKED WITH FIGHTING CRAFT

Bunkers, Depleted by Cruise, Are Now Being Filled, and Men Will Be Free for Parade in Norfolk Saturday—Admiral Sperry Preparing Reports.

FORT MONROE, VA., February 23.—The bad weather which greeted the battleship fleet at the Virginia Capes yesterday, the worst the sixteen ships have experienced in any port visited on their way around the world, continued to-day. Storm signals were hoisted on the beach, and during the afternoon a stiff southeaster set in, driving a stinging rain before it. The ships, safely at anchor, paid little heed to the blow, but the little white and gray steam launches running between ships were kept from getting a buffeting from wind and waves.

That part of the roadstead running west from the Old Point pier seemed fairly choked with fighting craft to-day. The two long lines of the combined squadrons of Admirals Sperry and Arnold stretched away from the dock almost as far as the eye could reach, the gray ships of the stay-at-home fleet fading away in the rain and mist which hovered over the harbor. The ships were made snug and tight for the storm, and only a small American ensign at the after-flagstaff and the commanding officer's flag at the peaks were to be seen in place of the rainbow streamers which yesterday clothed the vessels in gala attire.

SHIPS ARE CONFINED

Nearly one-half of the ships began coaling to-day, in spite of the wet. All of the vessels came in with bunkers nearly empty after the long and stormy run from Gibraltar. It is hoped that the last of the ships will have coaled by Saturday in order that the men may parade in Norfolk on that day. A committee from Norfolk visited the flagship Connecticut to-day to extend an invitation to the men of the fleet to be the city's guests on Saturday, but Admiral Sperry, in company with about fifty officers, had gone to Richmond to attend a banquet lunch, and did not return until late this afternoon. There is little doubt, however, that the Norfolk invitation will be accepted, and that several thousand men will be sent there to parade and to be entertained by the people.

Admiral Sperry will be the first shore leave the men will have since they were kept aboard ship now in anticipation of an inspection of each ship by Admiral Sperry and an inspection board from among the officers of the fleet. The sick man was taken to the naval hospital at Norfolk, and most of the officers and members of the crew had been vaccinated anew. The men have been restricted to the ship.

REPORTS SENT IN

Admiral Sperry, before going to Richmond to-day, sent series of reports having to do with the cruise to the Navy Department. These reports have been sent in from time to time, and when completed will form an official history of the entire cruise around the world. The reports, in addition to relating a narrative of the trip, are filled with interesting statistics. They will be of immense advantage to the American naval authorities in showing the necessities and capabilities of the fleet under all manner of conditions.

The battleship Vermont, of the first division of the returning fleet, remained in quarantine to-day. A case of smallpox developed on board among the crew. The sick man was taken to the naval hospital at Norfolk, and most of the officers and members of the crew had been vaccinated anew. The men have been restricted to the ship.

One of the most interesting sights to-day was the departure of a large number of enlisted men, whose terms of service had expired. They came ashore from the various ships in boats towed by steam launches. As they left the sides of the vessel on which they had served the departing men were given lusty cheers by the sailors. Still attired in their sailor togs, the men reached the government dock loaded down with all manner of luggage. Many of them had their belongings and souvenirs of the long trip stowed away in canvas bags, while others were equipped with natty leather suit cases. The latter were given lusty plaudits as they left with labels from foreign hotels and transportation companies.

The first class liberty men of the fleet made many side excursions from the various ports visited, and they were entertained at the best hotels. Their uniforms were respected by every nation. On these visits the men accumulated many of the traveling labels.

RECAP A HARVEST

Negro boys and porters, loitering about the dock reaped a harvest from the home-going sailors, who distained to carry their own satchels and bundles, handed them over to the boys to be taken to the railroad station or to the city. The blackclucks brought home all manner of souvenirs from every country visited. The cruise has furnished them with stories for their friends at home for all time to come. A number of long enlistment men, who undoubtedly will come back into the service before three months have elapsed. They have saved considerable money on the trip and are anxious to go home and tell of their experiences. If they re-enlist within ninety days they will be rated as having never left the navy, and will receive the increased pay which comes with every re-enlistment.

A reception tendered in the pleasure Fort Monroe Club by the army officers stationed here to the officers of the fleet and their wives was one of the social events of the day. The club is in the casemates under the ramparts of the historic old fort.

(Continued on Page Four—Column 1.)

ASKED TO BE DETACHED

Admiral Sperry Says Captain Hutchins Wanted to Leave Kearsarge.

That Captain Hamilton M. Hutchins was detached from command of the battleship Kearsarge on the eve of the fleet's departure was admitted yesterday by Rear-Admiral Sperry, though he declined to discuss the reasons. Captain Hutchins was detached late on the evening of February 1, the fleet setting sail the next morning at 10 o'clock. Thus far Admiral Sperry has not forwarded a report to the Navy Department in Washington. Further than the statement that Captain Hutchins had been so long requested that he be detached, the admiral declined to talk of the matter, merely adding that he had seen some reports of the passenger list. The Kearsarge was brought home under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Nathan Twining, the executive officer of the ship. Captain Hutchins left Gibraltar on the Koenigstein, which sailed two days after the departure of the fleet. Two reports were current at Fort Monroe yesterday as to the real cause of a transfer and command, one being that the captain was in ill health, and the other that he was not to be burdened with the responsibility of the return trip. The other report was to the effect that the Kearsarge for Admiral Sperry's action will have to be reviewed by the Navy Department.

NOT EXPLAINED AT DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—That of Richmond, the close of Hamilton M. Hutchins's detachment from command of the battleship Kearsarge, was explained by Rear-Admiral Sperry, who said that the captain was in ill health, and the other report was to the effect that the Kearsarge for Admiral Sperry's action will have to be reviewed by the Navy Department.

FILIPINO WINS CASE

Supreme Court Gives Decision Against United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23.—In an opinion by Justice Holmes the Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided the case of Mateo Carino vs. the government of the Philippine Islands against the government. The case grew out of a controversy over the title to a tract of land occupied as a military reservation in the province of Benguet, which was claimed by Carino through possession covering a period of thirty years. It was shown that Carino had no title to the land, but that he had received no title from the government, and the insular court had upheld his claim. The limitation does not run as against the state in such a case, decided that mere possession would not give title against the United States. The position was reversed by to-day's decision.

In the course of his opinion Justice Holmes stated that the United States had taken possession of the Philippines in a different spirit from that in which they had been held by Spain. "We have never had the intention of making them a part of our territory," he said. "We have never intended to give them the same rights as we have given to the Philippines. The opinion is considered an important one as showing the tendency of the court in dealing with the disposition of the Philippine lands."

OLD RATES RESTORED

Tariff Commission, Sitting in Paris, Takes Action.

PARIS, February 23.—The Tariff Commission, at the close of its meeting to-day, adopted an amendment restoring the old maximum and minimum rates for all oils, with the exception of cottonseed oil, which will pay a uniform rate of 25 per cent. The commission also maintained its decision with regard to chilled meat. The opposition to a revision of the French tariff, which provides an increase in the duties on American products on an average of 20 per cent, as against the 10 per cent reduction in European goods, was evidenced again to-day when Minister of Commerce Cruppi appeared before the Tariff Commission and urged that the existing duty on cottonseed oil which comes from the United States be maintained. The Minister of Agriculture Ruau also spoke along the same line. The government fears that if this increase went through it would result in tariff reprisals on the part of America.

WANT CAMPAIGN GIFTS BACK

Saloon-keepers Say Contributions Were Contingent to Licenses.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 23.—Thomas J. Ryan and William H. Moran, of Waterford, have sued the Democratic Town Committee, of Smithfield, to recover \$500, the amount of their campaign contribution for the town election. Ryan and Moran were formerly saloon-keepers. They assert that they gave the money to the committee on the stipulation that it should be returned if they failed to get licenses this year. They did not get them, they say, and the money should be returned. Ryan and Moran were formerly saloon-keepers. They assert that they gave the money to the committee on the stipulation that it should be returned if they failed to get licenses this year. They did not get them, they say, and the money should be returned.

NO ELECTION OF SENATORS

Wisconsin and Illinois Still Unable to Award Toga.

MADISON, WIS., February 23.—The fifteenth joint ballot of the Wisconsin Legislature for the election of a United States Senator to-day resulted in Isaac Stephenson receiving forty-nine out of 117 votes cast, lacking ten of a necessary majority.

QUORUM BROKEN

Springfield, Ill., Unable to Hold Session.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., February 23.—The quorum was by agreement broken to-day for the second time in the joint session of the General Assembly to ballot for United States Senator. To properly conform to the constitutional requirement that the two houses meet at noon on each legislative day to ballot for Senator, however, a perfunctory ballot was taken. The roll call was: Hopkins, 10; Stringer, 5; Shurtleff, 1; Ross, 1. The joint session then adjourned to-morrow noon.

MEN CHEERED BY MESSAGE TO COME HERE

Admiral Sperry Says Our Welcome, Picked Up at Sea, Touched Hearts of All.

FLEET OFFICERS GET CORDIAL GREETING

Brought from Old Point on Special Train and Entertained at Luncheon, Speakers Making Plea for Greater Navy Still—Meet Members of Club.

SITTING under the full length portrait of General Robert E. Lee, at the Westmoreland Club, yesterday, Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, commanding the American battleship fleet, expressed his peculiar pleasure at having his first civilian reception in Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy and the capital city of the new South. "Sailing toward the American shore, through fog and mist," said Admiral Sperry, "after fourteen