

We Do Not
Want any business gained
by unfair methods—
We offer no baits.
PITMAN & EVANS.

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ROANOKE, VA., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1897.

We Do
Try to conduct our business
in accordance with the rules
of right—and succeed.
PITMAN & EVANS.

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

THE SENATE WORKED UP.

The War in Cuba Causes a Very Animated Debate.

MR. ALLEN WOULD GRIND THE HEARTS OF THE BRUTAL SPANIARDS INTO A MILLION BITS—BOTH HE AND MR. GALLINGER SCORE THE VENERABLE MR. HOAR FOR HIS ANTI-CUBAN FEELINGS.

Washington, April 5.—The resolution offered by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, on Thursday last in regard to the drum-head court-martial on Gen. Rivera in Cuba, precipitated quite an animated Cuban debate in the Senate. Mr. Allen's resolution declared it to be the duty of the United States to protest against this violation of the laws of civilized warfare.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, declared that the whole resolution was founded on rumor, misunderstanding, and prophecy; that the Senator from Nebraska had no facts to go upon except newspaper rumors.

Mr. Allen retorted with some bitterness that in the four years that he had sat in the Senate he had never once been able to introduce a resolution which had met the approval of the senior member from Massachusetts. For his own part he felt so strongly on this matter that he would "grind into a million infinitesimal bits the hearts of the brutal Spaniards" unless they relaxed their cruel treatment of the Cubans. And yet because he expressed his views in true Western style, and not in the conservative manner of Massachusetts, in the judgment of the Senator from that State he. Mr. Allen, had acted under the impulse of a heated imagination.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Morgan endeavored to draw from Mr. Hale an admission that there was a state of war existing in Cuba, but Mr. Hale declined to acknowledge that there was more than a guerrilla fight and great devastation of property with accompanying loss of life.

Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, infused more gall into the debate by a satirical attack upon Mr. Hoar, who, he said, had disposed of this whole question by a wave of his hand, apparently supposing that any utterance of his embodied the views of all the other members of the Republican side of this chamber. Mr. Gallinger proceeded to dispel this view.

Referring to Mr. Hoar's statement in a previous debate that the first Cuban revolution in President Grant's time would have been successful but for the intemperate resolution introduced in the Senate, Mr. Gallinger read from the record to show that the first of those "intemperate resolutions" which now disturbed the virtuous heart of the senior Senator from Massachusetts proceeded from the distinguished Senator from Ohio, John Sherman, now Secretary of State of a Republican administration and peculiarly charged with the conduct of Spanish relations at the present time.

Mr. Hoar replied that the Senator who had just spoken seemed to think the proper way to promote liberty in Cuba was to suppress freedom of speech in the United States Senate and to pervert, misrepresent, and abuse the opinions of other Senators who differed from him. He, Mr. Hoar, declined to follow that lead but would content himself with justifying by facts the opinions he had expressed, even though that should compel him to part company with his "sweet and delectable friend from New Hampshire."

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, at the whispering suggestion of Mr. Allen, who crossed the floor for that purpose, called the ayes and noes on the question of referring the resolution to the committee on foreign relations. The motion to refer was lost: ayes, 21, noes, 27. Two suggested amendments of phraseology were offered by Mr. Allen and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 44 ayes and no nays.

The resolution as modified and adopted is in these words:

"Whereas, information has come to the Senate that Gen. Ruis Rivera, a leader of the Cuban army of independence, recently captured by the Spanish forces, is to be tried by a drum-head court-martial and no trial.

"Therefore, resolved, that in the judgment of the Senate, it is the duty of the President of the United States, if such information be found to be true, to protest to the Spanish government against such a violation of the rules of civilized warfare."

As the morning hour had expired, Mr. Morgan's resolution extending belligerent rights to both Spain and Cuba, offered last Thursday, went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, addressed the Senate in support of his bill to allow a rebate of ten per cent. on customs duties in favor of merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate in favor of the bankruptcy bill.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, and was passed unanimously, authorizing the President to direct the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital bureau to distribute all available supplies of tents, blankets, food and medicine, and to purchase such further supplies as may be necessary for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi floods.

The Senate adopted a resolution, offered some time ago, instructing the committee on civil service and retrenchment, to investigate the case of the discharge of employees from the bureau of animal industry in South Omaha, Neb., for mere political reasons; and also one offered to-day for a like investigation of the dismissal of eighty-five colored persons from the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington for no other cause than that of color.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Chandler,

of New Hampshire, "abolishing competition in trade and productions, and authorizing combinations to enable merchants, manufacturers and producers of commodities, subject to interstate commerce, to maintain prices and make profits notwithstanding business depressions." He explained that he had no intention of urging its passage unless in the case of the passage of the bill to allow railroad pooling. It was characterized by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, as "the rankest kind of Populism;" and Mr. Allen added that "in the plimpest days of Populism no man was ever wild enough nor long-haired enough to introduce a bill of that kind."

The bill was antagonized by Senators Hoar and Hale. It was finally adopted by a unanimous vote, after it had been so modified as to be less objectionable in form.

A brief executive session was held, and when the doors were re-opened the Senate at 6 p.m. adjourned until to-morrow.

READY FOR WORK.

Many of Mr. McKinley's Important Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, April 5.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Andrew D. White, of New York, to be ambassador to Germany.

William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, to be ambassador to Italy.

Chandler Hale, of Maine, to be secretary of embassy at Rome.

Samuel L. Gracey, of Massachusetts, to be consulted at Puchau, China.

Oliver B. Howell, of New Jersey, to be assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Jacob Triebler to be United States attorney, and Henry M. Cooper United States marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Lieut. J. C. Colwell has been selected to fill the important position of naval attaché to the embassy at London. He will be detached from his present duty in the office of naval intelligence and sail with Ambassador Hay by steamer of April 14.

Academy of Music, Monday, April 12; Joseph Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle."

THE SITUATION HOPEFUL.

The Absence of Heavy Rains in Missouri Gives the Natives Hope.

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—There was less rainfall Saturday night and Sunday in the northern Missouri and southern Iowa tributaries to the "Mississippi" river than was expected, and in consequence the river receded about four inches here to-day. The weather is cloudy but cool. The local weather bureau states:

"The river at St. Louis will rise slowly commencing Tuesday, but without rain will not reach the danger stage for at least four days. The Missouri river will rise steadily."

A slight fall is reported at Keokuk and Hannibal, but is rising at Alton and at Davenport, Iowa.

NEW ENTERPRISE AT WINSTON.

Winston, N. C., April 5.—The Fries Manufacturing and Power Company was organized here to day with a capital stock of \$60,300. The principal purpose of the company is to establish an electric plant on the Yadkin river fifteen miles from here, to supply Winston-Salem with electric power. H. W. Fries is president, C. P. Fogle, vice-president, and J. W. Fries, secretary and treasurer.

Edison's Projectoscope with choice selection of new pictures to-night at Y. M. C. A.

HARD ON THE FARMERS.

Louisville, Ky., April 5.—Heavy rains in the mountains have caused the Big Sandy and Kentucky rivers to overflow their banks and sweep away all repairs to the damage inflicted by the recent flood. Harlan, Perry, Bell and Letcher counties sustained heavy losses and farmers will not be able to plant for a month. The situation is equally as bad across the line in Tennessee.

Edison's Projectoscope with choice selection of new pictures to-night at Y. M. C. A.

CLOSED BY THE SHERIFF.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 5.—The large department store of W. C. Bernardi, located at South Twelfth and Carson streets, was closed by the sheriff to-day on executions aggregating \$33,823. Bernardi's store was the largest on the south side of the Monongahela. Mr. Bernardi said to-day that he expects to resume business at once; that the stringency was responsible for his embarrassment, which will be only temporary.

A list of FAMOUS PIANISTS WHO ENDORSE THE CELEBRATED BEHR BROTHERS PIANOS.

Xaver Scharwenka, Royal Professor and Court Pianist.

Von Buelow.

Conrad Ansorge.

Moritz Moszkowski.

Homer N. Bartlett.

S. B. Mills.

Gonzalo Nunez.

Silas G. Pratt.

J. N. Patterson.

Carl S. Gaertner.

Emily Winant.

Carl V. Lachmund.

Walter Petzer.

Carlos Hucks.

Johannes Werschiager.

Philip Scharwenka.

Ernest Thiele.

Hella Seydel.

Paul Oehischlager.

Emil Gramm.

Richard Arnold.

Adolph Hartdegen.

Edward Xavier Rolker.

Hobie Piano Co. are sole Virginia representatives for Behr Bros. pianos.

MILLINERY OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mrs. Schiller will have her spring millinery opening and display of fine patterns hats and bonnets at popular prices, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of April, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. A cordial invitation is extended to all. 12 Salem avenue.

BIG EVENT OF THE SEASON.

The grand millinery opening at The Bazaar this week is to be the big event of the season. All the ladies are invited to call and view this magnificent display.

The Bazaar will exhibit the very latest New York and Parisian designs in millinery wear, and those who call will enjoy a rare treat. 34 Salem avenue.

ISSUE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Washington, April 5.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended April 3 was \$384,600, and for the corresponding period last year was \$316,390.

The shipment of fractional silver coin for the month of March was \$747,200, for the corresponding period last year was \$698,244, and from April 1 to 3 aggregated \$105,949.

END NEAR AT HAND.

Curzon's Speech Has Dealt the Treaty a Death Blow.

SENATORS DO NOT LIKE IT—THE REFERENCE MADE TO THE HIGH-EST DELIBERATIVE BODY IN THE UNITED STATES IS NOT RELISHED BY THE MEMBERS—SOME PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE, BUT NOW THERE IS NO HOPE.

Washington, April 5.—The arbitration treaty has received a deadly blow from one of its best friends. There has been at no time a likelihood that the treaty would be ratified; nevertheless, some progress has been made in its favor during the past week. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, has assiduously endeavored to promote the prospects of the treaty, and has been satisfied—with its slightly increasing popularity in the Senate; but the end has now probably come, and failure will be the result.

The members of the deliberative committee on foreign relations are to day deeply incensed with the utterances of Hon. George N. Curzon, member of Parliament for the Southport division of Lancashire. In his address to his constituents on Saturday, Mr. Curzon took occasion to criticise the United States Senate for its delay in ratifying the treaty. The full account of his speech, which was cabled and printed in American newspapers caused instant comment and criticism. One of the leading members of the committee on foreign relations, who is a friend of the treaty, to day said:

"The people of our country do not fully understand their own Senate, and, therefore, we need not be surprised when gentlemen of other nations fail to understand us. We consider the treaty in executive session; and none of us can talk freely concerning the debates which have been held. We cannot even individually talk for publication, in defense of our work. Mr. Curzon gives great credit to Lord Salisbury for having originated the negotiations. That single assertion makes enemies for the treaty. It demonstrates what the Senatorial opponents of the treaty have constantly said, namely, that the treaty is of British origin, and intended to promote the diplomatic interests of Great Britain, rather than the interests of this country."

Senator Davis, who is always extremely non-committal, merely says: "I have read the speech, as reported. I have no comments to make. The speech speaks for itself, quite effectively."

Unfortunately for the treaty and its friends Mr. Curzon attacks the Senate, by referring to that body as "strangling the agreement in its cradle." That reference is to the entire deliberative body which has the treaty under consideration. The Senators are sensitive because they are proud of the august body of which they are members. Moreover, the Senators are chagrined, when their deliberative assembly is attacked. It is known that some of the Senators who were inclining towards the ratification of the treaty as amended are leaning the other way. They regard the utterances of Mr. Curzon as expressions of British sentiment because the report states that the speech was heartily approved with vociferous cheers.

Senators who have been earnestly endeavoring to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to ratify the treaty say that they know of twenty seven Senators who are unalterably opposed to the treaty in any form. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is one of them. He says:

"It is impossible to get the devil out of the treaty by amendments; and the best thing to do is to stoch the whole thing. We cannot eliminate from the agreement all of the hidden pitfalls into which Lord Salisbury led Oliny, and into which he desires to lead this country. No member of Parliament can dictate to the United States Senate concerning the proper performance of its duty."

Before Mr. Curzon expressed himself publicly and thereby made enemies for the treaty there were known to be twenty seven Senators opposed to it, and only thirty are required in the negative to defeat it, for there are only eighty seven Senators now on the roll, because of the vacancies from the States of Oregon, Kentucky and Florida. In addition to the twenty seven known to be opposed to the treaty there are nineteen Senators who have given no expression of opinion; and it is presumed that at least half of them will vote against the agreement. Therefore, it is concluded that the treaty is doomed to defeat.

Hamilton, June 29, 1896.
Excelsior Mfg. Co., City.
Gentlemen—I have used your Egg Preserver for the past two years. I treat the eggs in the spring and summer when they are cheap and use them in the fall and winter when prices are high. I can recommend it as perfect Egg Preserver in every way. My guests cannot tell eggs so treated from fresh laid ones.
Yours, etc.,
N. A. McLEAN.
Prop. St. Nicholas Hotel.
For sale at Massie's Pharmacy.

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Breakfast, 25 cents; dinner, 25 cents; supper, 25 cents. Meal tickets, \$4. I am using Armour's Chicago meats, which are the best. J. J. Catagni's restaurant.

19 TO 2.

What the Monopolies Did For Alleghany Institute.

Yesterday was a fairly good day for the baseball enthusiasts, although there were frequent thunder storms during the forenoon. It was thought at one time that the game between the Monopolies and Alleghany Institute would have to be canceled, but along towards 4 o'clock the sun came out and with it the clubs.

Harry Davis assumed the management, presumably on account of his having a lame leg, but Red Mason insisted that his say should go.

The game with Alleghany was called at 4 o'clock with the Monopolies in the field. Engleby knocked a fly to Hastings; Handy was put out on first and Welsh got his base on Hawley's error. Accorsi put the side out with a fly to Campbell.

The game was not very interesting at any stage. Withers gave three men bases on balls in the first inning. The game was rather a drag, and it was evident from the start that the Alleghany's were outclassed.

The score: Pittsburg—19 runs, 16 hits, 2 errors; Alleghany—2 runs, 4 hits, 10 errors.

Summary—Pittsburg—Earned runs, 9; two base hits, Hawley 3, Killen 2. Base on balls—Brodie 3, Merritt 2, Killen 2, Long, Campbell. Hit by pitcher