

VOL. VII. NO. 59.

NORFOLK, VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1900.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

A DAY WITH THE
NATION'S LAWMAKERS.Hon. Chas. A. Towne Successor
to Late Senator Davis.

SITS WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill, the first of the Great Supply Bills, Passed by the House in Record Time—Enjoins Discrimination Against Clerks Complained of Mr. Otey, of Virginia, Introduces a Resolution for Printing 15,000 Copies of "Message of the President."

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, N. C., Dec. 10.—Hon. Charles A. Towne, the recently appointed successor to the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, attended to-day's session of the Senate and took the oath of office. No business of importance was transacted in the open session, the Senate going into secret session on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as soon as the business had been concluded. Senator Morgan occupied the first two hours in executive session, Senator Teller following.

ON DEMOCRATIC SIDE.

When Mr. Nelson (Maine), presented Mr. Towne's credentials, Mr. Chandler (N. H.), chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, directed attention to the fact that Mr. Towne should hold his seat until "his successor was elected and qualified." He said the committee should hold office until the Legislature had chosen a successor. Mr. Chandler said the added clause, in which the Governor had undertaken to prescribe the length of the term, was merely superfluous, and he had no intention of making objection. Mr. Towne took his seat on the Democratic side.

ON REPUBLICAN SIDE.

Mr. Hanna (Ohio), offered a resolution that a committee of three Senators be appointed by the president pro tem to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President of the United States on the 4th of March next. Under the rules the resolution went over. At 12:35 the Senate went into executive session and at 2:05 o'clock adjourned.

SUPPLY BILL PASSED.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The first of the great supply bills, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed by the House today in record time. The bill carries \$24,436,328 and has 131 pages, but there was less than ten minutes debating upon it. Mr. Bingham (Penn.), who was in charge of the measure, rendered his thanks to the House for the confidence shown in the appropriations committee. It required about three hours for the clerk to read the bill. No other business was transacted. The bill was read for amendment under the five minute rule. Mr. Bingham said that both parties in the recent campaign, pledged themselves to economy and retrenchment. The pending bill was a step in that direction.

AN UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Robinson (Ind.), protested that clerks in the Government service outside of Washington did not receive the same leave privileges received by those here, and he thought the unjust discrimination against the former should cease. Only one amendment, a minor case, was accepted and the bill was then passed, and at 3:15 p. m. the House adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Representative Otey, of Virginia, today introduced a resolution for printing 15,000 copies of "Messages of the President" now circulating as a private publication.

WAR REVENUE TAXES.

REPORT OF MINORITY MEMBERS OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The views of the minority members of the ways and means committee on the bill reducing war revenue taxes about \$40,000,000 was completed and made public late this afternoon. It is signed by the entire Democratic membership of the committee—Messrs. Richardson, of Tennessee; Swanson, of Virginia; McClellan, of New York; Newlands, of Nevada; Cooper, of Texas; and Underwood, of Alabama.

The report says the proposed reduction of revenues is too small, and that the bill does not go far enough in relieving the people of the burdens imposed upon them for war purposes. The remaining taxes, says the report, are unnecessary and should be removed. The minority (the issue with Secretary Gage's estimate of \$28,000,000 surplus in 1902, and say that if Congress observes proper economy in expenditures the surplus ought to be \$100,000,000.

"Instead of taking off the sum of \$10,000,000, as is proposed, we would go further and reduce taxation not less than \$20,000,000.

"We would make these reductions on those articles which are most nearly the necessities of life, and would take off the taxes that are most annoying and vexatious to the people. This would in no way cripple or impair the public service. We believe that by a return to proper economy in appropriations reduction greater than we advocate could be made, and we should at once enforce this economy. The war being over, the war taxes should cease, and the 'train of extraordinary expenditures' following the war should also terminate.

"We shall not oppose the passage of the bill for it gives some relief, but will endeavor to properly amend it. The serious objection is that the burdens of taxation throughout the country are unjustly distributed. This being true, of necessity the revenues collected are insufficient.

"We favor an alteration of the present tariff laws, certainly to the extent that they have promoted monopoly. It

has been proved beyond question, by evidence before the industrial commission appointed by Congress, that many of the powerful trusts that have an absolute monopoly of their business in this country and that exercise their power despotically and injuriously to the people, largely owe their growth to the customs duties imposed in the Dingley tariff law, which prohibits foreign competition.

"By destroying, in many cases, all foreign competition, this bill has made possible a home combination with all of the evils of monopoly. We witness daily the gross injustice of these monopolies, created and fostered by the government, selling goods, as they continually do, to foreign consumers, out of the same factory, at a lower price than they sell the same goods to home consumers.

"We urgently insist that the present tariff laws should be modified to prevent this imposition. We favor an alteration in our system of taxation which would collect more revenue from the accumulated wealth of the country and correspondingly less from the producing energies and enterprises. We favor a system by which a reasonable portion of the present taxes should be collected from incomes, or from profits, rather than that almost the entire burden of taxation should be placed on consumption.

"We believe that a provision could and should be prepared which would accomplish the just ends sought in an income tax, yet escape an adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the United States such as was rendered against the income tax provided for in the Wilson law."

The report says that a reduction of \$70,000,000 in taxation would permit the relief of the tobacco and beer producing interests which have suffered from heavy war taxes, and would enable the abolition of many vexatious and annoying taxes that will be continued under the proposed legislation.

"We contend," concludes the minority, "the vice of our existing taxation is that almost all the burdens of the Federal Government are imposed upon consumption rather than upon productive. For Federal purposes the people are taxed for what they want and not for what they have, and a false system of taxation has thus been inaugurated which has practically made a per capita distribution of the burdens instead of a distribution in some degree proportionate to the wealth which is protected."

THE SEABOARD AIR
LINE AND SOUTHERN.The Two Lines Will Be Operated
in Harmony Hereafter.

DISMISSAL OF ALL THE SUITS.

The New York Mail and Express Says That Out of Confused and Contradictory Reports of Changed Feelings Existing Between the Two Lines, the Fact of Future Harmony, So Far as Freight Rates Are Concerned, Seems Established The Ryan and Williams Disputes.

New York, Dec. 10.—The Mail and Express says:

Out of the confused and contradictory reports regarding the changed relations existing between the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway, one fact seems established, the two lines are to be operated in perfect harmony hereafter, so far as freight rates are concerned. All talk of a consolidation of the route is declared untrue.

RYAN-WILLIAMS SUITS.

Regarding the changed relations between Thomas F. Ryan and John Skelton Williams, representing the two systems in certain lawsuits, no official announcement is to be made. The matter will simply be dismissed and no more will be heard of it. This accords with the wish of both gentlemen, who, in times past, have indulged in some very bitter language concerning each other. A public reconciliation is out of the question, but private animosities may be sunk in the excitement of successful business.



THE HOLLAND-PORTUGAL DISAGREEMENT.

The difference between these two queens is wholly a diplomatic one and has arisen from the action of the Netherlands consul at Lourenco Marques. It is probable that the rumors of war between Portugal and Holland are wholly unfounded, for the difficulty is now being adjusted peacefully.

AMICABLE RELATIONS BROKEN.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

The Hague, Dec. 10.—The Portuguese minister to the Netherlands, Count de Siler, has started for Lisbon, and the Dutch minister to Portugal, Baron Von Heeckeren, is expected here from Lisbon this evening.

B. & O. CONSOLIDATION.

PLAN, BEGAN SEVEN YEARS AGO,
PRACTICALLY COMPLETED.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Cincinnati, Ohio, 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company today elected the following officers: Edward R. Bacon, New York; William M. Greene, Cincinnati; William Solomon, New York; John K. Cowen, Baltimore; Otto M. Kahn, New York; James McCrea, Pittsburgh; Frank W. Tracey, Springfield, Ill.; J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis.

The directors elected the following officers: Edward R. Bacon, president. William M. Greene, vice-president and general manager. George F. May, secretary. William E. Jones, treasurer and assistant secretary.

The lease relating to the operations of the railroad between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad was approved. Under this lease Mr. Greene becomes third vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio, as well as vice-president and general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

This practically completes the plan of consolidation which originated seven years ago, although the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern still retains its corporate existence. The general offices will remain in Cincinnati.

Sultan Receives Kentucky's Officers.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—A dinner was given at the Yildiz Palace tonight in honor of the officers of the United States battleship Kentucky, now at Smyrna, previous to which the United States charge d'affaires, Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, introduced the officers to the Sultan. The Grand Vizier and other dignitaries were present at the dinner. Subsequently, Mr. Griscom and Captain Colby M. Chester were received in private audience by the Sultan, who afterwards received the other officers.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN
STATE OF VIRGINIA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The population of certain incorporated places in Virginia having more than 2,000, but less than 25,000 inhabitants, is as follows:

Alexandria City	14,528
Bedford City	2,416
Berkeley town	4,368
Bristol City	4,579
Buena Vista City	2,388
Charlottesville City	6,449
Clifton Forge town	3,212
Covington town	2,560
Danville City	2,171
Farmville town	16,230
Fredericksburg City	5,068
Hampton town	3,411
Harrisonburg town	3,321
Lexington town	3,202
Lynchburg City	18,891
Manchester City	9,715
Marion town	2,045
Martinsville town	2,334
Newport News City	19,635
Petersburg City	21,004
Phobos town	2,094
Peachblow town	2,139
Portsmouth City	17,427
Pulaski town	2,812
Radford City	3,331
Roanoke City	21,495
Salem town	2,412
Staunton City	7,289
Suffolk town	3,827
Winchester City	5,161
Williamsburg City	2,044
Wytheville	2,062

QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

WANTS TO INTERVENE IN SOUTH
AFRICAN WAR.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Dec. 11.—"Dr. Leyds and his friends are spreading a report," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that Queen Wilhelmina will intervene after her marriage. This is meant to blind the public to the real facts, which are that she wrote personally to every European ruler on Mr. Kruger's arrival in Europe and from two other countries at least, Russia and France, received conditional promises of help in the direction of intervention, but the plan failed in Berlin."

PLAIN TALK IN
HOUSE OF COMMONS.Member Charges Nepotism in the
Army and the Navy.

LORD SALISBURY'S FAMILY.

Many of Disasters in South Africa Traceable to Officers Who Owe Commissions to Family Influence Another Member Brings Together a Series of Accusations Against Mr. Chamberlain, Who Replies in His Own Defense Thinks It Hard That He Must Defend Himself.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Dec. 10.—In the House of Commons today, G. C. T. Bartley, Conservative, representing North Islington, moved an amendment to the address from the throne, asking the House to express regret that Lord Salisbury has recommended so many of his own family to offices under the Government.

One-fifth of the cabinet members, Mr. Bartley said, are of the same family. Sons would obey their father and sons-in-law and nephews would yield to the same influence. Such conditions precluded an independent inquiry into the army failures in South Africa and were calculated to impair gravely the efficiency of the public service and diminish the chances of reform in the system of national defense. The same canker worm of Napoleon had entered the army and navy, and it was the general opinion that many of the disasters in South Africa were traceable to officers who had obtained their commissions by family influence.

PREMIER'S NEPHEW REPLIES.

When the Premier's nephew arose to reply the House was filled with expectation. Mr. A. J. Balfour said the un-

with fattening on the profits of a war I had provoked.

"Of all the companies mentioned I hold shares in two. My relations intend to take legal proceedings and the public will see how these apominable charges will be dealt with by the courts. My relations are all business men and have had to make their own fortunes. I come of a family which boasts nothing of distinguished birth or inherited wealth, but has an unbroken record for nearly two centuries of unstained commercial integrity. Never, during the whole course of my political career, have I been asked to use my influence to secure pecuniary gain for myself or my relations."

BUTS FOR BOER PRISONERS.

The contract to build huts for Boer prisoners in Ceylon was given to the Colombo Company on the responsibility of the local government, without any communication with himself. So far as the Birmingham trust was concerned, he said, he knew nothing whatever of its movements, although he had recently invested in the Tubes Limited, since his brother managed the business of that organization, but the company's already small business with the admiralty had largely decreased. After having made further explanation of a similar kind, Mr. Chamberlain explained and ministerials cheers:

"It is not hard to have to deal with such rubbish as this? When all is reckoned up perhaps my indirect interest in government contracts is a few pounds or even shillings. And yet the House of Commons is called upon to pass a solemn resolution which will not strike me, but will be a self-denying ordinance for several members who do not anticipate that result."

He was loudly cheered as he resumed his seat. His son, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, financial secretary to the Treasury Department, followed with a similar denial.

A RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. R. B. Haldane, Radical, member for Haddingtonshire, and others spoke after which Mr. Lloyd-George's motion, which was offered as an amendment to the address, was rejected by a vote of 269 to 127.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, moved the closure, which was carried by 251 votes against 18, and the address to the throne was adopted by 255 votes against 23.

N. C. CONFERENCE.

COMPLETES ITS LABORS—THE
APPOINTMENTS.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New Bern, N. C., Dec. 10.—The sixty-second session of the North Carolina Conference, Bishop E. C. Morrison presiding, completed its labors and adjourned since the tonight. The session today was devoted largely to discussion of reports on Sabbath observance, temperance, education and Epworth Leagues. The following are the appointments for districts bordering on Virginia:

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—F. A.

BISHOP, PRESIDING ELDER.

Washington Station—L. L. Nash.

Washington Circuit—D. A. Watkins.

Arlington—P. Greening.

Swan Quarter—E. A. Bruton.

Mattamoras—J. G. Johnson.

Fairfield Station—J. E. Holden.

Greenville—H. M. Eure.

Farmville—To be supplied.

Grimesland and Vanceboro—F. Ears supply.

Bethel and Jameville—A. D. Betts.

Torboro—W. Robinson.

Conover—R. R. Grant.

South Edgecombe—C. L. Reed.

Rocky Mount—N. P. Colstraine.

South Rocky Mount and Marvin—P. D. Woodall.

Nashville—H. E. Tripp.

Spring Cape—L. H. Joyner.

Wilson—A. P. Tyler.

Fremont—T. J. Dalley.

Portsmouth and Ocracoke—B. H. Block.

WARRENTON DISTRICT—J. E. UN-

DERWOOD, PRESIDING ELDER.

Warrenton—O. H. Davis.

Warren Circuit—J. M. Rice.

Henderson—M. H. Tuttle and one to be supplied.

Littleton—H. A. Humble and W. E. Nicholson.

Weldon—J. D. Bundy.

Roanoke Rapids—L. M. Chaffin.

Halifax—R. L. Davis.

Battsboro and Whitakers—E. E. Rose.

Scotland Neck—O. Ryder.

Hobgood—W. A. Piliard.

Williamston and Hamilton—T. H. Sutton.

Garysburg—G. W. Fisher.

Northampton—J. C. Jones.

Rich Square—W. P. Jones.

Merritt—W. C. Merritt.

Murfreesboro—J. A. Road.

Harrisville—B. C. Thompson.

Berrie—A. R. Goodchild, president.

Littleton Female College: J. M. Rhodes.

Ridgeway—D. L. Earnhardt.

ELIZABETH CITY DISTRICT—R. A.

WILLS, PRESIDING ELDER.

Elizabeth City—R. C. Beaman and J. L. Condit.

Pasquotank—C. R. Taylor.

Camden—W. E. Hocutt.

South Camden—J. Y. Old.

Curtis—R. Bradley.

North Gates—G. W. Starling.

Gates—C. P. Jerome.

Perquimans—H. M. Jackson.

Hertford—M. D. Hix.

Edenton—R. H. Wills.

Plymouth—J. H. Buffalo, supply.

Roper—A. J. Parker.

Pamlico—D. J. Parker.

Dare—J. A. Peeler.

Roanoke Island—S. T. Moyle.

Kitty Hawk—L. E. Sawyer, supply.

Kennebec—W. F. Price, supply.

Hatteras—To be supplied.

Columbia—To be supplied.

Anti-Cigarette Law Unconsti-

tutional.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 10.—Judge

Sneed, of the Knox County District

Court, today decided that the anti-cig-

arette law passed by the Tennessee

Legislature in 1899, was unconstitutional

and void. Judge Sneed's holding

is based upon the point that the act,

as recorded in Nashville, does not

bear the signature of the Speaker of

the House of Representatives.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 10.—Attorney

General John W. Griggs is spending

some time hunting birds in Carabbus

county, N. C., as the guest of Shake-

speare Harris, a prominent farmer.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE
TREATY UP AGAIN.Senator Morgan, in Executive
Session, Elaborates His Position.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

He Discusses at Length Its Effect and Takes

Issue With Senator Teller, Claiming

That the First Clause of That Treaty

Applies Only to England's Right to For-

tify Nicaragua Canal Itself—Senator

Money Advocates New Convention—Sen-

ate's Executive Secrets in Newspapers.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Senate spent almost five hours today in executive session considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. There were five or six speeches made. Senator Morgan elaborated somewhat his position as to the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He took issue with Senator Teller as to the purport of the first clause of that treaty, claiming that it applied only to Great Britain's right to fortify the Nicaragua canal itself.

Senator Teller replied at some length, asserting that the provision was of more general import, as, he said, any one could ascertain for himself by reading President Buchanan's views upon the subject when he was minister to England. The declaration then made showed plainly, he said, that England had attempted to extend her right beyond the immediate vicinity of the canal. Mr. Teller repeated his declaration that the United States should construct the canal if at all regardless of the English position and without going through the formality of ratifying the pending treaty.

OTHER SPEECHES.

During the day speeches were made by Senators Money, Stewart, Frye and others. Senator Stewart announced that he was for the treaty without amendment, and Senator Money that he was against the treaty in any form. He wanted the canal built as much as any Senator could, he said, but he considered the pending treaty nothing less than an insult to the intelligence of the American people. He had no doubt that if proper diplomatic efforts should be made it would be possible to secure the complete abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that was what he wanted. He did not, indeed, believe the people of this country would be satisfied so long as any vestige of that instrument remained among existing international obligations. The convention, he said, is contrary to the wishes of the people of the United States and they could be satisfied only by definitely erasing it once and forever.

NEW CONVENTION PROPOSED.

There also should be new conventions between the United States and Nicaragua and Costa Rica, giving absolute control of the water-way to this country. He wanted no partnership with any country in ownership or management of the canal when built.

The possibility of Secretary Hay's resigning in case the foreign relations committee amendment to the treaty should prevail having been alluded to Senator Frye said he was in position to make the official denial of that report. The Secretary had no such intention.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Mr. Frye announced himself as favorable to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. He said that, deny the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as much as we may, he still is on the international records of this country and is given more or less recognition by every administration that has to deal with the question of the destruction of an isthmian canal. It has been a constant source of vexation in connection with the canal subject, and he apprehended that it would continue to be such until that portion relating to the canal should be disposed. He was satisfied, for instance, that the canal would have been constructed during the administration of President Arthur if the old negotiation had not been in existence.

A REQUEST DECLINED.

Senator Chandler asked Senator Frye to make Secretary Hay's position with reference to resigning public, but the Maine Senator declined, saying that he was only authorized to make the statement to the Senate. Mr. Chandler retorted that to do that was equivalent to giving it to the public and the Senate then lapsed into a discussion of the ways in which their executive secrets got into the newspapers.

THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

THEY ARE SAID TO BE PRACTI-
CALLY COMPLETED.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—Three of the battleships now under construction—the Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin—are reported by Chief Constructor Higbourn to be practically complete, the work done upon them ranging from 87 to 99 per cent. The Maine, at Cramps, is set down at 38 per cent.; the Missouri, at Newport News, at 19 per cent., and the Ohio, at the Union Iron Works, at 35 per cent.

All of the six protected cruisers are now under way. The four monitors are set down as from 45 to 74 per cent. advanced, and the torpedo boats and destroyers are now all under construction.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

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