

FINISHED HIS PLEA

Frye's Argument for the Ship Subsidy Bill.

COST TO THE GOVERNMENT

Explanation of the Provision That Would Admit to American Registration Foreign-Built Ships—The Executive Session.

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 admit to American registration foreign-built ships. From several sources his attention was directed to the provision and it is evidently one on which much of the forthcoming debate will rest. Aside from the speech of Frye no business of importance was transacted in executive session.

When the session opened, the credentials of Senator D. McHenry and Murphy J. Foster, as Senators from Louisiana, and George F. Wetmore, from Rhode Island, were received.

Bills were passed permitting Captain R. H. McCall and Commander W. C. Wine, of the United States Navy, to accept decorations from the Emperor of Germany.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Pettibone (Pop., S. D.), 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 (Rep., Mass.), went into executive session, remaining behind closed doors until 5 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.

Consideration of the ship subsidy bill was then resumed. When the amount of subsidy could be no more than \$200,000 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 \$100,000, as the subsidized ships are required to carry the United States mails free of cost to the Government."

There was absolutely no truth in the remarkable statement that \$300,000 and \$500,000 and even as high as \$1,000,000 a year would be the cost, he said. The limit of \$200,000 in the subsidy would not be reached for at least five years, as within that period there would not be enough vessels to draw the full amount of the subsidy. When the limit of \$200,000 is reached, the subsidy will be prorated so that all vessels will be on an equal basis and will receive perfectly impartial treatment.

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

Concerning 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, Frye said that the committee had been assured that 500,000 tons of foreign tonnage 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 so that it could be determined definitely just how many foreign vessels would be admitted to American registry.

He interrupted his colleague to direct his attention to a memorial of shipbuilders which he had received. He said he was in sympathy with the general provisions of the bill, but that he was troubled by that provision which enables foreign-built vessels to be brought under the American flag to enjoy the proposed subsidy.

He said he had received, he added, strong protest against the provision of the measure signed by 40 or 50 shipbuilders. In the course of which the statement was made that already persons are engaged in foreign waters to build vessels of the type which are to be constructed in the proposed subsidy.

"It is said," said Hale, "that the bounty for foreign ships will amount to more than \$1,000,000 a year. Is it not true that your colleague would look with favor upon any such proposition as that?"

Frye said there was only one trouble with the statement. It was not true. Under the provisions of the pending bill, said he, "owners of foreign-built ships cannot draw a cent of bounty until they construct a vessel of the type which country amount of tonnage equal to that which they have brought from abroad."

He believed a provision for the admission of foreign-built ships under proper restrictions was wise because it would induce to the United States a respectable fleet of merchant vessels within a reasonable time. The success of the venture by which the New York and Paris had been admitted to registry had induced him to insert in the pending measure the provision for the admission of a certain fixed number of foreign-built vessels to American registry under similar restrictions. He did not believe that another ship would be admitted to American registry, except by the specific provision for the admission of a certain fixed number of foreign-built vessels to American registry under similar restrictions.

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

The executive session was devoted to the consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The treaty and the amendment to it, suggested by the committee on foreign relations, were read at the instance of Lodge, who took charge of the treaty on behalf of the committee. He then made a speech in explanation of the treaty and urged its speedy ratification as a necessary step in the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Lodge was subjected to many questions during the presentation of his explanation of the treaty. He denied that he had asked whether it was not true that the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as provided for in the pending treaty, would have the effect of permitting Great Britain to acquire property in the area affected.

Lodge replied in the negative, saying that it was well known to all that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, while abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so far as it applies to the United States and binds this country, still leaves England bound by its terms. For this reason he was sure there still be no apprehension on that score.

Lodge discussed the amendment suggested during the last session of Congress by the committee on foreign relations providing that none of the provisions of the first five sections of the treaty should be construed as applying to "measures which the United States may find necessary for securing its own peace or the maintenance of public order." The Sena-

tor urged that this amendment had the effect of giving greater assurance to our own people and was a necessary safeguard.

At this point, Lindsay (Dem. Ky.) interjected a question and in doing so made quite a statement as to what he said he considered a popular misapprehension as to the effect of the amendment.

"I find," he said, "that most people appear to think that this amendment provides for the fortification of the canal, whereas it does nothing of the kind, as a reading of it will demonstrate." He quoted from the amendment showing that it applied specifically to only sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of article 2 of the treaty. He claimed that it only provides in the most general way for the protection of the rights of the United States. He called attention to the fact that while the treaty of Constantinople, applying to the Suez Canal, had been used as the basis of the pending treaty, only the first seven articles of it had been incorporated in the Hay-Pauncefote agreement, leaving articles 8, 9, and 10, and that agreement which gives to the Sultan of Egypt the right to defend the interests of that country in connection with the Suez Canal.

Replying, Senator Lodge said he had not contended and did not contend that the amendment conferred specifically the power to fortify the canal. The great benefit of the amendment, though, he said, in the fact that it applies to the first section copied from the Constantinople agreement, providing that the canal "shall be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations." The amendment, he further said, was substantially in the language of article 10 of the Constantinople treaty and, therefore, might be expected to serve the same purpose intended to be subserved by that article with reference to the Suez Canal.

In conclusion, he urged early action on the treaty as of great importance because of the general desire to go on with the Nicaragua Canal legislation. He did not, however, indicate any time for asking a vote upon either the treaty or the committee amendment.

Money (Dem. Miss.) made a brief speech in general opposition to the treaty, but indicating that he might vote for it if the amendment was retained, though not satisfied, he said, that the amendment would make the document entirely satisfactory. Upon the whole, he thought the United States would best promote its own interests by proceeding to constructing the canal without asking the aid or consent of any other country.

During the executive session several comparatively unimportant treaties and other extraneous matters were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Some of these were reciprocity treaties and other extraneous matters. One of them was a reciprocity agreement with Ecuador and another a treaty with Denmark, providing for reciprocity agreement with the United States.

Later in the day, a second executive session was held, but no business was transacted beyond the reference of several nominations to the proper committee.

HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

Senate Committee Equally Divided On Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was 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 the subject of an ultimatum whether further action should be taken. 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.

The division in the committee except upon amendments, although Senator Bacon did not manifest any great concern for the proposed canal. The committee will vote on any subject connected with the treaty was possible in the committee, but the discussion revealed the fact that the committee is evenly divided upon the question of whether to accept the document in accordance with the provision reported during the last session of Congress providing for the fortification of the canal.

For the amendment—Lodge and Clark, Reps.; Daniel, Bacon and Money, Dems.

Against it—Frye, Cullom, Foraker and McCall, Reps.; Morgan, Dem.

The advocate of both lines of policy express the opinion that the opposing side will in the end surrender.

THE NEW CANTEN LAW.

Terms of the Provisions of the Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The canten provision in the new army bill is likely to cause a great deal of contention. Instead of being a prohibition of the sale of liquor, it provides that no army officer or soldier shall sell liquor. The provision is as follows:

"That no officer or private soldier shall sell intoxicating drinks of any kind, as a bartender or otherwise in any army post, or in any canten, or in any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue orders to that effect, as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

The canten provision of the present law is as follows:

"That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canten, nor shall any person be employed or allowed to sell such liquors in any canten or fort or any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue orders to that effect, as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect."

Bills Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate today were the following:

By Pritchard—The bill prepared by the committee appointed by the President providing revision of the patent and trademark laws.

By Hale—To revise the grade of Vice Admiral in the Navy.

By Tamm—Creating an additional Judicial Circuit to be designated as the Tenth and to include the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Montana, and creating a Court of Appeals for the circuit.

To Extend National Bank Charters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Brooks, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, today introduced in the House a resolution to authorize the Controller of the Currency, under the limitations of the act of July 12, 1902, to extend for a further period of 20 years the charter of the National banking association which shall desire to continue its existence after the expiration of its present charter.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Roy H. Chamberlain, of Iowa, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Hawaii.

Benjamin H. Tatem, of Montana, to be assayer in charge of the assay office at Helena, Mont.

W. J. Trevi, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul-General at Singapore.

To Repeal Fifteenth Amendment.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED

MINISTERS AT PEKIN HAVE SETTLED ON TERMS.

Minister Conger Has Been Authorized to Sign on Behalf of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The State Department has been informed that the Foreign Ministers at Peking yesterday reached an agreement which was submitted to the home office. Secretary Hay today called Minister Conger authorizing him to sign the agreement on behalf of the United States Government. It is difficult to get details of the understanding at this time. However, it is known in the two important issues that were still open, namely, those relating to punishment and indemnity, the view of the United States was adopted.

starting a lively competition between the four steamship companies running on the coast, to obtain the coffee freight; most of which will pass over the Panama Railroad.

An epidemic of suicides has broken out in this city. Three that have occurred this week were those of a student of the polytechnic school, the proprietor of the Hotel Germania and Jonas Kestler, treasurer of the American Club.

A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

An Accident in Mexico Killed and Wounded Many Miners.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 5.—An explosion of dynamite yesterday at the mines of San Andres de la Sierra killed or wounded many miners. At the latest advice, 26 dead bodies had been recovered. Fifteen injured persons, some of whom will die, were taken from the wreckage and the ruins are thought to contain other victims. It is not known as yet how the explosion occurred, but nine cases of dynamite blew up at the powder-house.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is announced that the President will send to the Senate the nomination of George von L. Meyer, of Boston, to be Ambassador to Italy. Mr. Meyer, who will succeed Ambassador Draper in Rome, is one of the wealthiest men in Massachusetts. He lives in a magnificent home near Hamilton, Essex County, on a fine estate of 150 acres, adjoining the estate of his mother, who is herself blessed with an extraordinary quantity of the world's wealth. Mr. Meyer was born in Massachusetts in 1858, and is a graduate of Harvard with the class of 1879. His debut in politics was made several years ago in Boston, where he served as member of the Common Council, and for one term as Alderman. He next served with distinction in the Legislature, and in 1902 was elected chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Managers for the Paris Exposition, and he was last year elected Massachusetts member of the Republican National committee. The new Ambassador's wealth will enable him easily to sustain the large expenses of the post to which he has been appointed. He is a director in the American Manufacturing Company, the Army Company, the Old Colony Trust Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Electric Corporation, the United Electric Security Company, the Walker Baker Company, and he is president of the New England Electric Vehicle Corporation Company and the Ames Flow Company.

ed States Government has prevailed. As to punishment, it is to be the severest that can be inflicted by the Chinese Government. As to indemnity, the Chinese Government is to admit formally its guilt, and then the matter is to be left for future negotiations. It is understood that on the other points, the French proposition has formed the basis for the agreement.

The Main Argument.

PEKIN, Dec. 5.—At yesterday's meeting of the foreign ministers, the main point of the argument concerned the question whether the joint note should be considered as an ultimatum or whether further operations should be conducted with the Chinese. The United States, Russia and Japan favored the latter course, and the other envoys desired to consult their respective home governments. Japan's representative expressed a desire to have the name of the murdered Japanese Chancellor of Legation, Sugiyama, added to that part of the note demanding a monument to be erected in honor of the victims of the massacre.

Accidentally Electrocuted.

UTICA, Dec. 5.—Two persons were killed in this city this morning by coming in contact with electric wires that had been broken from poles by the storm during the night. The victims were a Pole, aged about 25, and an Italian boy, 15 years old. The snow broke down thousands of wires, and the telephone, telegraph and car service are badly crippled.

Cave-In in Pennsylvania Mine.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 5.—A serious cave-in occurred this morning at the Ray Aug. mine, near Dunmore. Fifty-one men were employed. The rescuing party, after nearly three hours' hard work, succeeded in digging into the chamber in which the men were entombed. All were rescued, not one being seriously injured.

Fire in Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, O., Dec. 5.—Fire broke out in the Cambridge works of the American Fire Insurance Company shortly after midnight. The loss on finished tin alone amounts to between \$15,000 and \$20,000. The total loss has not been estimated, nor is the amount of insurance known.

Fire in Haywood's Boston Store.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Fire in the upper store room of Haywood Bros. and the Wakefield Rattan Company early today caused a loss of \$10,000, of which \$5,000 was to the stock and building of Haywood Bros., and the remainder to the Rattan Company and the rest to the building adjoining.

Five Railroad Laborers Killed.

INGLEWOOD JUNCTION, Ont., Dec. 5.—An engine on the Grand Trunk road, near here, early today crashed into a trestle on which five men were working. All five were killed instantly. The driver and stoker of the engine escaped unhurt.

Paid-Tipton Sale Ended.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Paid-Tipton Company today closed the most successful auction sale of trotting and pacing horses in its history. The proceeds of the sale were \$32,190 for 762 horses, an average of about \$50 a head.

Earl of Donoghmore Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—John Luke Hely-Hutchinson, fifth Earl of Donoghmore, at one time Assistant Commissioner in East-India House, died of paralysis, in London, this morning.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price, 25 cents.

Guatemala Railroad Damaged.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Herald's correspondent at Guatemala City, Guatemala, telegraphs that only 10 miles of the Northern Railroad remain in operation, 40 miles having been rendered inaccessible owing to broken bridges. As the part in working order is situated at either end, the line in the middle sections being damaged by the heavy rains and swollen rivers, the road is almost useless for traffic at present. No repairs are being effected, and the whole line is in a deplorable condition.

Brazilian Coffee Crop.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: "This year's coffee crop is expected to aggregate about 900,000 quintals, being the heaviest crop recorded in this country's history. Shipments have already begun."

Cost of the Government.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Aggregate is Six Hundred and Twenty-Six Millions, a Decrease From Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury today sent to Congress the annual estimate of the expenses of the Government for the coming year. They aggregate \$626,741,752, a slight decrease from the total estimates of last year. The appropriations for the present year are \$624,653,321. The estimates cover every branch of Government service. The War Department estimate is \$176,638,245, and the Navy Department \$88,328,365.

Among the public building estimates of \$50,000 and over are:

Butte, Mont., postoffice.....\$ 75,000
Helena, Mont., public building.....125,751
Cleveland, postoffice, customhouse and courthouse.....400,000
Indianapolis, courthouse and postoffice.....500,000
Kansas City, postoffice.....60,000
Los Angeles, Cal., courthouse and postoffice.....150,000
Oakland, Cal., postoffice.....125,000
Omaha, courthouse, customhouse and postoffice.....350,000
Salt Lake City, postoffice.....75,000
San Francisco, postoffice, courthouse, etc., before been taken.....1,155,005
Marine hospital, Honolulu.....200,000

The total for rivers and harbors, including continuing contracts, is \$23,851,317. The total for pensions is \$144,000,000.

In his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, the supervising special agent states that during the season of 1905, 22,470 sealskins were taken, and it has been reported that the sealers took more seal than have ever before been taken, which, it is thought, will result in a diminished catch next year. The seal life in 1905 is reported to be 30 per cent less than in 1904, which is attributed to the effect of pelagic sealing.

The total customs receipts at all the ports in the United States is expected by the supervising agent to be \$24,739,000, and the expenses \$1,135,000.

THE PENSION ROLL.

Secretary Hitchcock Says It Will Call for \$142,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Secretary Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of the Department of the Interior, today announced that the pension roll for the coming year will call for the expenditure of about \$142,000,000, as against about \$138,000,000 for the year just closing, said the Secretary last night. The roll shows a little less than 1,000,000 names on the roll now and these are being added by recent legislation. Under the old law soldiers' widows were denied their own labor for their support were not entitled to draw a pension. A recent law made it legal for a widow receiving an income not above \$500 a year to receive a pension. This and certain amendments bearing on the construction of the disability of veteran applicants have added several thousand names to the roll. No country in the world is so generous with its pension as this Government, and this fact has prompted dishonest men to take every sort of mean advantage of the Government. No doubt there are many frauds in the roll today, but as fast as trickery is discovered the proper measures are taken to check it.

"How about the Comanche-Kiowa land allotments in the Indian Territory?" Mr. Hitchcock was asked. "The allotment of the 600,000 acres in the southern part of the Indian Territory to the Comanches and Kiowas is now being completed," replied Mr. Hitchcock, "and only about 300 of the 300 allotments of 100 acres each have been made. The surveys encountered great difficulties in tracing old boundary lines, where certain corners had been marked by biased trees by the earlier surveyors. Some of these trees have been cut down by the Indians and have been allotted there will be left more or less territory for public settlement. I don't know how many prospective settlers ignorant of the law rushed in and settled on these lands and had to be removed by the Government agents. There was no particular resistance. They simply did not understand the law. With reference to the attempt of certain Kansas City syndicate which tried to secure the passage of a law permitting the transference of certain nomadic Indians from the Indian Territory to the State of Texas, I do not believe that anything of the kind will be done."

The New Army Ration.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A special to the Record from Wichita, Kas., says: "The emergency ration board of the War Department, under Captain S. M. Fountain and F. W. Foster, has reached Anadarko, from Fort Reno, with a detachment of 50 men of Troop A and Troop B, Eighth Cavalry. This is the fourth annual test in Oklahoma of the prepared ration. The board will reach Fort Reno Friday after a trip through the Wichita and Caddo Reservations. The purpose of the test is to determine the effect of the ration on the Indians falling last night, with a cold wind from the north. This condition of weather will enable the board to test the ration fully."

Manley May Accept.

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Consular Appointment.

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Dinner to Exposition Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The first social function of the season at the White House occurred tonight, when President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner to the Commissioners of the United States to the Paris Exposition and their ladies.

Pacific Squadron's Winter Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The battleship Iowa, flagship of the Pacific station, in company with the Philadelphia, has been ordered to leave San Francisco for the usual winter cruise southward.

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Cade's Father Tells How His Son Was Killed.

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iting him along the line of discipline. "It is a very severe blow for us. It has fallen heavily upon his mother. We wish other boys to be treated as he was treated. He never took any lessons in boxing. We did not suppose it was required. He went there to study. They called him a coward, but he went out to fight them."

"I went to the academy three weeks after he was hanged. He was looking haggard and I asked him for an explanation. He said he had been beaten in a fight and was feeling bad around the heart. He had been knocked down."

"They gave him a burning mixture which injured the lining of the throat. My theory is that the stomach was affected and that tuberculosis set in and then affected the throat. It is not in me to give anything misleading. I know the way. He was injured by his fellow students and those injuries resulted in his death."