

THE DAY'S HEADLINES

SELECTS FIVE EXPLAINS THE SENSHIP BILL

Says Many of the Criticisms Are Unjust.

Estimates as to the Ultimate Cost to the Government.

House Bill Providing for Celebration at Washington Passes Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Frye at today's session of the Senate concluded his speech upon the ship subsidy bill. He devoted his attention principally to a technical explanation of various provisions of the measure, explaining that provision which would add to American registration foreign built ships. From several sources his attention was directed to this provision, and it is evidently one on which much of the forthcoming debate will rest.

Aside from the speech of Mr. Frye no business of importance was transacted in executive session.

When the session opened the credentials of Samuel H. Cheney and Murphy Foster as Senators from Louisiana and George P. Wetmore from Rhode Island were received.

Hills were passed admitting Captain B. H. McCalla and Commander W. C. Wise of the United States navy to accept decorations from the Empire of Germany.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew calling for information as to the postal frauds in Cuba was referred to the Committee on Relations with Cuba.

At 1:25 the Senate, on motion of Lodge, went into executive session, remaining behind closed doors until 2 o'clock.

The House bill for the celebration of the establishment of the seat of the National Government in the city of Washington was passed without discussion.

Resolution providing for the ship subsidy bill was then resumed, Frye concluding his speech began yesterday. Frye said the amount of subsidy could be no more than \$3,000,000 per year. That limit, he said, was fixed definitely in the bill.

"So far as the cost to the Government is concerned," he added, "it will be really no more than \$7,500,000, as the subsidized ships are required to carry the United States mails free of cost to the Government."

There was absolutely no truth, according to Senator Frye, in the remarkable statement that \$100,000,000 a year would be the cost. The limit of \$3,000,000 in the subsidy bill is not a limit on the amount of subsidy, as within that period there would not be enough vessels to draw the full amount of the subsidy. When the limit of \$3,000,000 is reached, the Government would be required to carry the United States mails free of cost to the Government.

Referring to a provision of the pending bill requiring all ships to take freight up to a certain percentage of their carrying capacity, Frye said he would prevent vessels like the American liner St. Louis from participating in the benefits of the act. He announced that he would propose to the committee an amendment providing for equal to 20 per cent of the carrying capacity when leaving a port of the United States for a foreign port. That would do no injury to the products to be carried as to do no injury to the carrying capacity.

Discussing the provision of the bill which enables foreign built ships to be brought under the American flag and to enjoy a portion of the proposed subsidy under certain restrictions, Mr. Frye said he had seen several foreign vessels would come in at once under the provision as it now stands. He said it was his purpose to offer a substitute for the present provision which would be determined definitely just how many foreign vessels would be admitted to American registry.

Hale interrupted his colleague to direct his attention to a memorial of shipbuilders which he had already introduced and in which he was sympathetic with the general provisions of the bill, but admitted that he was not in sympathy with the provision which enables foreign built vessels to be brought under the American flag to enjoy the proposed subsidy. He added, a strong protest against this provision of the measure signed by forty or fifty shipbuilders. In the course of which the statements made by the already introduced bill, he said, "I do not think my colleague would be brought upon any such proposition as that."

Frye said there was only one trouble with the statement made in the protest and that was that it was not true.

"Under the provisions of the pending bill," he said, "foreign built ships cannot draw a cent of bounty until they construct in the shipyards of the United States an amount of tonnage equal to that which they have brought abroad."

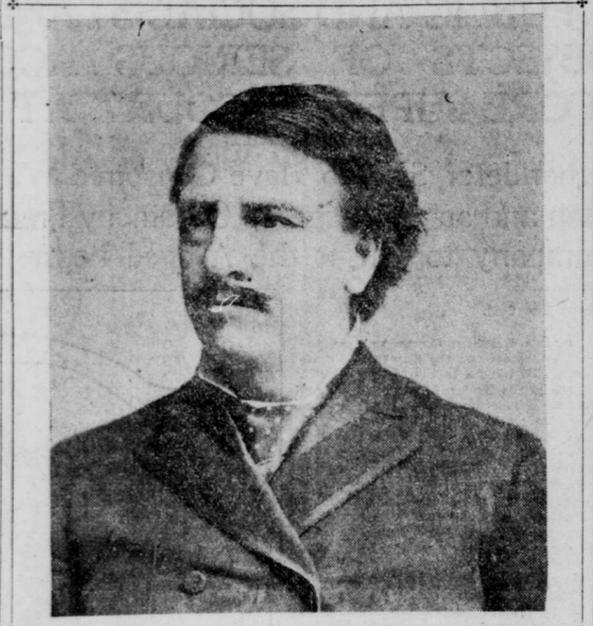
Hale believed a provision for the admission of foreign-built ships under proper restrictions was wise, because it would benefit the United States a respectable sum of money within a reasonable time.

The success of the venture by which the New York and Paris had been admitted to the registry had induced him to insert in the pending measure the provision for the admission of foreign built vessels to American registry under similar restrictions. He did not believe that another ship would be admitted to American registry except those specifically provided for in the pending measure.

In conclusion Frye referred to what he termed "the wild and insubstantial criticisms of the measure, criticisms which he said were based upon no fair or accurate knowledge of the provisions of the bill."

On motion of Platt of Connecticut, the Senate, at 3:45 p. m., held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

PRESIDENT OFFERS PORTFOLIO TO SPOONER



SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER OF WISCONSIN, WHO HAS BEEN OFFERED THE PORTFOLIO OF ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO SUCCEED MR. GRIGGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—President McKinley has offered the portfolio of Attorney General of the United States to Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. Mr. Spooner has the offer under consideration, but may decline on account of the ill-health of his wife.

Senator John C. Spooner is one of the leading statesmen of the Wolverine State. He is a veteran of the civil war and has served in the United States Senate at intervals since 1885.

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS IN THE WAR TAXES

Payne Introduces a Bill Providing for Changes in Revenue Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee today introduced a bill reducing the taxation under the war revenue act, after the Republican members of the committee had agreed on the form of the measure and the articles to receive the reduction of tax. It is intended to have the full committee act on the bill to-morrow and to put it through the House before Christmas. The bill provides an aggregate reduction estimated at \$40,000,000.

Schedule A—Beers, \$3,852,712; cigars, \$3,180,764; special taxes (section 1700), commercial brokers, \$138,281; custom-house brokers, \$187,717; cigars, \$11,744; theaters, \$47,178; exhibitions not otherwise provided, \$34,218; total special tax, \$287,580.

Schedule A—Bank checks, \$7,000,000; certificates of deposit, \$300,000; drafts inland, \$500,000; promissory notes, \$1,500,000; postal orders, \$602,000; foreign bills of exchange, \$100,000; export bills of lading, \$100,000; express receipts, \$120,000; telephone messages, \$135,800; bonds of indemnity, \$250,000; certificates other than profits, \$200,000; charter party, \$100,000; brokers' contracts, \$100,000; conveyances, \$2,000,000; telegraph dispatches, \$800,000; insurance, \$3,000,000; leases, \$200,000; mortgages, \$500,000; passenger tickets, \$200,000; power of attorney, \$100,000; protests, \$25,000; warehouse receipts, \$250,000. Total schedule A, \$22,242,900.

Schedule B—\$1,548,283, less wines \$600,000, \$3,948,283; legacies, charitable, etc., \$500,000. Grand total, \$40,000,000.

The bill provides a discount of 20 per cent on the tax of 2 cents per barrel on beer in lieu of the present 7-13 cents reduction, making the new rate \$1 60 per barrel.

The sections of the war revenue act taxing commercial brokers, custom-house brokers, circus entertainers and other exhibitors are stricken out.

The rate on cigars is made \$3 instead of \$3 60 per 1000 weighing more than three ounces.

Schedule A retains the stamp tax on corporate stock, bonds, etc., sales, etc., at exchanges or boards of trade, freight receipts, certificates of profits, entry of goods at the custom-house and entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouses. With these exceptions the bill provides for the reduction of the tax on the proposed schedule.

"It is said," remarked Hale, "that the bounty for foreign-built ships will amount to more than \$100,000,000 a year. I do not think my colleague would be brought upon any such proposition as that."

Frye said there was only one trouble with the statement made in the protest and that was that it was not true.

"Under the provisions of the pending bill," he said, "foreign built ships cannot draw a cent of bounty until they construct in the shipyards of the United States an amount of tonnage equal to that which they have brought abroad."

Hale believed a provision for the admission of foreign-built ships under proper restrictions was wise, because it would benefit the United States a respectable sum of money within a reasonable time.

TRAMP KILLS HIS COMPANION

Mysterious Murder in a Sawmill at Blackwell, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Desoto, Mo., says: Last night two men, supposed to be tramps, asked permission to sleep in the boiler-room of C. V. Segar's sawmill at Blackwell, Mo. One was about 50 years of age and the other about 20. Early this morning the young man was found dead on the railroad track with his skull crushed in and part of his clothing missing. It was evident that he had been murdered in the sawmill and dragged to the railroad track and laid across the rails.

A posse of citizens started in search of his companion, who was caught about five miles out and brought back to the scene of the murder. When accused of the murder, the old man drew a knife and stabbed himself in the heart, death resulting instantly.

Life Lost in a Fire

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 5.—One life was lost and several persons were injured in a fire that early today destroyed the large structural iron works of George L. Mesker & Co. and Lowenthal's commission house. The total loss will reach about \$130,000. It is believed the fire originated in the molding department of the iron works. The blaze quickly spread to all parts of the plant, and fanned by a stiff wind, communicated to the commission house. A number of firemen were caught by a falling brick wall, killing Gottlieb Surbeck, and injuring five others. All the injured will recover.

Japanese Stabbing Affray

NANAIMO, B. C., Dec. 5.—Wagasaki, one of forty quarantined Japanese in a Fraser-street boarding-house, attacked Nickass, another Japanese, during a quarrel last night and stabbed him twice with a dirk. Nickass may die. Wagasaki was taken to hospital and is not expected to be released.

CANAL TREATY

Equal Division on the Question of Amendment.

Decides to Press the Matter in the Senate.

Lodge Explains Doubtful Points in Answer to Interrogations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty concerning the Nicaragua canal, the subject of a few minutes' consideration today by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which has charge of the treaty in the Senate. The treaty already has been reported by the committee and it was therefore only taken up in an informal way and for discussion only. No conclusion was possible except to decide to press the question in the Senate and there was substantial agreement upon the wisdom of this policy. There is no opinion in the committee, except upon amendments, although Senator Bacon did not manifest any great concern for the passage of the treaty. The subject of the canal is a subject connected with the treaty was possible in the committee, but the discussion was even divided upon the question of the amendment of the document in accordance with the provisions reported during the last session of Congress, providing for the fortification of the proposed canal. The committee stands for the amendment, except upon amendments, such as Daniel, Bacon and Money, Democrats.

Against it—Frye, Cullom, Foraker and White, Republicans. Morgan, who is not a member of the committee, but who is expected to be sent to the Senate to-day, but for some reason it did not go in, though it is still expected he will receive the nomination very soon.

Mr. Myer is a prosperous business man of Boston, a man of family and about 45

years of age. He is a graduate of Harvard and was a member of the bar. He has been a prominent figure in political life, having been a member of the Republican State Committee, a member of the State Legislature and finally speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He is a man of large private fortune, so that he will be able to maintain fittingly the high social status of the American embassy at Rome.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING FISCAL YEAR

Sum Congress Is Asked to Appropriates for Coast Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, submitted to Congress to-day, include the following items: \$30,000; Mare Island yard construction plant, \$100,000; steel lighter, \$50,000; fire boat, \$25,000; machinery plant, \$150,000; deep water basin, \$100,000; torpedo-boat storage plant to cost \$250,000, \$100,000; shops, machinery and improvements, \$531,600; completion public buildings, Los Angeles, \$150,000; Oakland, \$125,000; San Francisco, \$1,155,055; Stockton, \$40,550; light and fog signal station, Point Buchon, Cal., \$100,000; light and fog signal station, Point San Francisco, \$100,000; Humboldt Bay, \$15,000; Blunts Reef light vessel, \$30,000; relief light vessel, Pacific Coast, \$20,000; tender for engine Twelfth Lighthouse District, \$125,000; improving harbor San Diego, \$150,000; San Diego, \$25,000; San Luis Obispo, \$75,000; expenses California debris commission, \$15,000; Soldiers' Home, Santa Monica, \$12,000; quarantine station, San Francisco, \$10,700; continuation stone wall, Presidio, \$500; expenses Indian service California, \$15,000; improving Sacramento River, \$200; Petaluma Creek, \$200; Napa River and Feather rivers, \$18,000.

MISS MORRISON TRIED BY COURT

Woman Accused of Castle Murder Finally Breaks Down.

EL DORADO, Kans., Dec. 5.—Jessie Morrison, charged with murder in the first degree, to-day for the first time since her trial began, two weeks ago, gave vent to her feelings of anguish and sobbed in court. It was the first sign of emotion that the defendant had displayed. It came when Judge Redden, one of her attorneys, pleading that the statement of Mrs. Castle should not be admitted as evidence, declared the words of accusation against the prisoner were "the concoction of men who sought only to convict an innocent girl."

Later Judge Shinn ruled that Mrs. Castle's statement could be placed before the jury as evidence, but sustained the objections of the defense to certain sentences there, among them the words, "by my God it is true," the only part of the statement that the dying woman wrote herself. However, Judge Shinn decided that the jury should hear the evidence given yesterday as to the manner in which the statement was made. It was he said alone in the province of the court to decide the mental condition of the declarant; the jury should decide whether it was true because of this delay.

As Judge Redden made the testimony given yesterday repeated and the jury was called in, Miss Morrison appeared more cheerful at the afternoon session, but watched the proceedings with evident impatience. The case now is not likely to go to the jury before the first of next week because of this delay.

When the trial was resumed to-day Mrs. Castle's deathbed statement of accusation against Jessie Morrison was admitted as evidence in the case. The statement which declares that Miss Morrison provoked the quarrel with the bride and then began an attack on her, and that her life is considered the strongest evidence presented by the State at the point of its admission had been argued since yesterday morning and during that time the jury had been excused.

In the final argument, Judge Redden, in the statement he made, it was he said, the admission of the statement he said that the jury should be satisfied with the horror of the wounding of the bride, had painted the scene of sorrow at the deathbed, "and now," said the attorney, "you are to be told that the defendant here to intimidate her and cow her and, if possible, to break her down and then point to it when this case goes before the jury as evidence of her guilt; or, if she could brace herself against it and by her will power not break down, they would point to that as evidence of a guilty conscience."

Judge Redden talked he looked at the prisoner, whose eyes were wet with tears. She gulped down the words of evidence with her handkerchief. Miss Morrison has steadfastly maintained complete control of herself as she sat through the tedious examination of the State's witnesses and this was her first show of a breakdown.

Judge Redden continued at length. He charged that the dying declaration made by Mrs. Castle was a concoction of men who sought to convict an innocent girl. She was a frail girl against whom vindictive men had conspired.

WMA PURCHASE CRAMPS' YARDS

English Company Negotiating for Extensive Plants in America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Evening Post says to-day: According to a report that reached Wall street to-day Vicker's Sons & Maxim, Limited, of England, have instituted negotiations for the purchase of the Cramps Shipyard and the Cramps Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia. It is believed to be the purpose of the English company to secure a share of the United States Government contracts for warships, armor plate and ordnance. The report has it that \$1,500,000 has already been offered for the Midvale Company and that the Cramps purchase will probably be partly effected by issuing stock of the Cramps Shipyard Company. The English company is believed to be formed when the deal has been completed.

It is said that final arrangements for the deal are to be attempted next week in this city, when Charles Cramp will come here to meet a New York banker who will represent the English company. Regarding the efforts made to secure the Cramps shipyard, one man who is well informed in steel matters, said: "More than a year ago John Crossley, manager of Vicker's Sons & Maxim, came to America to purchase the Cramps shipyard. At that time it was understood that the Midvale Steel Works and the Cramps were to be purchased together. Beginning these negotiations a second time means probably that a purchase will be made, but it is believed that the deal will be made in the near future. The deal is a stock purchase. The English concern will complete the purchase I do not doubt."

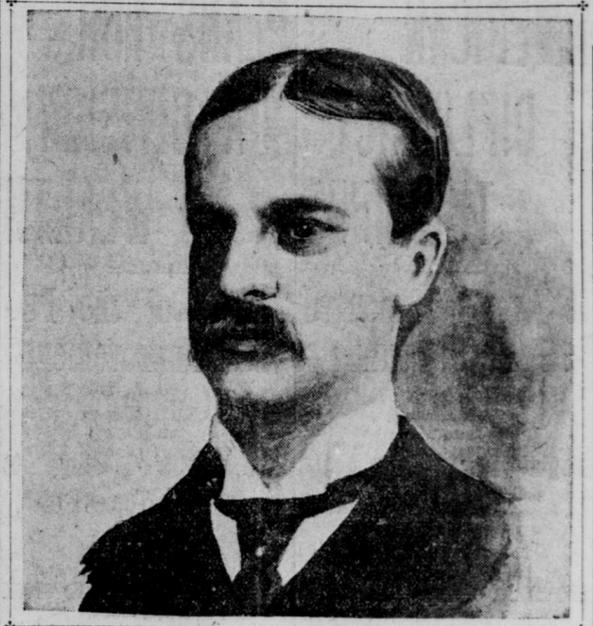
Henry Seligman, of the firm of J. and W. Seligman & Co., and a director in the deal, said that the deal is a stock purchase of the property has been made, but he added: "There is something in the air. That is all I have to say at this time."

The inexperienced maid wanted to be a man's first love, but the wise widow prefers to be his last.

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GEORGE VON L. MYER EMBASSADOR TO ITALY



GEORGE VON L. MYER OF BOSTON, WHOSE NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT AS EMBASSADOR TO ITALY HAS BEEN SENT TO THE SENATE FOR CONFIRMATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It was quite generally expected that the nomination of George von L. Myer of Massachusetts to the Embassy to Italy would be sent to the Senate to-day, but for some reason it did not go in, though it is still expected he will receive the nomination very soon.

Mr. Myer is a prosperous business man of Boston, a man of family and about 45

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WILLIAMS WIVES

Is the Only Man Who Arouses the Opposition.

Hull and Parker Able Supporters of the Measure.

Hepburn Opposes Amendment, but House Adjourns Without Acting Upon It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The House devoted the day to the army reorganization bill brought up under a special order adopted at the opening of the session, which limited general debate to two hours on a side. General Miles and a number of army officers were interested spectators throughout the day. Chairman Hull and Parker of New Jersey of the Military Committee, Republicans, supported the bill, and Cochran of Missouri, Kieburg of Texas, McClain of New York and Cox of Tennessee, Democrats, spoke briefly against it.

McCall of Massachusetts (R.) then aroused the only enthusiasm of the day against the measure. Several times during the last session, notably on the Porto Rican tariff bill, he refused to follow his party. To-day he attacked the whole principle of the administration. Although temperate in language he was plain spoken in his warnings of the danger attending the President's assumption of the Government if colonial policy was persisted in. He also criticized technically several features of the bill, especially that involving the President's assumption to expand or to reduce the size of the army at will. In conclusion he likened the honorable spirit which opposed arms away in the Philippines to that of Washington at Valley Forge.

Love of independence, he said, was the "soul" of the measure. He declared that the United States should immediately give the Filipino people honorable assurance that they should have a government of their own. In replying to Mr. McCall, Mr. Hull declared that until Congress acted to the contrary we must assert and enforce our sovereignty over the Philippines or disgrace ourselves before the world and was the duty of Congress to provide an army adequate to put down the rebellion.

He then read the twenty-six pages of the bill were disposed of before the adjournment. To-morrow the Grout oleomargarine bill, under a special order made at the beginning of the session, will be taken up, which will go over until Friday.

When the House met, the speaker announced that he had a communication from the family of Bouette of Maine resigning his position as chairman of the committee on the bill to amend the act relating to Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, then presented a special order for the consideration of the bill to amend the bill, the rule not to interfere with other special orders.

He then stated that legislation of some character was imperative, as it would take time to recruit and organize the new army which must replace the old one on the 1st of July.

Richardson said that his side of the house recognized the necessity for some legislation of some character to amend the bill, establishing a permanent standing army, should become a law. If an emergency should arise, it is his duty to provide for it. It was proposed to provide an army which could be expanded at the will of one man from 50,000 to 100,000. No man would be able to do that, he said, he was not willing to see one man give such power. It was in his opinion advisable to provide for the regular army under the terms of the bill were struck out.

Richardson said he was ready at all times to vote to put down rebellion anywhere, but he was not willing to establish permanently a large standing army.

The drama, also investigated against clothing the President with discretionary power to expand or contract the functions of Congress.

Grosvenor of Ohio, in support of the bill, said that personally he was in favor of the measure, but he was not in favor of the people, he said, were not frightened by a demagogue said that the purpose in increasing the army was to station large numbers of soldiers in cities to oppress labor. They were not alarmed by the cries that their liberty was to be subjected to the rule of a few men.

At the close of the general debate the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. The paragraphs authorizing the President to expand or contract the regular army were struck out. The bill was then passed by a vote of 150 yeas and 149 nays.

Without action upon the amendment the House, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned.

ADVERTISEMENTS

KNOWS NO DISTINCTION.

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh in This Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh produced.

One well-known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a careful study of the members of mucus and speedily washes and sprays and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in destroying the catarrhal germs wherever found, because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucus and speedily overcoming the hacking, coughing and expectoration.

As a result from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief, and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste are convenient to carry, ready for use, as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time, as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing antiseptic properties of eucalyptus bark, guaiacol, blood root and hyacinth.

Druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

Engine on the Grand Trunk Line Crashes Into a Handcar in Ontario.

INGLEWOOD JUNCTION, Ontario, Dec. 5.—An engine on the Grand Trunk road near here early to-day crashed into a handcar on which were five section men going to work. All five were killed instantly. The dead:

JOHN ALLEN, foreman,
ALVIER ELLIS,
NELL McARTHUR,
ARTHUR FRANK,
JOHN TEEZEE.

All the men lived in Cheltenham.

The driver and stoker of the engine escaped unhurt.

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JOHN TEEZEE.

All the men lived in Cheltenham.

The driver and stoker of the engine escaped unhurt.

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