

HUMOROUS HIT
BY MR. PETTUSAged Alabama Senator As
a Fun-Maker

AIMS AT MR. BEVERIDGE

Much Merriment Created at Expense of
Orators in the Senate—Congrat-
ulations in Order.

A Washington special says: The sensation of the day Friday at the capitol was the speech of Senator Pettus, of Alabama, in which he poured upon the head of the youthful Republican orator, Mr. Beveridge, of Indiana, the vials of his wit and cynicism. It was an entirely new role for the senator from Alabama to assume, and to say that he made a hit is to give mild expression to the very evident facts.

In the course of a general speech on the Philippines General Pettus delivered a dissertation upon the qualities of orators in general, and the young orator (Beveridge) who addressed the senate Thursday in particular, which was the funniest thing the senate has known in many years.

From this time forward Mr. Pettus' speech was personal in its application. He first took Mr. Gallinger to task.

"I was very much entertained by the senator from New Hampshire on yesterday," he said, "when he informed us that he was not a lawyer and he proved it to us, not only by asserting it, but by his argument. Lawyers know that when you come to read a decision of a judge you must take all he says on a subject; that it will not do to take a sentence here and another there, but that is exactly what the senator did in quoting Justice Bradley on the Mormon church case."

The senator then went on to relate an anecdote illustrative of his point, in which a preacher of the olden time, when the senator was a boy—had figured in Alabama.

"The minister," he said, "was as learned in the Bible as my friend from New Hampshire in the law. (Laughter.) He said: 'Brethren, my text today will be the following: Seven sons did Micah bear unto Enoch. Now I expect, brethren, the preacher went on, if you would look at the commentaries you would find various meanings to this text, but taking a common sense view of it, I will say this:

"I expect that Enoch was sick and the doctor told his seven sons, great, strong fellows, that it was absolutely necessary that he should have milk for his nutriment; and thereupon the seven sons went out to look up the cows. The cows had not come up the night before, and so the sons could not find them; but they came across a bear and they milked her and carried the milk to Enoch, and so, brethren, it is written 'Seven sons did Micah bear unto Enoch.'"

"That preacher," concluded Mr. Pettus, amid an outburst of hearty laughter, "has as accurate a conception of the scriptures as some of our senators have of the law of the land."

Mr. Pettus then turned his attention to the speech of Senator Beveridge and said:

"Mr. President, the Master once had to select a man to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt and through the wilderness of Canaan. He did not select an orator. No, he selected one of these men from Iowa or Maine, and his name was Moses. And he was a stubborn man, too. (Laughter.)

"But Moses told his Master to his face that he could not do it because he could not speak to the people. And what was the reply? There is Aaron. He speaks well. And they took Aaron along, not in command—and that was not allowed; but they took him along as a kind of deputy. And when Moses on his Master's order went up into the mountain for the tables, the orator left in charge had a golden calf made (laughter) and he put all the people down to worshipping the golden calf. (Laughter.)

"More people worship the golden calf now than did in those days. But while Aaron and his people were all down worshipping the golden calf the man of God appeared and he pulled out his sword and demanded to know who was on the Lord's side, and the orator jumped up from his knees, drew his sword and got on Moses' side and went to killing the Israelites along with Moses.

"All these orators will do the same thing (laughter), the last one of them. We saw an instance of it yesterday afternoon."

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettus' speech senators crowded about him to tender congratulations.

TRANSVAAL REPRESENTATIVE

Holds Conferences With President McKinley and Secretary Hay.

General James R. O'Brien, who was appointed by President Kruger commissioner extraordinary of the Transvaal republic, had long interviews Friday with the president and secretary of state concerning affairs connected with the Boer government.

While General O'Brien discussed Transvaal matters with Secretary Hay, the latter is authority for the statement that it was in an informal and unofficial capacity entirely.

SOUNDS SOMEWHAT FISHY.

Report of Big Coal Deal With Englishmen Is Not Believed.

Representatives of southern coal companies in New York say they regard the contents of the recent New Orleans dispatch, announcing the sale of 2,000,000 tons of Alabama coal to an English syndicate at 75 cents a ton, at the month of the coal pits with 50 cents a ton allowance for transportation to New Orleans, as highly improbable, if not a gigantic hoax.

CITIZENS APPROVE
STEUNENBERG'S ACTSIdaho's Governor Upheld By Conserv-
ative People in His State.

ROOT IS SHOWN PETITION

Asked Secretary of War To Let
the Troops Remain.

A Washington dispatch says: Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, called at the war department Saturday and presented in person to Secretary Root the petition to which he referred while under examination before the house committee on military affairs in favor of the retention of the Federal troops in the disturbed mining districts. The governor had refused to produce the petition before the committee until he had first submitted it to the secretary of war, to whom it was addressed.

The petition bears about 2,500 signatures, and cities that all of the signers are citizens of Idaho and of the county of Shoshone and the Coeur d'Alene mining district. They petition that the secretary of war be allowed a small force of federal troops to remain in the quarters provided for them and occupied by them at the town of Osborn, Shoshone county, for as long a time as Governor Steunenberg may think their presence necessary for the preservation of peace and order.

The citizens also express their approval of all the acts that have been done by the governor and the officials of their state to preserve peace and order and to bring criminals to justice.

The petition says that some of the acts of the state authorities may appear to people at a distance to be drastic and severe, but the signers, who are familiar with the conditions which existed for several years prior to the declaration of martial law last May, know that drastic measures were necessary to stop the band of conspirators, who, shielding themselves behind the name of the labor organization, had created a reign of terror and tyranny seldom equaled in the history of the community.

In conclusion the signers beg to state the efforts of the governor and the state officials, assisted by the military officials, have brought peace and good order to the district and given an impetus to all business interests and a sense of safety to all people, which are highly appreciated, and for which the signers are grateful.

AS IN THE OLD DAYS.

The Two Branches of the Methodist Church Will Meet in Washington.

For the first time since 1861, when the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church divided, the two organizations, the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal church, south, will meet simultaneously in annual conference in Washington during the week.

The Methodist denomination in the United States divided in 1844 on the question of slavery, but the Baltimore conference remained undivided until shortly after the outbreak of the civil war. Since 1861 there have been two Baltimore conferences.

The session of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held at the Metropolitan M. E. church, and Bishop John M. Walden will preside. The M. E. church, south, will meet in the Mount Vernon church and Bishop W. A. Candler, of Georgia, will preside and make the opening address.

ROBERTS SENDS CONDOLENCES.

British General Expresses Sympathy Over Death of Joubert.

Lord Roberts has sent the following dispatch to President Kruger:

"Have just heard of the death of General Joubert, and desire to offer my sincere condolence upon the sad event. Would ask you to convey to General Joubert's family an expression of my most respectful sympathy with their sad bereavement, and to assure them also from me that all ranks of his majesty's forces share his feeling of deep regret at the sudden and untimely end of so distinguished a general, who devoted his life to the service of his country, and whose personal gallantry was only surpassed by his humane conduct and chivalrous bearing under all circumstances."

BOTH SUCCEEDS JOUBERT.

New Commander of Boers Made Big Reputation in Present War.

A New York Herald dispatch from Pretoria says:

General Louis Botha has been appointed to succeed General Joubert as commander in chief of the Transvaal forces.

Ship Load of Lunatics.

The United States transport Sherman sailed from Manila Sunday with a battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, Captains Richard T. Yeatman, Armand Lasseigne and William S. Biddle, Lieutenants Robert Field and Oliver, 175 military prisoners and twenty-five insane men.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

Casualties in the Philippines Must Be Made Public By Otis.

The senate committee on military affairs has authorized a favorable report upon Senator Allen's resolution calling on the secretary of war for information regarding casualties of all sorts in the Philippines.

The committee amended the resolution so as to call for information as to the comparative losses and disabilities of colored troops in the Philippines as compared with white troops.

ALLEGED SAFE ROBBER

Apprehended in Jacksonville, Fla., and Subsequently Identified.

George W. Clark, a white man, 35 years of age, was arrested at Jacksonville, Fla., Thursday, charged with blowing open the safe in the bank of the Perry Loan and Savings company, of Perry, Ga., from which he is alleged to have stolen \$4,000.

W. G. Riley, representing the bank, went at once to Jacksonville and identified Clark.

BOERS CAPTURE
BRITISH GUNSBroadwood's Command
Moves Into Trap.

BEAT A HASTY RETREAT

Once More the Invaders Underestimate
the Cunning of the Burghers To
Their Great Discomfiture.

Advices received at London, from Bushman Kop, under date of March 31st, stated that the British force commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Colonel Pilcher, which had been garrisoning at Thabanchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave their position Friday night.

Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein waterworks, south of the Modder river, where he encamped at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard.

The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

The loss of life is not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

LONDON DISAPPOINTED.

A London special of Monday morning says: General Buller's anxious inquiry whether British officers will ever learn the value of scouting comes back upon receipt of the tidings that a convoy with guns has walked deliberately into a Boer ambush within about twenty miles of Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts' own report of the affair, if yet received by the war office, has not been published and no account of the affair is available to the public except the dispatches from Bushman kop. Nothing can be said, therefore, regarding the exact extent of the British misfortune.

Evidently Col. Broadwood thought it necessary to retreat in haste from Thabanchu, as he marched all through Friday night, apparently followed by a considerable force of the enemy. The convoy and guns had to pass through a deep spruit which the Boers had occupied.

Six of twelve guns, comprising two batteries, all the wagons and, it is feared, many men, fell into the hands of the Boers, whose daring, displayed so near Bloemfontein, shows that they are rapidly recovering heart after their recent reverses.

The hope is expressed that General Colville will recover the convoy and guns and extricate Colonel Broadwood from his difficult position.

Severe criticisms are heard regarding the renewal of the old mistake of underestimating the Boers and the absence of proper precaution. No doubt the affair will revive Boer hopes and inspire confidence among the enemy at a critical moment.

Great things are expected by the Boers of the new commander-in-chief, General Botha, who has made his reputation wholly during the present campaign. Foreign officers serving with the Boers have expressed surprise at his tactics.

The proof of continuing Boer activity in the Free State will compel greater circumspection on the part of the British, and will probably delay the march of Lord Roberts northward.

Detailed accounts of the fight at Karee Siding estimate the Boer forces variously from 3,000 to 5,000 men. Brabant's horse occupied Wepener last Thursday unopposed.

Lord Methuen has issued the following notification at Kimberley:

"I have received instructions that if any disturbance occurs west of the Vaal river, my force is to return and punish the rebels immediately."

China Issues Blue Book.

A blue book of China has been issued covering the period between January 6, 1899, and January 15, 1900, and including the correspondence between the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Lord Salisbury on freedom of trade as recently presented to the United States senate.

Commission Outlines Plans.

The Philippine commissioners met in Washington Thursday and agreed upon the personnel of the staff that is to accompany the commission to Manila. They also agreed on certain outlines which they will follow in their work in the Philippines.

BRICKMAKERS POOL INTERESTS.

Thirty-Six Large Concerns Combine Under One Administration.

A corporation embracing a majority of the brick manufacturers of Cook county, Ill., was formed at Chicago Saturday. The new concern has a capital of \$9,000,000 and will practically control the brick market of Chicago and the neighboring cities.

Thirty-six firms, including all of the large and important brickyards of Chicago, have been combined in the deal under the name of the Illinois Brick Company.

CLEVELAND FAVORS TREATY.

Hopes That the Hay-Pauncefote Arrangement Will Succeed.

Former President Grover Cleveland has relaxed his customary reserve as to the discussion of public and political affairs, and in the course of an interview expressed himself in approval of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty for the neutralization of the Nicaragua canal. Mr. Cleveland added that he hoped the treaty would be ratified.

THREE MEN KILLED
IN AN EXPLOSIONBodies Were Badly Mutilated and
Boiler Left Intact.

ACCIDENT A QUEER ONE

Five Tons of Iron Sailed Through
Air Four Hundred Yards.

An Atlanta dispatch says: Three men were killed by a boiler explosion at the brick yard of the G. O. Williams Lumber company, on the Chattahoochee River trolley car line, about four miles from the city, shortly after 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The explosion was a terrific one, the boiler flying through the roof of the engine room and striking the earth nearly 500 feet away from the brick yard. The boiler weighed nearly five tons, and was of sixty-horse power.

The accident was undoubtedly a most remarkable one, as not a break can be found in the boiler. When the boiler was investigating the affair he heard hints of the explosion having been probably caused by dynamite, but this was merely a vague suspicion.

The three men killed were: John M. Smith, white, aged about fifty-five years.

Walter Evans, white, twenty-one years old.

James Perkins, white, twenty-five years old.

Five negroes were injured, but it is thought none will die.

Perkins was killed instantly. Smith lived about five minutes, and Evans died about four hours after the accident.

The manner in which the three men were crushed and mutilated, and the great distance the heavy iron boiler was hurled through the air, showed the terrific force of the explosion.

A remarkable feature of the accident was the fact that although such force was evident, yet the boiler itself was but little injured. It seems to have risen straight up from its foundations, passed through the roof of the building and then shot toward the car line, clearing a negro cabin and the trolley wires and landing upon its end. When it struck the ground it bounded up and planted itself in the earth several feet away.

The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but it is believed the cold water must have been turned into the hot boiler when it was empty or nearly so.

Unfortunately the accident happened at a time when the engine had been shut down for a few moments for repairs, and nearly all the employers were standing near it.

Mr. Smith was found lying against a pile of lumber fully 40 feet away from where the boiler had been. He was standing within four feet of the boiler when it exploded. He was badly mangled.

The body of James Perkins was found wrapped around a post about ten feet away from the engine. It had been whirled with great force against the big post and death was instantaneous. No limbs were torn from the body, though one of his arms and both legs hung only by small shreds of flesh.

Walter Evans was found about thirty feet away, where he had been thrown with great force. He was resting against a pile of brick, and it is thought that he struck the brick head first, as his head was badly mashed. Blood was flowing from many wounds, too, on his body. He was sent to his home and died shortly afterward.

The negroes who were injured were found at different places about the yard. Some were badly scalded, while others were injured by flying debris. All of the six men were painfully and severely hurt.

General Broadwood's Losses.

The London war office reports that Colonel Broadwood lost seven guns and all his baggage in the ambush laid for him by the Boers on Saturday. The casualties numbered 350.

Death of "1812" Pensioner.

"Ann" Emily Bennett, the oldest citizen of Plainfield, Conn., and the last 1812 pensioner in the country, died Sunday after a long illness, aged 89.

KIRKMAN DISMISSED.

Court-martialed At Manila For Drunkenness and Insulting a Priest.

Secretary Root stated Monday that Major George O. Kirkman, Forty-ninth volunteer infantry, is no longer in the service of the United States. Under the articles of war, the approval of the general officer in command is required for the recommendation of court-martial.

Kirkman was dismissed on the charge of drunkenness, was sufficient to execute the sentence. Kirkman was accused of being drunk on the transport Liverpool on the voyage from San Francisco to Manila, and of insulting a priest aboard his vessel.

NEGROES DENOUNCE BOERS.

Complain of the Slavery System as Practiced By Burghers.

At a session of the Delaware Methodist Episcopal (colored) conference in Philadelphia a resolution denouncing the Boers as slaveholders was presented by Rev. E. H. Butler and unanimously adopted. The conference is composed of colored preachers and laymen of Delaware, Maryland and a portion of Pennsylvania. The slavery complained of is the apprenticeship system in vogue in the Boer republic.

JOURBET LAID TO REST.

British Prisoners Sent Flowers and Military Attend Body.

Advices from Pretoria state that the funeral of General Joubert took place Friday afternoon and was attended by all classes. The foreign military attaches, in uniform, were among those present and the British officers who were prisoners in Pretoria sent a wreath. There were universal signs of mourning.

DAVIS ESPOUSES
CAUSE OF BOERSResigns Job As Assistant
Secretary of Interior

TO TALK FOR KRUGER

Since His Visit To Seat of War Mr. Davis
Declares Burghers Are Right and
England Is Wholly Wrong.

A Washington special says: Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior, tendered his resignation to President McKinley Monday. He will go on the lecture platform in the interest of the Boers.

In an authorized statement given out, Mr. Davis says that as a result of his visit to the Transvaal he feels impelled to tender his resignation as assistant secretary of the interior. He will at an early date deliver a lecture in the interest of the South African republic.

Mr. Davis feels that this is the best way to arouse the enthusiasm of the American people in behalf of those republics.

Mr. Davis decided to take this course as the result of his visit to South Africa. He has decided to deliver a public address touching the entire scope of the present war and believes that he can best do so while free from any restraint which his present position would impose upon him.

When taking his departure home from Pretoria, 2,000 gathered to take leave of him at the station. They appealed to him in tears to state their cause to the American people, and Mr. Davis said his conscience would haunt him if he proved recreant to that piteous appeal.

He believes the American people are not truly informed on the situation. He will, therefore, avail himself of an early opportunity to relate his experience and observations at a public meeting that shall be free to all. Mr. Davis has decided on this course after mature deliberation and free consultation with his friends.

Davis, who is a resident of Kansas City, has a reputation in the west of being a great orator. He was especially prominent in the campaign which led up to the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis.

Those who do not approve of his course declare that as soon as he got to Washington Davis became afflicted with the swelled head and that his change of heart is entirely due to his chagrin in being called down when Secretary Hitchcock took control of the interior department. They say that Davis at that time was fondly imagining himself the most important figure in administration circles, and that because Secretary Hitchcock did not so regard him he sulked and went off to Africa to find some pretext for further self-advertisement.

A good deal of this may be true, but it does not minimize the political importance of this action of the assistant secretary of the interior.

There is no doubt that the overwhelming sentiment of the American people is with the Boers and that sentiment is not likely to die out when men like Davis who have been on the scene become active in the agitation in their behalf.

COLOR LINE IN CUBA.

Santiago Mayor To Be Elected and Whites Will Fight For Office.

The funeral of Mayor Valiente took place at Santiago Sunday afternoon with elaborate ceremonies. United States officers acted as honorary pallbearers. The military and civil procession extended two miles.

The death of Senor Valiente materially changed the political situation. His re-election was considered assured, but now there is a prospect of a hard fight between the rival candidates of the black and white parties. Recent developments have shown that the color line will be closely drawn and there may be trouble.

The whites declare their intention to organize an annexation party rather than to accept negro domination.

Demand More Pay.

Several thousand men in New York City and neighboring towns in New Jersey and Westchester county, New York, struck Monday for increased wages and shorter hours. Most of the strikers are carpenters and the enormous amount of building in progress favors the men.

Will Disburse \$100,000 a Month.

Arrangements have been made by the government for the transfer of \$600,000 of the \$2,000,000 appropriated for the relief of Porto Rico. Governor General Davis will spend the money in payment for labor in public improvements at the rate of about \$100,000 a month.

CASHIER GOES GLIMMERING.

And With Him, It Is Alleged, Went the Goody Sum of \$19,000.

The chief of police of Jacksonville, Fla., received inquiries Monday asking for information concerning the whereabouts of Roland Quintin, the missing cashier of a large corporation of that city. He is said to have absconded with \$19,000.

Quentin was traced to New Orleans, from which place he left for Florida, going by way of Atlanta. He is said to be accompanied by a large blonde woman.

HEAVY DEAL IN COAL.

A Year's Output In West Virginia District Is Bought Up.

One of the largest coal deals ever made in the West Virginia district was consummated in Charleston Saturday by C. J. Wittenberg, president of the High Carbon Coal and Coke Company of New York. The owners of twenty coaleries signed contracts with this company for the sale of all coals shipped by them east for the ensuing year.

FULLER EXECUTED.

Negro Pays Penalty At Macon, Ga., For the Murder of Mrs.
Eugenia Pottle.

Allen Fuller, the negro who murdered Mrs. Eugenia Hamilton Pottle on the night of November 20th, 1899, was hanged in the Bibb county jail at Macon, Ga., Monday morning.

The negro made no confession and merely stated, when he was given an opportunity to speak, that what he had said was true.

No newspaper men were allowed to be present by Judge Felton, and only the ministers of the gospel were allowed in the jail, besides the physicians and the officers who were needed.

Fuller's remarkable nerve failed him as he walked on the gallows. The officers had to hold him on the trapdoor when Sheriff Westcott pulled the trigger, as he had fallen forward against the railing.

The attending physicians say that the execution was one of the most successful that they have ever witnessed and that the negro's neck was broken.

Fuller slept well Sunday night and ate a hearty breakfast Monday morning. Up to the last moment he seemed to show little dread of the ordeal before him, and not until he was on the trap did he show any weakness.

The streets on each side of the jail and the parks in the center were crowded with negroes, who began to assemble by 8 o'clock. There were many white people also, but the crowd was quiet, there being no demonstration at all.

In order to avoid any disorder Chief Boiteuillet had a special force of police placed around the jail. They were followed almost immediately by several colored ministers, Revs. W. G. Alexander, S. M. Hawkins, M. D. Spencer, H. T. Johnson and J. R. McLean.

They were taken at once to Fuller's cell, where a short service of song and prayer was held. Fuller expressed belief that he had been converted and after death would go to heaven.

The service lasted for 15 minutes, and after it had been completed the ministers asked that they be allowed to have a short prayer and sing one verse of a song just before the murderer was sent into eternity. The request was granted.

When Fuller was led to the gallows a song was sung and a brief prayer for the soul of the doomed man was said. The past week are a basket and crate factory in Georgia; bottling works in Arkansas; brick works in Tennessee and Texas; canning factory in Virginia; a naval stores company in Georgia; a carriage factory in Alabama; coal mines in Texas; copper mines in North Carolina; a construction company in West Virginia; one cotton mill each in Alabama and Arkansas, three in Georgia, one in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Tennessee and four in Texas; cotton seed oil mills in Mississippi and South Carolina; a creamery in Georgia; an electric light plant in Louisiana; an electrical supply company in West Virginia; a fertilizer factory in Florida; gas works in West Virginia; a hardware company in North Carolina; ice factories in Georgia and Texas; iron and manganese mines in North Carolina; three knitting mills in North Carolina; lumber mills in Florida and Mississippi; a machine shop in Alabama; a paint company in Tennessee; a pants factory in Kentucky; a photographic plate manufactory in Texas; planing mills in Mississippi and Tennessee; a telephone company in Texas; a tobacco factory in North Carolina; a \$50,000 towel factory in South Carolina; a water power company in East Tennessee; water works in Georgia. —Trade (Chattanooga, Tenn.).

He replied: "No, sir; I have got nothing more to say than I have already said. I did not commit the murder and am innocent. What I have already said is true."

The black cap was then put over his head and the rope adjusted. The drop fell promptly at 11 o'clock and Fuller was pronounced dead in five minutes by the physicians who were present.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

List of New Industries Established During the Past Week.

Among the more important of the new industries reported during the past week are a basket and crate factory in Georgia; bottling works in Arkansas; brick works in Tennessee and Texas; canning factory in Virginia; a naval stores company in Georgia; a carriage factory in Alabama; coal mines in Texas; copper mines in North Carolina; a construction company in West Virginia; one cotton mill each in Alabama and Arkansas, three in Georgia, one in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Tennessee and four in Texas; cotton seed oil mills in Mississippi and South Carolina; a creamery in Georgia; an electric light plant in Louisiana; an electrical supply company in West Virginia; a fertilizer factory in Florida; gas works in West Virginia; a hardware company in North Carolina; ice factories in Georgia and Texas; iron and manganese mines in North Carolina; three knitting mills in North Carolina; lumber mills in Florida and Mississippi; a machine shop in Alabama; a paint company in Tennessee; a pants factory in Kentucky; a photographic plate manufactory in Texas; planing mills in Mississippi and Tennessee; a telephone company in Texas; a tobacco factory in North Carolina; a \$50,000 towel factory in South Carolina; a water power company in East Tennessee; water works in Georgia. —Trade (Chattanooga, Tenn.).

ORATORY IN SENATE.

Debate On Porto Rican Bill Draws a Large Audience of Lookers-On.

A Washington dispatch says: As the hour for the senate's vote upon the Porto Rican bill drew near the popular interest, so far as Washington is concerned, was greatly increased. Monday there was a flow of oratory from the upper house and the galleries were almost to suffocation, and thousands of people were turned away, unable to gain admission. Perhaps a good deal of this interest was due to the announcement that Senator Depew would be among the speakers.

DOUBLE TURRET APPROVED.

Admiral Sampson Expresses Satisfaction Over Test of the Kearsage.

Admiral Sampson was aboard the Kearsage during her last run out to sea, and witnessed the test of the double turret, a feature of naval architecture peculiar to the United States navy. The test settled completely all doubts as to the practicability of this idea. According to Admiral Sampson, none of the predicted faults of the system developed.

KEEP AWAY FROM CUBA.

Unless You Are Blessed With An Ample Supply of the "Wherewith."