

ELECTIONS IN SOUTH

Dewey Arouses the Wrath of Several Senators.

CRITICISES SOUTHERN WAYS

Vote on Exclusion Bill Will Be Taken Next Wednesday Afternoon—Teller Supports the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Some remarks which Dewey made yesterday concerning the proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Senators by popular vote, in the course of which he alluded to Southern election methods, precipitated a lively three-hour debate in the Senate today.

Money, to whom state reference had been made by the New York Senator, replied tartly to some of the statements of Dewey, and defended the suffrage clause in the Mississippi constitution. Dewey made a warm reply, and attacked the election methods, not only in Mississippi, but in several other Southern States. His remarks drew sharp fire from several Senators. Money and his colleague, McLaughlin, explained Mississippi election methods, and Simmons pointed out that Dewey had been entirely correct in his statements regarding the constitution of North Carolina, and that his statements were erroneous. Blackburn warmly arraigned the New York Senator for his comments on the Southern States.

Senator Hawley presented a protest from the American Federation of Labor, the International Seaman's Union and the California Chinese Exclusion Commission against the substitute for the pending measure suggested by Senator Platt, of Connecticut.

Teller, speaking in support of the pending measure, declared that it did not violate the provisions of the present treaty with China, and that after an experience of 40 years in the West he was satisfied that Chinese exclusion was an absolute necessity to the civilization of that section of the country. He believed that every Senator who would read the pending bill with care, providing that he was anxious to secure the exclusion of Chinese laborers, would vote for it. Personally, he would vote for it, and he knew that it would destroy our trade with China, but he was certain that no such result would follow the enactment of the measure.

The Senate then at 4:30 P. M. went into executive session, and at 4:45 P. M. adjourned.

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

James B. Garfield, Ohio, United States Civil Service Commissioner. William Williams, New York, Commissioner of Immigration, port of New York. Joseph H. Harris, Postmaster at Kansas City.

Navy—Lieutenant Thomas F. Carter, Lieutenant-Commander; Assistant Surgeons D. B. Kerr and F. E. McCullough, Passed Assistant Surgeons.

Army, medical department—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Heinsmann, Assistant Surgeon-General, with rank of Colonel; Major Lewis M. Barrett, Surgeon-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Artillery—William McK. Lambdin, at large, First Lieutenant; Willis C. Metcalf, Second Lieutenant; David J. Beckham, Second Lieutenant; John V. Green, at large, Second Lieutenant.

Infantry—Thomas J. Rogers, Wisconsin, Second Lieutenant; Charles J. Winn, Kentucky, Second Lieutenant.

Bill of Rights for Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, April 11.—In order to perfect the bill for the government of Porto Rico, which he believes to be defective, owing to the developments in the Iglesias case, Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the House committee on Porto Rico affairs, today introduced a bill of rights for the island. The bill provides that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the people to assemble peaceably and petition the government for a redress of grievances. The remainder of the bill is taken from the Constitution of the United States. The bill provides for the right of habeas corpus, except facta laws, the issuing of search warrants, titles of nobility, excessive bail, slavery and the establishment of religion.

Fighting the Oreo Bill. WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House committee on agriculture, in order to expedite the bills passed, decided today to recommend the acceptance of the Senate amendments to the oleomargarine bill. The opponents of the bill believe there are parliamentary difficulties still in the way of the final disposition of the measure.

Lawson's Methods. Boston Financier's Testimony in the Bennett Label Suit. BOSTON, April 11.—Although he had been on the witness stand for the better part of two days in the \$60,000 label suit of Bennett vs. Donahue, Thomas W. Lawson was still in the hands of counsel for Mr. Bennett today. For a time Lawson's cross-examination was upon matters relating to Mr. Bennett's paper. When he branched off into transactions with Augustus L. Mayer, he was asked, but Mr. Storey explained that Mr. Bennett, in his paper, had charged Mr. Lawson with being a "financial adventurer."

It was not for personal gain that I attacked the Lawson Store Service Company, the General Electric, was the answer. "It was because the one had attacked me and the other had attacked the Westinghouse Company, in which I was interested."

"You advised the public to buy Arcadia, didn't you?" Mr. Storey asked. "I thought Arcadia would go over 100. I bought 25,000 shares and lost \$2000 on it," Mr. Lawson replied.

"Then the people who took your advice lost on it?" "They were in the same position as I was, only to a less degree."

Asked if during the time he was predicting the rise of certain stocks, the investor, Mr. Bennett's paper, was not permitted to state that the public was to have too much care in his predictions, Mr. Lawson replied: "The investor attacked everything I had anything to do with, and he attacked me, but I went from a very low figure to over 100."

Regarding Almagamated, Mr. Lawson said he had believed in it and still did so.

Denver Painters' Strike Ended. DENVER, April 11.—The striking painters, about 200 in number, returned to work today, all their demands having been granted by the master painters. The new minimum wage scale is \$1.50 a day, an increase of 50 cents, and a half holiday Saturday is granted. An agreement for two years was signed.

To Cure Grip in Two Days. Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes cause. Dr. W. Groves' signature on every box.

WADE HAMPTON IS DEAD

FAMOUS SOUTHERN GENERAL PASSES AWAY AT COLUMBIA, S. C.

The General Saturday Will Be a Simple One—His Military and Political Career.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 11.—General Wade Hampton died this morning at 10 o'clock, after a long illness of several hours. The general had just passed his 64th birthday. Twice this winter he had been attacked with what was generally known as the "Hampton grip," but it was evidently his strength was weakening.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, except that it will be at the general's expressed wish, without pomp of any sort and will take place Saturday afternoon. The family of General Hampton objected to a state funeral. Bells were tolled today in all the towns of the state when the news was received, and many schools were closed. Governor McSwain issued a proclamation ordering official mourning and reciting General Hampton's virtues.

General Hampton's Career. Wade Hampton, son of Wade Hampton, the second, was born in Columbia, S. C., in 1856, was graduated in the University

of South Carolina, and afterwards studied law, but without the intention of practicing. Under his father's training he became a good horseman, a famous rider, and an accomplished fisherman. He served in the Legislature of South Carolina in early life, but his political views were those of a secessionist, and he was not popular in his state. His speech against the reopening of the slave trade was called by the New York Tribune the masterpiece of logic, directed by the noblest sentiments of the Christian and patriot. His earlier life was, however, devoted to his plantation interests, and to the pursuits of a man of fortune.

When the Civil War began, Hampton enlisted as a private, but soon raised a command of infantry, cavalry and artillery, which was known as the "Hampton Legion," and won distinction in the war.

Major Lord of his infantry held for some time the Warren road against Keyes' Corps, and were sustaining Bee when Jackson came to their aid. In the Peninsula campaign they were again distinguished. Hampton himself received a painful wound in the foot. Soon afterwards he was made Brigadier-General of Cavalry, and assigned to General J. E. B. Stuart's command. He was frequently selected for detailed service, in which he was uncommonly successful.

In the Maryland and Pennsylvania campaigns of 1862-63, Hampton was actively engaged, and he distinguished himself at Gettysburg, receiving three wounds. It is said that 11 out of 22 field officers, and more than half the men in Hampton's command were killed or wounded in this battle. Hampton was made a Major-General with rank from August 1, 1862. In 1864, after several days' fighting, he was ordered to take a check at Trevilian's Station which broke up a plan of campaign that included a junction with Hunter and the

that the government is continually recruiting for the army, and that boys of 15 years of age and under are being forced into military service.

Limiting the Armament. England Brings Pressure to Bear Upon Argentina and Chile. BUENOS AYRES, April 11.—The Pais says that when it was learned in London that Argentina and Chile were purchasing additional warships the English cabinet and houses having capital invested in South America were alarmed, and delegated Lord Rothschild and Lord Revelstoke to call on Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, and ask him to interpose with Great Britain of Argentina and Chile, canceling the orders for the last warships ordered by those countries and indemnifying the shipbuilders for any loss which they may thereby sustain.

Hawaiian Land Leases. WASHINGTON, April 11.—Representative Robinson today introduced a bill restricting the leases and sales of the public lands of Hawaii until Congress otherwise directs. The bill grows out of a recent decision of the Interior Department and the Government of Hawaii had the right to lease the lands, and that Governor Dole might grant extension of present leases. Robinson was charged with the preparation of a resolution inviting Governor Dole, who is now here, to appear before the House committee.

German Disperse Chinese Rioters. SHANGHAI, April 11.—The rioters at Ning Po, a city of the Province of Che Kiang, dispersed on the arrival there of two German gunboats.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION

Decisive Battle, Expected to Be Fought Today.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, April 11.—News has reached here that government troops to the number of 1000, under the command of General Velasco, Minister of the Interior, left Piritia to engage the revolutionists under the command of General Monagas, who are encamped 15 miles from Piritia. A battle is expected between these forces today. It is estimated that these latter have 1500 men in a strongly entrenched position at Los Altos, one hour distant from Curacao. It is also reported here from Caracas

The town of Curacao still remains in possession of the government. The Governor, General Escobar, with 1145 men, is at Curacao, and it is believed he intends attacking the insurgent forces under Rolando, Pemosa, and Ducharme. It is estimated that these latter have 1500 men in a strongly entrenched position at Los Altos, one hour distant from Curacao. It is also reported here from Caracas

The Proceedings. At the opening of the session the Speaker announced the appointment of a committee to attend the pending bill on the subject of the tariff on refined sugar. The House then resumed consideration of the Cuban reciprocity bill.

Long (Rep. Kan.), a member of the House, introduced a resolution, which, from the outset of the present controversy, has been one of the most ardent advocates of reciprocity, was the first speaker. He argued that the pending bill does not in fact constitute a revision of the tariff, but that the fate of the Republic doctrine of reciprocity, to which the party was committed by the platform of 1892, and the McKinley and Dingley tariff acts, depended upon the passage of this bill. He analyzed the evidence before the committee on ways and means

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LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL

The following resolution was adopted by the Democratic State Convention yesterday:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the proposal to hold an International Exposition in Portland in 1905 in honor of the arrival of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition on the shores of the Pacific. The Lewis and Clark Centennial and American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair will do more than any other enterprise ever inaugurated to make known to the world the unparalleled opportunities which the Pacific Northwest offers to the homebuilder and to industrial development, and we favor for its such appropriation by the State of Oregon, we shall be in keeping with its importance. We favor also an appropriation by the National Government.

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CHAIR WILL BE SUSTAINED

MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE FOR THE CUBAN RELIEF BILL.

Result of a Canvass Made by Watson, the Republican Whip—Long Speaks for the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill continued in the House today, the principal speeches being made by Long (Rep. Tex.), who is a member of the ways and means committee, who from the first ardently supported the proposition for reciprocity, and who originally favored a reduction of 40 per cent; and Shafrath (Ill. Col.), who vigorously opposed the bill on the ground that the sugar trust, which he said was a despotic and avaricious power, would be benefited by the bill.

The leaders of the House, who have been much worried as to the outcome of the controversy, were considerably relieved today when Watson (Rep. Ind.), who is acting as the Republican whip on this occasion, informed them that after a careful canvass he is positive that when the attempt is made to override the chair in order to make way for an amendment to the bill, the differentials on refined sugar, the chair will be sustained. On both sides it is conceded that the uncertainty regarding the fate of the bill hinges on the question of overriding the chair.

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