FOR BUREAU OF COMMERCE

BILL CALLED UP IN THE SENATE BUT FINALLY LAID OVER.

Teller the Most Vigorous Opponent of the Measure—Nelson's Argument for It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Senate today Nelson of Minnesota called up the bill providing for the establishment of a department of commerce. He explained the necessity which, he said, existed for the passage of such a measure, and was pelted with questions by Senators, who said that sufficient time had not been allowed for looking into the merits of the question. Teller criticised that feature relating to the transfer of the Geological Survey, while Hale said that the bill provided for a department which ultimately would be one of the largest in the Government. The bill finally went over, subject to call by Nelson. The Senate was in executive session for an hour and a half.

Mason gave notice that tomorrow he would address the Senate in reference to Cuban customs duties, a bill and resolution relating to which was introduced by him today.

A resolution of Hale providing for the printing of a number of copies of the report of the Schley court of inquiry was referred to the committee on printing.

On motion of Nelson of Minnesota, the bill creating a department of commerce was then taken up.

Argument of Nelson.

Nelson took the floor and said that the agricultural interests of the country were very well taken care of by the Department of Agriculture, but the other great industries were without any direct Government guidance or assistance. The necessity for a Bureau of Commerce had become more important and urgent every year. The great problem, he said, was to secure and hold greater and more extensive trade abroad. Without such a department, we not only would be on an inequality with our industrial and commercial rivals, but at a great disadvantage. He argued that such a department would protect our laboring men against improper immigration and bring them into closer relation and better harmony with the employers of labor.

Teller said the bill might have been reported at the last session. This was the first time he had seen it. He thought some amendment should be made to it. He asked upon what theory they sought to transfer from the Interior Department the Geological Survey, etc. Mr. Nelson explained that the duties of the Geological Survey were principally the investigation of the mineral resources of the United States, but that the bill did not change the scope of the bureau, simply adding a bureau of mines. It did not contemplate turning over to the department of commerce the adjudication of mineral claims.

Teller Not After Fame Alone.

Nelson paid a glowing tribute to Teller's ability as Secretary of the Interior, but Teller said he was more interested in a decent bill than in his own fame, and that he would not consent to any provision for the establishment of a mining bureau which would take from the Interior Department any work in which it is now engaged. Nelson said that the mining industry of the United States was of great importance, as much so as our great agricultural interest. Teller insisted that as in all probability the department would grow to be bigger than any other which we now have, the bill should not be put through hurriedly. Lodge said he did not think that Consular reports giving commercial statistics should be transferred from the State Department. Hale and others said they desired time for further consideration, and the bill went over.

The Senate passed a resolution by Keane directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate an abstract of all reports, letters, clippings, indorsements, etc., showing the demand for the topographical work of the United States Geological Survey.

At 1:35 the Senate went into executive session, and at 3:12 adjourned.

MORE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Lampre Again Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate committee on interoceanic canals held a session today and M. Lampre, of the Panama Canal Company, was again before it. No new facts of especial importance were brought out.

Senator Morgan questioned M. Lampre especially concerning the interest of the stockholders of the old Panama Canal Company in the pending transaction. M. Lampre stated that under the agreement of the new company with the old company the stockholders of the latter concern would receive 60 per cent of the proceeds of the sale. He said that under the original subscription agreement of the old company the stockholders had been entitled to interest amounting to 5 per cent per annum on their subscription, even while the canal was under course of construction, but that the interest had been suspended when the old company went into liquidation. He also said the agreement had been reached with the liquidator, as the representative of the old company, that in case of the sale of the property he should appoint two arbitrators, while the new company appointed two, these four to select the fifth, and that all give should unite in making an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sale. He contended that under the French law the new company had a perfect right to make the transfer, notwithstanding the old company's interest. "I wish," he said, "to make this perfectly clear, and want the committee to understand that the company is entitled to make a clear and perfect transfer to the United States. It would be legitimate to make the transfer without the interference of the old company, but to make the way perfectly clear and to prevent any possible entanglement, we made an agreement with the liquidator of the old company to the effect that we should have absolute authority to deal directly with the Government of the United States."

"Did you make a similar arrangement with the liquidator of the bondholders?" asked Senator Morgan.

In reply to this inquiry M. Lampre said: "He did not appear in the agreement, but he gave the liquidator of the old company authority to enter into the agreement."

Senator Morgan—Could the new company sell the property and put the proceeds in its pocket, and not share them with the old company?

M. Lampre—Yes, it could do so under the authority of the stockholders' meeting.

Senator Morgan—Then the transaction between the two canal companies must have been a sale to the new company without reference to the bonds and the stock held by the old company.

M. Lampre—Yes, it was a sale, but one of the conditions of the transaction was that we should give 60 per cent of the proceeds to the old company.

M. Lampre said that of the 70,000 shares of stock of the Panama Railroad Company the new Panama company owns 68,534, and that the railroad company had last year paid dividends to the canal company amounting to 400,000 francs. He said, however, he knew nothing about the details of the management of the railroad company.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL.

Reduction to Extent of Port Tax in United States Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Republican members of the Senate committee on the Philippines held a conference today and considered the House tariff bill. The principal subject under discussion was a proposition to make a reduction of 25 per cent on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States. No agreement was reached, and there is a divergence of opinion as to the Philippines. It is understood that an agreement will be reached when the full committee meets, on Thursday.

It was practically decided to reduce the tariff coming from the Philippines to the United States to the extent of the port tax levied in the United States. The matter of further reduction is still being agitated.

METCALFE AGAIN UNDER FIRE.

Senate to Investigate Charge That He Killed a Prisoner of War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Before the Senate committee on pensions today the charge against Colonel Wilder S. Metcalfe of killing a prisoner while in service in the Philippines was revived. Colonel Metcalfe is the nominee to the office of pension agent at Topeka, Kan., and the charge is made in connection with the effort to defeat his confirmation.

Colonel Metcalfe was a Major in the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers when the battle of Caloocan was fought and the charge is that during the battle he shot with his revolver a Filipino prisoner who was unarmed, and at the time on his knees pleading for mercy. Affidavits from soldiers in the Twentieth Kansas have been filed with the committee, and Captain Edward Boltwood, late Captain of Company K, of this regiment, appeared before the committee in person. He pressed for full investigation, saying that the inquiry which had been made by the War Department was superficial. The committee heard Captain Boltwood at length, and at the conclusion of the hearing Chairman Gallinger referred the nomination to Senators Simon, Scott and McCumber for further investigation.

Metcalfe Has No Fears of Outcome.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 13.—General Wilder S. Metcalfe, when asked concerning the charges made against him in the Senate committee to prevent his confirmation as pension agent at Topeka, said:

"The charge that I shot Filipinos while they were defenseless has been made before, and after an investigation by the officers of the War Department, I was exonerated from all blame. The charges are all old and threadbare, and I have not the least doubt about the outcome. They were started by some of my enemies in the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, purely for personal reasons."

KENTUCKY MARSHALSHIP SETTLED

But Not Until the Senators Had Had a Sharp Controversy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—There was a sharp controversy in the Senate executive session this evening over the confirmation of S. G. Sharp as Marshal for the Eastern District of Kentucky. The two Senators from Kentucky, Deboe, Republican, and Blackburn, Democrat, took opposing positions. Senator Blackburn objected to confirmation on the ground that Mr. Sharp had presided over a mass meeting held in front of the executive mansion in Frankfort in 1899, while the Goebel-Taylor controversy was at its height, and a few days before Goebel was assassinated. Senator Blackburn characterized this meeting as an armed mob, and said that it was composed of about 1400 men who had been brought from all parts of the state for the purpose of intimidating Goebel and his followers. He said that no man who would consent to act as its leader should be appointed to an office whose principal duty was to preserve the peace.

Mr. Deboe retorted that of the entire number of people gathered a very small percentage, about 300, were armed. These were, he said, from the mountain districts of the state, and as men there carried weapons, no significance could be attached to the fact that they appeared at this meeting armed. The meeting, he added, was quite as respectable as many over which Mr. Blackburn had presided, and had been held for the purpose of demanding fair play.

It was stated on behalf of the committee on judiciary, which reported the nomination, that the committee had discovered nothing derogatory to Mr. Sharp's character. The nomination was confirmed by a vote of 33 to 18.

Reciprocity Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Mason today introduced in the Senate the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the doctrine of reciprocity, as stated in the act of 1890 known as the McKinley bill, and the act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, is the true doctrine, and in the interest of the prosperity of the United States, and that the treaties pending in the Senate should receive consideration at the present session of Congress.

"Resolved, further, That the Senate should give to the Island of Cuba broad commercial reciprocal trade, which would be of advantage to the commerce of this country, and the discharge of our duty toward the people of that Island."

To Investigate Philippine War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Hoar, in the Senate, today introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to examine into the conduct of the war in the Philippines, the administration of the Government there, the condition of character of the inhabitants there, said committee to have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Senator Berry Has Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Berry, of Arkansas, was on the floor of the Senate today. This was his first appearance since his severe attack while on a visit to his home during the holiday recess.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill was received by the Senate from the House today and referred to the committee on inter-oceanic canals.

MARCONI THEIR GUEST.

Electrical Engineers Entertain the Inventor in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—William Marconi was the guest of honor tonight at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Signor Marconi, on being introduced, described what his system had accomplished up to the present time, and then referred to the prevailing opinion that when a message is sent into space any one with the necessary apparatus can intercept that message and read it. He said: "Messages can only be read when the receiver and transmitter are attuned. This attuned system, as perfected, is not at present in use on ships. It has been deemed necessary that each ship should be equipped with apparatus which will permit the reading of a message sent from any other ship, because of the possibility of aid being required in case of danger. Therefore, all ships are attuned so that one ship can call up any other ship."

Mr. Marconi declared that shortly it would be possible to send many messages over the sea at the same time.

Earl and Countess Grey on List.

LONDON, Jan. 13. — The White Star steamer Celtic, which is to sail from Liverpool January 15, will have among her passengers Earl and Countess Grey.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. Druggists are authorized by manufacturers of Paxo Ointment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price, 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrated cold cure, Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

HOUSE TALKED PENSIONS

DEBATE TOOK A WIDE RANGE, AND OCCUPIED THE DAY.

Proposal to Open Doors of National Soldiers' Homes to Confederate Veterans Creates a Stir.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House of Representatives spent the day in general discussion of the pension appropriation bill, the first of the annual budgets. The debate took a wide range. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) and Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) denounced a report presented to the last G. A. R. encampment criticising the course of themselves and other members of Congress on the veteran "preference bill," which was defeated at the last session. They explained that their opposition to the bill was due to the incorporation in the bill of a clause which had not been endorsed by the G. A. R., placing veterans of the Spanish war in the preferential clause.

Rixey (Dem., Va.) caused something of a stir on the Democratic side by advancing a proposition to open the doors of the National Soldiers' Homes to ex-Confederate veterans, and to furnish federal aid to State Confederate homes.

Richardson (Dem., Ala.) was the only Democrat who joined Rixey in support of the proposal.

This was District of Columbia day in the House, and immediately after the reading of the journal, Babcock (Rep., Wis.), chairman of the District of Columbia committee, claimed the day and the House proceeded to consideration of District business.

At the conclusion of the District of Columbia business, the House took up the pension appropriation bill. Barney (Rep., Wis.), in charge of the bill, explained that it carried $138,846,480, as against $145,245,230, appropriated for the current year. The estimates for the payment of pensions decreased from $144,099,000 to $138,500,000.

He was asked by Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) why the amount for pensions decreased five and a half millions, while the number of pensioners was said to be larger. Barney explained that this was accounted for by the fact that the arrearages were decreasing, and the number of large pensions, those of $50 and $75 a month, was also decreasing. In reply to another question, he stated that the Commissioner of Pensions believed that the high tide of pension payment had been reached, and the amount required would probably remain stationary for some years.

Bell (Dem., Colo.) denounced the practices of the "pension sharks." He declared that they were importuning soldiers in the Spanish war and those who had since served in the Philippines to apply for pensions. He said that in some cases soldiers who were thoroughly examined at the time of their discharge yielded to these importunities and applied for pensions within a month after their discharge. He made a strong plea for justice to the soldiers, not only of the Rebellion, but of the Spanish war, contending that to secure justice for deserving veterans pensions to the unworthy should be opposed.

As against the soldier in the Civil War, who had not applied for a pension until recent years he thought the present Commissioner was too strict, but in the matter of ferreting out fraud he thought Commissioner Evans had been unexcelled by any of his predecessors.

Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) assailed the report of a committee from the G. A. R. made to the Grand Army Encampment at Cleveland last Summer. The report placed at the door of certain members of the House and Senate (among them himself), the failure to pass what was known as the "preference" pension bill. Grosvenor characterized the report as "unjust, unfair and untruthful."

Grosvenor also said that during his long service in the House, he had always supported cordially every general and special bill for the benefit of his comrades in arms. The objection to the bill, he said, was that it contained a provision which would have given preference over the soldiers of the Rebellion to a quarter of a million men who enlisted in the Spanish-American War. He did not think the provision just, and explained why he could not support it in the shape in which it appeared before the House.

Talbert (Dem., S. C.) delivered a general speech on the subject of pensions, to show the growing extravagance and fraud of the present system. He thought the practice of passing special pension bills should be abandoned.

Hepburn (Rep., Ia.) again brought up the report made to the G. A. R. encampment in criticism of members of Congress who voted against the veteran "preference" bill. He said he had voted against the bill, and pointed out that the bill was endorsed by the G. A. R. As originally introduced, he said, the bill did not contain the provision giving preference to veterans of the Spanish War. Some of the veterans of the Spanish War, he said, were as much entitled to be in the preferential class as the veterans of the Civil War, but the vast majority of the 270,000 Spanish volunteers had not heard a hostile gun fired, and he was unwilling that they should be placed in a preferential class from which the civil service would be recruited for the next 25 years.

Bromwell (Rep., Ohio.), who was on the committee which reported the veteran "preference" bill, explained that the bill as introduced did not contain the provision relative to the Spanish War veterans. Against the protest of a minority of the committee, the provision was inserted and the bill then came before the House under suspension of the rules, no opportunity being given for amendment. He expressed the hope that the bill would be reintroduced and passed.

In Behalf of Confederate Veterans.

Rixey (Dem., Va.) submitted an argument in favor of a bill introduced by him today to admit Confederate veterans to National Soldiers' Homes, and to extend the same National aid to state Confederate homes in the South as was extended to the state Union homes. Rixey said a somewhat similar bill introduced by him in the last Congress had provoked considerable hostility and criticism in the South and in the North, but he believed the time had come when the doors of Union homes could be opened to Confederate veterans. Richardson (Tenn.), the Democratic leader, interposed to declare that never would he be willing to see ex-Confederates enter Union homes. The debate grew lively, differences of opinion developing on the Democratic side. Richardson (Dem., Ala.) sided with Rixey, while Lamb (Dem., Va.), Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) and others opposed the suggestion. Rixey declared that he proposed to continue to advocate the passage of the bill he had introduced, whether it proved popular or not.

Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) secured the floor and talked for some time about the result of his observations in the Philippines on his recent trip to the archipelago.

Lever (Dem., S. C.) then formally announced the death of the late Representative Stokes, of his state, which occurred last Summer, and the House, after adopting the customary resolutions of regret, at 4:55 P. M., as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

National Aspect of Project Brought to Official Attention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The project of giving a National aspect to the Chicago drainage canal, making it a link in water connection between the Great Lakes and the Gulf, was considered today by the House committee on rivers and harbors. Two delegations from Chicago were present, one including the officers of the sanitary district interested in this larger project, and another, headed by ex-Representative Adams, of Chicago, who appeared in advocacy of improved navigation facilities, including turning basins in the Chicago River.

The latter project was first presented by Mr. Adams, who explained the vast magnitude of the commerce on the river and the difficulties and dangers incident to navigation at this time. The city is making extensive improvements, widening the channel, erecting the most modern bridges, etc., costing in the aggregate about $11,000,000. All of this will benefit the general navigation interests, and it was desired that the Federal Government supplement the work by providing turning basins, to cost about $500,000.

W. H. Baker, chairman of the committee representing the canal trustees, stated the general purpose of the project of extending that waterway to the Mississippi and thence giving a deep-water channel to St. Louis. For the present the committee asked only a Government survey, to develop the feasibility and advantages of the plan, this survey to cost $200,000. Mr. Baker did not go into the general merits of the project, saying that the arguments were the same as those so fully presented last year. Chairman Burton and Mr. Reeves, of Illinois, stated in this connection that the members of the committee personally examined the project last Summer, and were familiar with its leading general features. At a later day the committee will pass upon the two items proposed.

ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE BILLS.

Hearings Begun by the House Committee on Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Hearings on the anti-oleomargarine bills were begun today by the House committee on agriculture. The bills under consideration are similar to the so-called Grout bill, and place a tax of 10 cents per pound on substances colored to imitate butter. Ex-Governor W. D. Heard, of Wisconsin, president of the National Dairy Union, said the dairy interests were not opposing oleomargarine and imitation butter as such, but only as these articles counterfeited butter and thus deceived the public. It was, he said, a fight against deception which he characterized as similar to the deception of counterfeiting money. He maintained that the color of butter was in effect a trade mark of genuineness. The question of wholesome articles was not material, he said, but he cited instances, said to be fully authenticated, of the unwholesomeness of the article because of the use of oils and other deleterious articles used.

Two Death by Asphyxiation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Thomas O'Brien, a tugboat captain, and an unknown man aged 50, were found dead in a room in a small water front hotel here today. Death was caused by inhalation of illuminating gas, which had escaped from two open fixtures in a chandelier.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

THE LATE D. M. FRENCH.

PROMINENT BANKER AND BUSINESS MAN OF THE DALLES, WHO DIED SUNDAY.

VISIT OF PRINCE HENRY

WILL SAIL FROM PRUSSIA FOR NEW YORK FEBRUARY 18.

His Entertainment Will Probably Be Left to a Joint Commission of High Government Officials.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia and his party will sail for New York about February 13, on a passenger steamer. The imperial yacht Hohenzollern will sail January 18 or 19, touching at Gibraltar, the Cape Verde Islands and the Island of St. Thomas. The southern course of the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, on which she will touch at so many points, is because her coal bunkers are not constructed to carry coal for a long voyage. She will, therefore, cross the Atlantic at moderate speed.

According to present arrangements, Prince Henry will live on the Hohenzollern while at New York, and will use the vessel for entertaining. The band of the Second Naval Division, which will be on board the Hohenzollern, is one of the two crack bands of the German Navy.

The Paris correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger says official circles there interpret the Prince's visit as new proof that the present grouping of the European states no longer corresponds with all the circumstances of Welt Polik (world policy), and that narrow programmes must widen. France, the correspondent asserts, regards the possible rapprochement of the United States and Germany with jealousy, having guarantees that this means nothing against France.

NAME FOR EMPEROR'S YACHT.

It Will Be Christened "Alice," in Honor of Miss Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Emperor William's yacht, now being constructed at Shooter's Island, is to be christened "Alice." The Tribune tomorrow will make this announcement, which is stated to be on the authority of Henry G. Barbey, a member of the firm which designed the yacht. Mr. Barbey stated this information was unofficial, but he does not doubt its authenticity. The name Alice was given the yacht in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, who is to christen the yacht, and for a cousin of the Emperor, whose name is also Alice. The cousin in question is thought to be the Czarina of Russia, who was the Princess Alice of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria.

Prominent German-Americans continued this evening to discuss plans for their participation in the reception of the Prince, and reiterated their determination to do all in their power in the direction of honoring his highness. The annual dinner of the German Society of this city will be held on the night of the launching, February 28, and it is planned to have Prince Henry present as the guest of honor.

Mayor Low today opened correspondence with Secretary of State Hay looking to the making of arrangements for a welcome to Prince Henry, of Prussia, when he arrives in New York. The Mayor does not want the arrangements made by the City of New York to conflict in any way with those planned at Washington.

RECEPTION TO PRINCE HENRY.

Arrangements Likely to Be Left to a Joint Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—While the subject of the reception to be accorded to Prince Henry has not yet been fully discussed by the Cabinet, it is believed that the necessary arrangements will be placed in the hands of a joint commission composed of a representative of the State Department, and an officer each of the Army and Navy. There is no present disposition to bring the North Atlantic Squadron all the way back from the Caribbean Sea to form the advance reception line. The Navy still has some fine ships left at the Northern yard which may be used for this purpose.

SETTLES WITH PORTIA KNIGHT

Duke of Manchester Now Clear of Breach-of-Promise Suit.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The breach-of-promise suit brought by Miss Portia Knight, the American actress, against the Duke of Manchester has, after all, been settled out of court, the Duke paying Miss Knight £1000 and defraying the costs of the legal proceedings. An agreement was reached Saturday, and the final papers will be signed Wednesday next, when the money will be paid. The lawyers in the case say nothing in the nature of a grave scandal would have developed had the suit come to trial, but unpleasant notoriety would have attended the reading of love letters, etc.

(Miss Portia Knight, the fair plaintiff in the case against the Duke of Manchester, is a native of Oregon, having been born in Salem about 25 years ago. She is a daughter of Colonel N. B. Knight, a well-known lawyer, for some years a partner of ex-Governor Lord. Several years since she went on the stage, and was a member of Frederick Warde's company. About two years ago she went abroad, and in England made the acquaintance of the Duke of Manchester. Their relations were very intimate, so intimate, indeed, that when the fickle young nobleman one day married the beautiful daughter of Millionaire Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, he at once found that he had a suit for damages on his hands. Miss Knight's affections had blighted to the extent of a large sum of money. It was recently reported that a settlement was effected for $20,000, but this proved to be a mistake. She did settle for $5000, if the cabled reports are correct. Colonel Knight recently went to England to assist his daughter in her suit.)

INAUGURATION OF NASH.

For a Second Time, He Assumes the Office of Governor of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 13.—At noon today George K. Nash was inaugurated for the second time Governor of the State of Ohio. The oath of office was administered to him in the rotunda of the State Capitol by Chief Justice Marshall. After taking the oath Governor Nash delivered the inaugural address. After luncheon there was a big parade under the command of ex-Adjutant-General Axline. The procession consisted of six divisions, and the troops from the United States barracks marched at its head. The marching political clubs formed an important part of the parade. This evening there was a public reception in the new annex of the State house.

MME. NORDICA'S INJURIES.

Only Slight, and Did Not Prevent Her From Keeping Her Engagements.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 13. — When Mme. Nordica appeared at the Masonic Theater here tonight there was not the slightest indication of physical ill effects from yesterday's railroad accident in Georgia, in which Mme. Nordica was bruised about the shoulders, and she sang in splendid voice. A magnificent audience gave her an ovation.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Among the many nominations confirmed by the Senate today were the following:

George W. Whitehead, to be Appraiser of Merchandise, District of New York; Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer at New York; Thompson B. Ferguson, Governor of Oklahoma; James W. Reynolds, Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; I. T. Stoddard, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona; William Grimmes, Secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma; A. E. Rose, of North Dakota, Receiver of Public Moneys, St. Michael, Alaska.

United States Attorney—Sardis Summerfield, District of Nevada; Robert W. Breckons, of Wyoming, for Territory of Hawaii.

Postmasters—Washington, J. O. Wilson, Cosmopolis; C. E. Hallenbeck, Puyallup; C. A. Phillips, Wilbur; H. Eldridge, Whatcom; W. F. Case, Newport; J. P. Breser, La Conner.

SIMON IS WRONG.

(Continued from First Page.)

will be appointed Collector of Customs, to succeed Heustis, who has been asked to be relieved. Charles Hopkins, of Spokane, will be appointed United States Marshal. Senator Foster recommended Hopkins, and has been striving to secure the appointment of D. B. Crocker, of Walla Walla, as Collector. Inasmuch as the two Representatives strongly indorsed Ide, and as Foster had nothing against him, it was decided to transfer Ide to a position equally as good as that in which he has served, in order to permit the appointment of Hopkins, against whom there is no personal objection on the part of Cushman and Jones. On the other hand, there was strong objection to the appointment of Crocker.

Foster Will Not Be All-Powerful.

The recognition of Senator Foster in the Marshalship is not an intimation that he will have absolute sway in the control of Federal patronage in the state, but that the Representatives will have occasion to be heard in all cases. Very soon the selection of a United States Attorney will be made. Senator Foster has indorsed Jesse Frye, but John L. Wilson announces that Frye cannot be appointed. Wilson R. Gay, the incumbent, seems to have no friend in the delegation, and, therefore, has little on which to base hopes of reappointment. Austin E. Griffith, of Seattle, one of the leading candidates for this place, is now on his way to Washington.

Although the nomination of Millard T. Hartson as Postmaster at Spokane has been sent to the Senate, confirmation will not be had at once. Senator Turner has requested the postoffice committee to hold up the case until the people of Spokane can be heard from. If they generally approve the appointment he will permit the nomination to go through. Speaking of the Marshalship-Collectorship deal, and the Spokane appointment, Senator Turner today said: "That is a clean Wilson victory from start to finish."

What Washington Delegation Wants

The Washington delegation was today given a hearing by the rivers and harbors committee in the interest of the several projects of their state. They particularly favored the adoption of the canal project for opening the Columbia River at The Dalles, saying that improvement of the upper river would turn loose all the wheat and products of the interior region of three states. They did not ask for an appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia, alleging that vessels which could navigate the upper river would not now experience difficulty in crossing the bar. Chairman Burton, however, significantly remarked that it was generally the policy to improve the mouth before going up a river. The Washington delegation rather intimated that the mouth of the river had already been accorded sufficient recognition. They strongly urged appropriations for Gray's Harbor, Tacoma, Everett and other places, as recommended by the engineers.

Representative Cushman today introduced a bill providing gas buoys at Point Retreat, Fairview Island, Peril Strait, Eldred Rock, Midway Island and Point Sherman, on the Alaska coast, to cost not over $3000 each.

Fighting for Perrault.

Ex-Senator Shoup, National committeeman; D. W. Stanrod, Indian agent; A. F. Caldwell, of Fort Hall, and George Nicholas Iliff, of Pocatello, today called on the President in behalf of Surveyor-General Perrault, of Idaho, whom they wish reappointed. When seen tonight, Senator Shoup very indignantly remarked that the papers acted dishonorably in publishing the charges against Perrault, an appointee of his, and asserted that in so far as Robb was concerned, the published statements were utterly false; that Robb was not a surveyor, and had no contracts through Perrault. The Civil Service Commission is the authority for all statements heretofore made in these dispatches. Shoup has turned over to Stanrod the distribution of Idaho patronage, and the latter hopes, while here, to name the United States Attorney, Boise Postmaster and Surveyor-General.

Reduction of War Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A call for a caucus of the Republican members of the House to consider a reduction of war-revenue tax is being circulated. The movement is understood to be favored by Representatives Cannon, Hill Shattuc, Boutelle and quite a number of others, and if the call receives a sufficient number of signatures, the caucus will be held on Wednesday night.

SPANISH FRIARS' PROBLEM

Catholics Will Found a Seminary With Idea of Solving It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Catholics of this country will found a seminary in order to solve the Spanish friars' problem in the Philippines. As fast as practicable, young priests will be sent to the Philippines to assume their duties. It is estimated that about 700 missionaries will be needed for this work, there being that number of friars in the islands.

Father Elliott, of the Paulist Fathers' Society, who for the last two years has been superior of a religious community at Washington, has been relieved of his duties at the capital and will devote all his energies to the collecting of funds for the seminary. The institution will be known as the "Seminary for the Home and Insular Missions." At least $300,000 will be needed and $150,000 of it has already been promised conditional on the remaining $150,000 being raised.

Filipinos Buy a Ship.

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—The Manila Times reports that the British ship Celeste Borrill has been purchased at auction at Hong Kong by Filipinos, and will hereafter fly the American flag. The Celeste Borrill sailed from Manila several months ago for Port Townsend and Tacoma. While off the Formosan coast she encountered a severe typhoon, which threatened her destruction. When the storm abated she managed to reach Hong Kong. Her damages were so severe that her owners cabled from England to sell her as she then lay. Several bidders appeared, but the highest price was offered by the Compania General de Tabacos, of Manila, which will repair the vessel and sail it under American colors.

Marquis of Dufferin Ill.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, formerly Governor-General of Canada, is seriously ill at Clandeboye, his residence in County Down, Ireland.

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EDITOR'S NOTE The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

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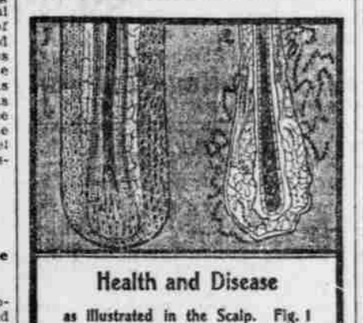

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