

Lot of Prunes

At 5c.

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

7c Can.

PITMAN & EVANS

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PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ROANOKE TIMES

ROANOKE, VA., TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.

Mackerel!

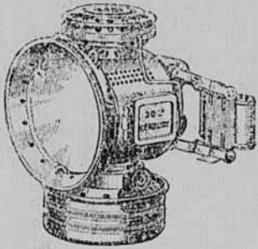
Fresh Lot These Fine White Fat
Mackerel at six for 25c.
Remember, there are not those real
bony, poor fish some people sell.

PITMAN & EVANS.

FULL SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Virginia: Partly cloudy, possibly light showers Tuesday or Tuesday night; northerly winds shifting to westerly, warmer Tuesday day, raising, slightly cooler at night.



The greatest light on wheels—the 50th Century Headlight. 75 models just received. Come and take a look at this beautiful light giver, whether you want one or not. Price 65.

ROANOKE CYCLE CO.,
E. L. FLIPPO, Manager.

Don't

Send away for your Garden Seeds. We sell none but Fresh and Reliable Seeds and can save you money. Get our prices.

Massie's Pharmacy.

Yellow Damier's and Silver Skin Onion Sets.

Simply a Suggestion!

Do you want, Can you use, Do you require, Could you enjoy, Would you desire, Would you like

Fine Lady's or Gent's Gold Watch?

This Week Some Interesting Bargains.

EDWARD S. GREEN
Manufacturing Jeweler,
6 SALEM AVE.

Specimens of our '97 speciality, "SEPIA GRAVURES," will be ready March 1st.

Lineback

PHOTOGRAPHER,
212 South Jefferson Street, Over Postoffice.

KRANICH & BACH

We Call Special Attention to the Above Piano.

Being well known here there is no need of special mention as regards to quality.

Call at our warehouses, No. 11 South Jefferson street, and examine our new styles and sizes.

J. E. ROGERS & CO.

BLOOD!

WE WANT you to try our Sarsaparilla. It's just as good as can be made, and only 75 cents a bottle.

YOUR BLOOD calls for a Spring medicine. You cannot do better than get a bottle of Barnes' Sarsaparilla—and get it.

TO-DAY.

H. C. BARNES.

"He Puts Up Prescriptions."

STRIKE AT MILWAUKEE.
Milwaukee, Wis., March 1.—All the brick layers and stone masons of Milwaukee, to the number of about 1,500, quit work this morning to enforce a demand for a forty-cent an hour wage schedule and eight hours per day. Some of the bosses acceded to the demand. At 3 o'clock it was announced that all strikes had been settled except one, and that there was a prospect that everything would be running along smoothly tomorrow morning.

I can offer you the best flooring, ceiling and dressed boards in the city for the price. J. H. WILKINSON.

THE ARMOR QUESTION.

The Senate Wrestled With it at the Night Session.

TILLMAN RAISED A ROW IN THE AUGUST ASSEMBLY BY DECLARING THAT THE ARMOR MANUFACTURERS HAD THEIR PAID AGENTS AMONG THE SENATORS. HE ALSO CHARGED THAT THE HOUSE WAS IN THE POWER OF THE TRUSTS.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—When the Senate resumed its session at 8 o'clock the naval appropriation bill was taken up, the pending amendment being that relative to armor plate.

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, opposed both the establishment of a government armor factory and the fixing of the price of armor at either \$300 or \$400 per ton. He defended the private manufacturer of war material, and said that instead of trying to cheat the government they only sought to give the government the best.

The builder of a crick cruiser was prouder than if he had been decorated by his government.

Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, opposed the expenditure of the \$3,210,000 for armor plate carried by the bill until something definite was known of the real cost of the armor. He inveighed against the policy of buying anything without knowing anything about its value. The committee on appropriations had fixed one price and the former Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Chandler) had fixed another, and both were groping in the dark. It was a remarkable piece of legislation that fixed the price of armor plate without any definite knowledge of the value, and to say to the contractor in the same breath that if he did not accept this ultimatum the government would buy his plate at a much more than its value. He advocated a suspension of the work on the battleships if necessary, for with the Congress about to adjourn, with an arbitration treaty with Great Britain awaiting ratification, with the Cuban question having the right of way and Julio Sanguinillo on his way to the Senate to see sympathizers, there was no necessity for haste.

"The contractors' army," said Mr. Elkins, "and therefore, says the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Chandler), we will pay \$300 a ton. Therefore, says the committee on appropriations, we will pay \$400 a ton; and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) says 'Amen; we will pay 400 a ton;' while we who furnish the votes have to follow them blindly."

Mr. Tillman said that while he was a member of the committee on naval affairs, he was unable to give Mr. Elkins all the light he desired, but he knew there was no expenditure, "so reeking with fraud and so disgraceful to those responsible for it." He said that investigation into the cost of making armor had shown that the cost heretofore paid the Bethlehem steel works for armor had paid for the establishment of the plant twice over and virtually made a present of it to the company. He further asserted that the two armor-making plants in the country, the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants, instead of competing, were in collusion to keep up the price of armor plate.

The mere suggestion that the Government should go into the business of manufacturing armor was sure to raise the spectre of Government ownership of railroads and like concerns. People spoke of Congress controlling the trusts, but instead of this "the trusts had their hands in our breeches pockets." He hated to think that these monopolies had their paid agents in the Senate, but it looked like it.

"I don't want to say anything harsh," he went on impressively, "but, God knows, I believe every utterance that I have made is true."

This statement came like a bombshell in the Senate and led Mr. Hawley to demand whether the Senator from South Carolina dared to make such a charge against the Senate. "I dare say," replied Mr. Tillman deliberately, "that so far as I can see, and I can explain this on no other grounds."

"I am bound to put two and two together. I cannot explain it on any other hypothesis," said Mr. Tillman, and he went on to say that the companies got their prices "because they have friends in this chamber."

He spoke of the examination made into the armor furnished by the Carnegie Company some years ago, when it was shown that the blow holes were plugged up, the Government stamp missed and the plates imperfectly tempered, and the Secretary of the Navy, through some "hoax poems," fined Mr. Carnegie for furnishing defective plates, while "our illustrious President, who, God be praised, goes out of power in three days more, remitted this fine."

It was scandalous that our boasted navy, "our pet," should be protected by these "sponge" plates and the first shot from a foreign war ship would go through one of these spongy plates and 500 or 600 seamen be sent to the bottom of the sea through frauds perpetrated in the Senate."

Rather than pay any more money to these armor barons he would build a Government factory for the manufacture of armor, even if it cost \$800 or \$900 a ton, for then there would be at least the consolation of knowing that the armor was good and the money distributed among the workmen.

In answer to a question from Mr. Quay Mr. Tillman said that nothing would be gained by sending the bill back to the House, for that body was in the power of the trusts—the Standard Oil Company—as much as the Senate, "and every man there was manneled and under the rule of one man, the speaker, and compelled to crawl around on their bellies like a worm or like a whipped cur,

Mr. Quay moved to lay on the table the motion to reduce the maximum cost of armor from \$400 to \$300 a ton, but this motion was beaten, yeas, 12; noes, 36.

Mr. Chandler, in a final explanation of his amendment, said there was no such thing as competition in the manufacture of armor plate either in this country or in Europe, and that the Bethlehem and Carnegie plants were members of an international combine.

His amendment was then adopted without division, and the total amount appropriated for armor was reduced from \$3,210,000 to \$2,497,000.

The committee amendment appropriating \$2,500,000 for a Government armor plant was defeated by a vote of 26 to 30.

The bill then passed and at midnight the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

REPORT WAS CORRECT.

Gen. Lee Did Threaten to Resign His Post.

Washington, March 1.—The correspondence of the Department of State with General Lee at Havana in the case of Charles Scott, an American citizen, which was laid before the Senate today, confirms the published story that General Lee threatened to resign unless the Department supported his demand that Scott be released from solitary confinement.

The correspondence is much like half of a conversation by telephone, as the telegram sent to the Department, by General Lee only are transmitted, the Department's end of the interchange being omitted. February 9 General Lee wired the State Department:

"Charles Scott, an American, arrested at Regla this morning. Charges not yet known."

The next is dated February 20 and says Scott has been in jail in Havana for 24 1/2 hours. The dispatch continues:

"Cannot stand another Ruiz murder and have demanded his release. How many war vessels at Key West or within reach, and will they be ordered here at once to sustain demand?"

February 23 he again telegraphed Secretary Olney, evidently replying to inquiries and in language that can scarcely be mistaken:

"Situation simple. Experience at Guanabacoa made it my duty to demand before too late that another American who had been incommunicado 24 hours be released from said incommunicado, and I did so in courteous terms. If you support it and Scott is so released the trouble will terminate. If you do not I must depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put in communication; why should the only American in the lot not be? He has been in incommunicado now 328 hours."

The correspondence closed with a telegram of the same date in which General Lee informed the State Department that his demand had been complied with, and that Scott had been released from incommunicado, after fourteen days' solitary confinement in a damp cell five feet by eleven, with water on the floor. "He was not allowed a chair, or anything to sleep on," and the telegram concludes, "and discharges of the body were removed only once in five days. Scott was charged with not having Cuban postage stamps in his house. Was an employe of an American gas company."

In regard to the arrest of F. J. Casañas, an American citizen, General Lee, on February 17, in a dispatch announcing his arrest, denounced it as a great outrage, and said that there were similar cases at Sagua and elsewhere in the island. The Department six days later ordered Lee to report on the whole facts, and on February 24 Lee replied that Casañas insisted his treaty right should be respected. The prisoner had resided at Sagua since his registration there in 1871. The other dispatches show the number of his registrative entry, number of passport, etc., and concludes with a dispatch dated February 27, leaving the matter undisturbed.

Spring Hats

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DUNLAP SPRING HAT? IT'S JUST ABOUT THE SMARTEST HAT THEY'VE EVER MADE, LIGHT AS A FEATHER AND VERY DRESSY. WE'VE OTHER STYLES, TOO, THE "WILSON," "HARVARD" AND "YALE," IN ALL THE BRIGHT COLORS FOR SPRING. \$1 AND UP.

GILKESON & TAYLOR,
HATTERS.

A LUCKY SOUTHERNER.

Washington, March 1.—A. M. Howell, of South Carolina, has been, upon the recommendation of Dr. C. W. Dabney, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, appointed tobacco expert in the office of minister of mines and agriculture of New South Wales, Australia. Mr. Howell has had practical experience in farming in his native State for many years, including especially the raising of cotton and tobacco, and for a considerable number of years past has added to the position of farmer that of journalist, his first work in that capacity having been for the News and Courier, of Charleston. He has also served as editor of the Daily News and the Cotton Plant. Mr. Dabney's recommendation was made in response to a request from the government of New South Wales that the Department of Agriculture should send them a tobacco expert.

Mixed Lawn Grass Seed for the bald spots on your lawn. Reliable Flower Seed and Tube Rose Bulbs.

MASSIE'S PHARMACY.

I have received a car of sash, doors, and blinds, bought when the price was the lowest ever reached in the history of the manufacture of these goods. You know what this means. J. H. WILKINSON.

IN FAVOR OF SPAIN.

Supreme Court Remands the Three Friends to Custody.

THE RULING OF THE FLORIDA JUDGE REVERSED BY THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL—THE LITTLE VESSEL WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO HELP THE CAUSE OF THE STRUGGLING CUBANS—JUSTICE HARLAN DISSENTED.

Washington, March 1.—The supreme court of the United States today in the case of the Cuban filibustering steamer Three Friends, reversed the judgment of the court of the Southern district of Florida and directed the court to resume control of the vessel, which was released on bond and stipulation. The opinion was announced by Chief Justice Fuller and sustained the contention of the Government as set up by Attorney General Hammon to the fullest extent. Justice Harlan dissented from some of the conclusions of the court, saying that the opinion of the judge who tried the case below exactly expressed his views.

The decision is likely to have an important bearing on similar litigation. The libel in this case alleged that the vessel was "furnished, fitted out and armed, with intent that she should be employed in the service of a certain people, to wit, certain people then engaged in armed resistance to the government of the King of Spain, in the island of Cuba; to evade and commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens and property of the King of Spain with whom the United States are, and were at that date, at peace."

In the lower court Judge Locke held that this was invalid, because it was not alleged "that said vessel had been fitted out with intent that she be employed in the service of a foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people recognized as such by the political power of the United States."

Chief Justice Fuller said that the court agreed with Judge Locke that the contention that forfeiture of the vessel under Section 5283 depended upon the conviction of a person for doing the acts denounced was untenable. The suit, he said, was a civil suit in rem, for the condemnation of the vessel only, and was not a criminal prosecution.

"Neutrality," said the court, "strictly speaking, consists in abstention from any participation in a public, private or civil war, and in impartiality of conduct toward both parties, but the maintenance, unbroken, of peaceful relations between two powers when the domestic peace of one of them is disturbed is not neutrality in the sense in which the word is used when the disturbance has acquired such head as to have demanded the recognition of belligerency, and as a mere matter of municipal administration no nation can permit unauthorized acts of war within its territory in infringement of sovereignty, while good faith towards friendly nations requires their prevention. Hence, as Mr. Attorney General Hoar pointed out, though the principal object of the act of Congress was to secure the performance of the duty of the United States under the law of nations as a neutral nation in respect of foreign powers, the act is nevertheless an act to punish certain offenses against the United States, by fines, imprisonment and forfeitures, and the act itself defines the precise nature of these offenses."

After dissenting with much elaboration of technical detail the exact meaning of the words "State, colony, district, or people" as used in section 5283, United States revised statutes, and tracing the history and purpose of the legislation embodied in that section, the chief justice, said:

"Even if the word 'State' as previously employed admitted of a less liberal significance why should the meaning of the words 'Colony, district, or people' be confined only to parties recognized as belligerents? Neither of these words is used as equivalent to 'state,' for they were added to enlarge the scope of a statute which already contained that word. The statute does not say 'foreign colony, district, or people, nor was it necessary."

"As argued by counsel for the Government an insurgent colony, under the act, is the same before and after recognition of belligerency, as shown by the instance of the colonies of Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, the belligerency of one having been recognized and the other not while the statute plainly applies to both.

"Belligerency," said the chief justice, "is recognized when a political struggle has attained a certain magnitude and affects the interests of the recognizing powers; and in the instance of maritime operations, recognition may be compelled, or the vessels of the insurgents, if molesting other parties, may be pursued as pirates."

"But it belongs to the political department to determine when belligerency shall be recognized, and its action must be accepted according to the terms and intentions expressed. The distinction between recognition of belligerency and the recognition of a state of political revolt, in the instance of war in a material sense, is sharply illustrated by

the case before us. For here the political department has not recognized the existence of a "de facto" belligerent power, engaged in hostility with Spain, but has recognized the existence of insurrectionary warfare prevailing before, at the time, and since this forfeiture was incurred."

In quoting the different executive proclamations on the subject, the Chief Justice, continued:

"We are thus judicially informed of the existence of an actual conflict of arms in resistance of the authority of a government with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, although acknowledgment of the insurgents as belligerents by the political department has not taken place; and it cannot be doubted that this executive action has called the neutrality act into play. We see no justification for importing into section 5283 the words which it does not contain, and which would make its operation depend upon the recognition of belligerency, and while the libel might have been drawn with somewhat greater precision, we are of opinion that it should not have been dismissed."

"The decree," said the Chief Justice, "must be reversed and the cause remanded to the district court, with direction to resume custody of the vessel."

NOT STRONG ENOUGH.

The Owner of the Dauntless Will Have to Revise His Application.

Washington, March 1.—A telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury to day from Jacksonville brought information that W. A. Bisbee, the owner of the alleged filibuster Dauntless, had filed an application in a modified form for permission to clear for a Cuban port with a cargo of munitions of war. The modification consists in the agreement of Mr. Bisbee to make affidavits that he did not intend to violate the navigation laws. It is stated at the department that unless Mr. Bisbee includes the neutrality laws in his promise he cannot get the clearance papers, and the collector of customs has been informed that the department stands on its previous decision not to release the Dauntless from custody unless all its conditions are complied with.

The explanation given at the department of its reasons for insisting on sworn statements from the owner of the Dauntless more stringent in form than is usually required, is that no chances can be taken that might cause this Government to be embroiled in foreign trouble.

It is stated that the conviction of Captain Hart of the Laura, established that the Dauntless was clearly involved in filibustering operations. The threat of Mr. Bisbee to enter another suit against the collector at Jacksonville unless clearance papers are granted, it is hinted by the treasury and the department of justice officials, is a threat which will not result in anything beneficial to the steamer.

NORFOLK'S NEW POSTMASTER.

Mr. Anderson Was Confirmed by the Senate Yesterday.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters: Virginia—W. T. Anderson, Norfolk; Georgia—Alice B. Bussey, Guthbert; North Carolina—W. S. Harris, Wilson; Texas—T. E. Kennard, Longview.

Giles Y. Crenshaw to be marshal for the Western district of Missouri.

W. W. Follett to be consulting engineer of the United States on the international (water) boundary commission, provided for in the convention with Mexico of March 1, 1889.

The Senate today discussed the nomination of Henry E. Davis to be United States district attorney for the District of Columbia and by the decisive vote of 40 to 17 laid the nomination on the table. This is equivalent to a rejection. Owing to the delay of the Senate in acting upon this case a special bill was passed a few days ago giving the supreme court of the District authority to make a temporary appointment until the Senate acted. The result is that as soon after the fourth as Mr. McKinley can give the matter his attention he will name a Republican to fill the office.

FASTEST BOAT Afloat.

The Farragut Makes a Speedy Exhibition Trip on the Potomac.

Washington, March 1.—Secretary Herbert was one of the happiest men in Washington today. At 9:30 o'clock he was joined at the navy yard by a number of friends, including members of the House and Senate naval committees, for a trial trip down the Potomac on board the famous little torpedo boat No. 6, the "Farragut."

No time was lost in casting loose and the signal "go" was given just before 10 o'clock. A run down the river of about eight miles below Alexandria, for sixteen miles one way, was made and the landmen during the downward trip had to seek shelter behind four great smoke stacks so great was the pressure of the wind when the boilers were all put to work.

The natty little vessel carried a distinguished company. Among them were the Herreshoffs, her constructors, General Alger, who is booked for the portfolio of the war department under Mr. McKinley, and Mr. Wilson, who has been elected upon to succeed Secretary Morton in the department of agriculture. Chairman Boutelle, of the House naval committee, was of the party and expressed himself as delighted with the trip, as did also Senator Blackburn and others.

The "Farragut," although not pressed to her utmost speed, succeeded in breaking her record, making during one spurt a speed equal to thirty knots, or between 32 and 33 miles per hour. Much enthusiasm over the achievement was indulged in by the invited guests and Secretary Herbert and Mr. Herreshoff were heartily congratulated upon the part they played in producing for the United States navy what is believed to be the fastest torpedo boat afloat. The vessel returned to the navy yard a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the trip having occupied a trifle more than one hour.

Rock bottom prices on special lines of shoes for a few days at Maudsley & Payne's.

CREATED MUCH DEBATE.

The Anti-Prize Fight Bill Consumed Much Time.

THE BETTER SENTIMENT OF THE HOUSE IN FAVOR OF A BILL TO PREVENT THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NAUSEATING DETAILS OF DISGUSTING PUGILISTIC EXHIBITIONS—NO DEFINITE ACTION WAS TAKEN IN THE MATTER. MAY VOTE ON IT TO-DAY.

Washington, March 1.—At the opening of the day's session of the House, the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation and postoffice appropriation bills were non-concurred in and conferences were ordered on the bills.

Senate amendments were concurred in to the bill extending for one year the time for completing a bridge across the Alabama river near Montgomery, Ala.

A bill repealing that section of the law providing for sending to Washington by special messenger Presidential election certificates was passed after an explanation by Mr. Mercer, of Nebraska, that these certificates could as well be sent by mail or express and the present system was costly.

Senate bill to extend the use of the mails to postal cards and envelopes owned by the United States Economic Postage Association was laid on the table.

Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, called up the "anti-prize fight bill."

The bill provides that no picture or description of any prize fight, or encounter of pugilists under whatever name, or proposal or record of betting on the same shall be transmitted in the mails of the United States or by interstate commerce, whether in a newspaper or other periodical or telegram, or in any other form.

Section 2 provides that any person sending such matter, or knowingly receiving such matter for transmission by mail or interstate commerce shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years in the discretion of the court, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Mr. Aldrich, in supporting the measure, said that all the States of the Union, save one or two, forbid prize fights, which have been sent to the limbo of condemned customs with dueling, slavery, lotteries and polygamy. The bill simply protects the more advanced States which have forbidden pugilism as brutal and brutalizing against having prize fights brought into their borders in pictures and descriptions which are only a little less harmful than the degrading sport they describe. The bill did not forbid a brief statement of the fight as a matter of news. Congress in its swiftest enactment forbade prize-fighting in its whole jurisdiction, and so drove a prospective prize-fight about to occur in one of the Territories into the mountains of Mexico, whose government had also forbidden it. This bill is but a logical protection of that act and is in accord also with another act of this Congress, approved by this committee and since enacted into law, prohibiting the interstate transportation of obscene pictures or pictures of the brutality of pugilism, which are hardly less harmful to our youths. It is in accord, also, with the anti-divorce act of Congress, which has protected the families of the whole land against the "divorce colonies" of one of the Territories. This bill calls for immediate consideration for manifest reasons. It is believed the reputable press, which describes prize-fights only from competition, will welcome this protection.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, advocated the passage of the measure. He was pled with questions, and in reply to one he said that he hoped that the outcome of the coming fight will be that it would be telegraphed over the country that the two brutes had killed themselves.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, favored the bill. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, opposed prize fights, but considered this an extraordinary proposition. It was censorship of the press. If this was done it could be extended to details of murder and other crimes.

Mr. Cummings, of New York, considered it very dangerous ground, and said that it could be made to prevent sending through the mails hundreds of books now in print with pictures of pugilists in them. It would be just as well to prevent pictures of public men.

Mr. Hepburn defended the measure, holding that it would not be censorship of the press.

continued on fourth page

NEW STYLE F

Behr Bros. Piano

The Standard of the World.
Hobbie Piano Co.
SOLE DEALERS.
Factory Prices. Easy Payments. No Interest.



Up-to-Date Music House.

Everything in the Musical Line.

Roanoke Music Co.,

C. T. JENNINGS, Manager.