

CANAL BILL PASSES

Hepburn's Nicaragua Measure Almost Unanimously Adopted in House.

ONLY TWO VOTES ARE CAST AGAINST

Faction Favoring Panama Route Joins Majority in Final Vote.

CANNON AND HEPBURN CLASH IN DEBATE

Bill Goes Through in Original Form, Without Amendment.

PRESENT APPROPRIATION TEN MILLION

Aggregate Cost of Canal is Fixed at One Hundred and Eighty Million Dollars—Powers of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Hepburn canal bill passed the house late this afternoon by practically a unanimous vote.

Only two members out of 210 voted against it. Messrs. Fletcher (rep.) of Minnesota and Lassiter (dem.) of Virginia were the two voting in the negative.

The opposition to committing the government to the Nicaragua route attempted to secure amendments to lodge with the president the discretionary power to purchase and complete the Panama canal.

The test case on the first vote, when the advocates of an alternative route polled 102 against 170 votes.

All other amendments failed and the bill passed exactly as it came from the committee.

Hepburn and Cannon Clash. The debate which preceded the taking of final vote was memorable by a clash between Mr. Hepburn, the author of the bill, and Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee.

Two years ago a similar bill was passed by a vote of 224 to 36.

The bill as passed today authorized the president to secure from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in behalf of the United States, such a portion of the territory belonging to said states as may be desirable and necessary to excavate, construct and prospect a canal suitable to the wants of modern navigation and commerce.

Section 2 authorizes the president, after securing control of the needed territory, to authorize the secretary of war to construct such canal from the Caribbean sea at a point near Greytown, in Nicaragua, by way of Lake Nicaragua, to a point in the Pacific ocean near Brito, and also to construct proper harbors at the terminus of said canal and to make necessary provisions for the defense of the canal and harbors.

Use River and Lake. Sections 3 and 4 authorize the president to make such surveys and to employ such persons in constructing the canal as to him may seem necessary and directs that in the construction of the canal the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as they are available.

Section 5 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

The cost section makes a present appropriation of \$10,000,000 to carry on this work and authorizes the secretary of war to enter into proper contracts for material and work as may be deemed necessary therefor.

Section 6 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

Section 7 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

Section 8 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

Section 9 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

Section 10 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

Section 11 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

Section 12 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

Section 13 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

Section 14 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

Section 15 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

Section 16 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

Section 17 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

Section 18 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

Section 19 authorizes the president to guarantee to the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors upon terms to be agreed upon for all vessels owned by said states and by citizens thereof.

Section 20 authorizes the president to use as far as they are available, the lands owned by the United States and to acquire by purchase or otherwise any lands owned by private individuals or corporations which may be necessary for the construction of the canal and harbors.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA

France, Germany and America Await Opportunities to Demand Payment.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The correspondent of the Associated Press has made inquiry in official quarters regarding the attitude of the United States toward Venezuela.

He learns that the United States is having claims against Venezuela presented to its government to adopt coercive measures.

The government, however, is unwilling to do so or not. Nevertheless, the possibility of such action, which is informally sounded in Washington on the part of the United States in the matter, it can be positively stated that whatever action France may take will be absolutely independent of that of Germany, with which country there will be no co-operation.

The authorities here are waiting for a turn of events in the civil war in Venezuela, but in any case the action of France will be non-political and will be confined to obtaining satisfaction for material injury to the interests of French citizens.

It is understood that the assurances as to the position of the United States government respecting the enforcement of claims against Venezuela all have been predicated upon a very clear and concise statement of President Roosevelt's first message to congress.

The main intent of the United States is that there shall be no extension of European sovereignty in South America, but outside of that there is not likely to be interference on its part.

The United States itself is interested, through a number of its citizens, in claims somewhat similar to those urged by Germany and France. Claimants have arisen in different parts of the United States since the German opening of this question, and are insisting that the State department press their claims, just as Germany and France are about to do for their citizens.

The matter is under consideration, but there is no disposition to hasten matters unduly, as it is realized that the situation in Venezuela may change suddenly through internal influences.

DEFICIT IN GERMAN BUDGET. Shortage to Be Covered by Surplus Collected in Previous Years.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The minister of finance, Baron von Rheinbaben, at the lower house of the Diet, today presented the budget for 1902, in which the ordinary estimates show a deficit of 70,000,000 marks.

The minister explained, had been covered without special difficulty, thanks primarily to the considerable surplus of the activity of the financial minister, Dr. Miquel, whose wise foresight had collected a surplus which, at the end of 1900 amounted to 13,500,000 marks.

Baron von Rheinbaben considered that it speaks well for the internal solidity of the state's finances that during the last year the demands of the exchequer were met without resort to extraordinary means.

Such comments as those quoted above, it is thought, may further inflame the public, already angered in consequence of the snub administered by Emperor William a few days ago in the Reichstag.

Progressive Chinese explain that the dowager empress disapproved of "Boxerism," that her wishes in this matter were overruled and that her edicts were garbled.

CAUSE OF GENER REMOVAL. Incompetency and Inattention Alleged Against Deposed Mayor of Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—General Wood's reason for suspending Miguel Gener, the mayor of Havana, was his alleged incompetency and inattention to business.

The petition for the mayor's removal, signed by twenty-three of the councilmen of Havana, was seconded by Senator Nunez, the civil governor of Havana, and Diego Tamayo, the Cuban secretary of state.

The assistant mayor is now acting as mayor of the city. Governor Nunez is conducting the investigation of Mayor Gener's character. He says in a statement to the press that no charges have been filed against him and that when they are filed he will answer them. Gener has been the leader of the Maso faction in Havana and is one of the men who came out openly for General Bartolome Maso, the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency of Cuba.

Revolution in Paraguay. Reported that Insurrection Has Broken Out and President Taken Prisoner.

BUNOS AYRES, Jan. 9.—(Via Galveston.)—It is reported at Buenos Ayres that a revolution has broken out in Paraguay. President Aceval of that republic is said to be a prisoner.

According to a private dispatch received in New York Wednesday, January 8, from Managua, Nicaragua, a revolt recently occurred there. Bogota, capital of Colombia, President Aceval of that republic is said to be a prisoner.

Mr. Vandiver of Missouri and Hooker of Mississippi advocated the passage of the unamended Hepburn bill.

Mr. Hepburn answered the criticisms and (Continued on Second Page.)

BELOW AROUSES ENGLAND

German Count's Rebuke of Chamberlain Receives Severe Denunciation.

SAID TO ADD TO GROWING IRRITATION

Language of the German Orator Regarded as Offensive to Entire British People, but is Induced in Reichstag.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The stinging rebuke administered to Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, by Chancellor von Below in the Reichstag at Berlin yesterday, for the reference in Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Edinburgh, October 25 last, to the conduct of the German army in the war with France, 1870-71, has caused intense and widespread attention and has markedly increased the intensity of the Anglo-German discord.

The St. James' Gazette, which calls Count von Below a "swaggering Pharisee," says: "His aggressive speech has brought to the growing irritation between the two countries into a dangerous sphere, and the Kaiser's telegram of six years ago was not more disastrous to mutual good relations than the studied affront on a British statesman who is treated by the courtier, and through him the country, itself. Our attitude of easy tolerance is no longer compatible with our dignity as a nation. Even if von Below had been the head of its life, public ministry dependent for its life on the popular opinion, there would have been little excuse for his gross perversion of facts and breach of international comity."

The St. James' Gazette concludes with the expression of belief that the "Pharisaical impudence of the German press is profoundly distasteful to the British people, and that the incorporation of the company never was consummated."

The committee finds that Heiland and Hawkes canvassed the possibility of interesting the government officials whose names are mentioned in the resolution. It is the testimony of Heiland that he wrote to Hawkes in 1899 as charged, sending documents and making suggestions about the Philippine tariff, but the committee says that these suggestions are capable of different constructions.

Other findings are that while Heiland was the projector of the hemp money scheme, he was not the only person who was engaged with him, and it is not clear from the evidence whether or not Heiland's intention when he said, of course, the needs of the future will be met, referring to the Philippine tariff.

The committee finds that Hawkes made a claim on Heiland for services, but the Assistant Secretary Melkijohn guaranteed Hawkes the money, and the government is not sustained. But Hawkes was appointed to the customs service and the appointment was revoked.

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HEISTAND REPORT IN SENATE

Statement Casts No Reflection on Any of the Officials Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Cockrell of Missouri reported from the committee on military affairs the result of the Heiland inquiry that was conducted under the Pettigrew resolution of the last session. No action was taken on the report.

The house committee on military affairs today unanimously agreed upon a report upon the case making charges against Lieutenant Colonel H. O. Heiland of the army, and the report was presented to the senate by Senator Cockrell as soon as that body convened.

The report contains a concise statement of the facts in the case, as brought out by the inquiry and casts no reflection upon any of the officers of the government whose names were mentioned in connection with the case.

The report cites the charge quoted in the resolution of inquiry that Colonel Heiland in 1899 was engaged in forming a combination to produce the hemp product of the Philippine Islands and that the names of Assistant Secretary Melkijohn, Assistant Secretary Allen and Adjutant General Corbin had frequently been mentioned by him as associated with him in the enterprise.

The committee finds that the charge made in the first paragraph of the preamble to the resolution is not true, the facts in that connection being that Colonel, then Major, Heiland, May, 1899, proposed to Major E. L. Hawkes, who had been major of the Tenth United States Infantry, a scheme for establishing a manufacturing plant in Manila for the manufacture of the hemp product in those islands and suggested to Major Hawkes to take charge of it, which offer the latter accepted.

The committee finds that Heiland and Hawkes canvassed the possibility of interesting the government officials whose names are mentioned in the resolution. It is the testimony of Heiland that he wrote to Hawkes in 1899 as charged, sending documents and making suggestions about the Philippine tariff, but the committee says that these suggestions are capable of different constructions.

Other findings are that while Heiland was the projector of the hemp money scheme, he was not the only person who was engaged with him, and it is not clear from the evidence whether or not Heiland's intention when he said, of course, the needs of the future will be met, referring to the Philippine tariff.

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NEBRASKA AND CUBAN SUGAR

Senator Dietrich Opposes Extending Favors to the Island.

SAYS TRUST WOULD REAP THE BENEFIT

South Dakota Delegation in Washington Agrees on Various Office-Boilers—Public Building for Deadwood.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Dietrich is opposed not only to free raw sugar from Cuba, but also to a large reduction in the duties levied by the Dingley tariff act upon raw sugar.

"I do not believe," he said, "that any general benefit to the Cuban people would result from a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar, but that such benefits as would flow from such reduction would be reaped by the Sugar trust of this country and by a handful of Cuban planters. I am opposed to a rebate to the Cuban planters upon the sugars imported into this country, because it would find its way into the hands of the Sugar trust, which during the past season has been trying to drive the beet sugar industry by selling sugar at a loss to prices below the cost of production."

Favors Rebate for Government. "I am favorable to a rebate on sugar from Cuba, provided it be turned over to the Cuban government, the rebate to apply to all sugars, including the refined product. By turning this rebate into the Cuban hands, the people of that island will take the responsibility for its expenditure, and if they deem it wise to aid the growers of tobacco and sugar directly they can do so. Now that Cuba is an independent nation, I hold that the United States has no right to pay either a bounty or a rebate to any of the particular industries of that country."

Other states besides Nebraska are lining up against a reduction of duties on sugar and tobacco imported from Cuba. The Michigan delegation has formally resolved to stand as a unit in favor of all measures calculated to help and against any that may injure the beet sugar industry.

South Dakota Affairs. The South Dakota delegation has held a meeting at which recommendations were decided for seven offices in that state. Frank Morris, survivor general, will be inquired for re-appointment. George C. Foster, register, and Thomas C. Burns, receiver of the Mitchell land office, are to be reappointed, as well as J. S. Vetter, register of the Aberdeen land office. Morris H. Kelley is to succeed Frank W. Brown, receiver of the Aberdeen office.

The delegation also settled three post-office contests. Frank L. Mease is to be reappointed at Madison, LaSalle county; John Reich will succeed J. J. Smith as postmaster at Scotland, Bon Homme county; and J. C. McMillan will succeed W. S. Chase at Sturgis, Mead county.

Community of Action. In addition to the decision to act in harmony on all federal appointments, the South Dakota delegation has decided on unity of action on several matters of legislation in which the state is interested. An effort will be made to have a public building provided for Deadwood and an additional appropriation of \$100,000 will be asked for the Aberdeen building.

A bill for the construction of a sanitarium for soldiers at Hot Springs will be urged, as well as one providing for the ratification of the Rosebud treaty. The delegation formally decided to oppose the new regulations governing the leasing of South Dakota Indian lands for grazing purposes.

Colonel Frost, late of the First South Dakota regiment, who was some time ago retired, is an applicant for active duty. Colonel Frost was appointed paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, after the war. He was in the Philippines and was retired on account of illness. He is now of good health and the South Dakota delegation has endorsed his application for restoration to active duty.

Department Notes. Dr. D. E. McMillan will be appointed a member of the Board of Pension Examiners at Neigh.

These Nebraska free delivery routes will be established February 1. Central City, Merrick county; sixty-six square miles; population, 1,000; J. L. Dugan and A. S. Laub, carriers. Unadilla, Otoe county; seventy-six square miles; population, 1,000; T. W. Arnold and O. G. Stoner, carriers.

A civil service examination for industrial teacher and disciplinarian at the Indian school at the Cheyenne River agency, South Dakota, will be held February 15 at Omaha and Sioux City.

Dr. G. B. Simpson has been appointed permanent examining surgeon at Sheridan, Wyo.

Iowa postmasters appointed: J. A. Jones, Cylinder, Palo Alto county; Henry W. Wheaton, Swanton, Butler county.

The application of Jacob J. Walther, John J. Walther, Joseph P. Graber, Joseph Walther, Jr., and Benjamin Walther to organize the First National bank of Freeman, S. D., with \$25,000 capital, has been approved by the comptroller of the currency.

FAVOR SENATOR NELSON'S