THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900.

Wolcott's Scathing Arraignment of South Dakota Senator.

REPLY TO PETTIGREW

NEVER DID SAY A GOOD WORD

Even Agninaldo, If He Were in His Place, Would Have Behaved Better-The Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- A spirited de bate on the Philippine question occup the attention of the senate for nearly three hours today. Berry of Arkansas first addressed the senate in support the resolution recently introduced by Ba con of Georgia, regarding the disposition of the Philippines. He was followed by Pettigrew of South Dakota, in support of his resolution of Inquiry. Pettigrew was very bitter in his attack upon the admin-

Wolcott of Colorado replied to Pettigrew, scathingly arraigning the South Dakota senator for the attitude he had assumed on the Philippine question. He declared his belief that if Aguinalão him-He self occupied the sent in the senate occuped by Pettigrew, representing the people of South Dakota, who had sent their sons as soldiers to the Philippines, he would be too patriotic, too devoted to the interests of the country to assume the attitude assumed by the present South Dakota menator. Wolcott averted also to the apench recently delivered by Beveridge of Indiana, sharply criticising it for the spirit of greed which seemed to animate the senator in making such a deliverance.

At the conclusion of the Philippine dis cussion, Rawlins of Utah addressed an elaborate argument to the senate in opwittion to the proposed financial legisla-

Today's session of the house was devoted to consideration of District of Columbia Representative June W. Gayle, icky, was sworn in, and Cannon usiness. of Kents reported the urgent deficiency bill, with a notice that he would ask that it be taken up tomorrow.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Speeches of Pettigrew, Wolcott and Others in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15,-Gear (rep Ia.) is warmly congratulated today by wans upon his nomination for the sen-The congratulations were accom panied by a large basket of American Beauty roses, which was placed on Gear's

desk in the senate at the opening of today's session (sill, S. D.) presented a petion from the Woman's Suffrage Associa-

tion, of South Dakota, asking for a 16th amendment to the constitution, affording women the right' to vote, and providing that the women of Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines also be allowed to A resolution was offered by Perkins (rep.

Cal.) calling upon the secretary of the many to inform the senate how many naval seels are now under construction, when see wessels will be completed, how many officers will be required to man those ver sels when placed in commission, and how many men and officers are now on each vennel in the naval service. The resolu-

tion was adopted. At the conclusion of routine business the resolution of Petitgrew, calling on the secretary of war for certain information regarding the Philippine neurrecton, was hid before the senate. Pettigrew declined Hoar's (rep. Mass.) request to substitute for his resolution on the same subject the

one presented by Hoar. Berry (dam. Ark.) had read the resolu-tion offered by Bacon (dem. Ga.), and also that by Beveridge (rep. Ind.). Those who desire to discuss the Philippine ques-tion, he said, are met by the objection that they are aiding those who are in arms against the United States, and are responsible for the loss of life among our soldiers. He regarded this as absolutely unwarranted, and declared that no man who is a man would be deterred from speaking by charges that are absolutely

Philippins in order that people who earn \overline{s} cents a day might irade with us. In China he has seen 3500 Chinamen work-ing in a cotion mill for wages that aver-aged 35 50 a month in silver, and boarding thermaly and the second sec emselves. Yet our workingmon are to be asked to compete with 6.00,000 of such Workers in the Philippines, to pay taxes is growing more beneficent, when the world support an army of occupation, to sub-silize ships to carry trade in order that the trusts of this country might exploit we do our duty, when the sun which now the labor of the Philippines. Pettigrew said that, if his programme could be car-ried out, it would be, first, to withdraw our troops; second, to allow the Philip-blues to set up, an independent govern-ment; and, third, he would say, "Hands off; this is neutral territory."

supporting a big standing army in the

sent of the Filipinos?" inquired Spooner (rep. Wis.). "I would not," replied the South Dakota

senator. "To hold the Filipinos without their consent," he said, "gives the lie to every Fourth of July oration ever dellywhen Pettigrew concluded there was a volce.

reneral stir in the senate as Wolcott (rep. Colo.) arose to discuss the resolution. Any general discussion of our policy toward the Philippines seemed to him out of place from Indiana (Beveridge) had said the at this time. Our first duty, he said, is to quell the insurrection, and he would not have replied at all, save for the "remarkable and intemperate" utterances of the senator from South Dakota. No bet-ter demonstration of the value of the senate as a public forum can be found than this speech, he said. There are in the country 70,000,000 of people, good, bad and indifferent. They are mostly good, but scattered through every community there are discontented and unhappy people; peo-

ple who have not been su cessful and who view with suspicion and hatred all lean colonies, those whose lives have been connected

"And I know of no man so fitted to

speak for them as the senator from South Dakota," said Wolcott, turning his eyes upon Pettigrew, who sat close to him and hen resumed.

who steadily returned the gaze of his us-salant. "During all the years I have known him." continued Wolcott, "I never knew him to say a kind or friendly word about a single person or a single cause. It is not only valuable that such persons as I have mentioned should be represented here, that their views should be aired and ventilated, but it is of great import-ance that those views may serve as a warning and a detriment to the young men who are growing to manhood and upon whom eventually the responsibility of government will fall. They should see w important it is that they should cultijourned. vate a good digestion, a hopeful heart and

cheerful mind." Wolcott said he does not share the sug gestions that unterances here have any in fluence upon the insurgents. If Aguinaldo has his ear to the ground, he must know how utterly triffing is the captious caviling that goes on here. There is not an honest democrat who does not admit that if his party were in power the first thing to be done would be to crush the insurred

"If our soldiers in Manila will take care of Aguinaldo and his sympathizers there as they are doing," said he, "our people at home will take care of Aguinaldo's sympathizers in the senate and in this untry.

Wol ott recalled Pettigrew's statemen that if he (Pettigrew) were a Filipino, he would fight until he is gray against the aggression of the United States. "I have no doubt he would fight," remarked Wol-cott, sarcastically, "if he were a Tagai. It is possible they might take him by adoption. I can picture him now-clad principally in the genial, pleasant smile District of Columbia business. At 3:20 P. M. the house adjourned. District for which he is noted (laughter), blazing away with his blunderbuss against every one in sight. A suggestion that the senator and Aguinaldo inaugurate an exchange for the purpose of experim would not be without its attraction. of experimen the exchange should take place, and if Aguinaldo, brave, loyal and patriotic, stood here representing South Dakota, whose sons had bled and died in defense of the flag, he would not be found traduc-ing the president of the United States and slandering and maligning the soldiers at

the front, charging them with being swin-diers and depredators." The resolutions to which Pettigrew had been speaking, Wolcott declared, are of no importance, because they are smothered and engulfed in the broader resolu-tion that calls for all information in the possession of the executive. They are simply petty carping, which contain the suspicious intimation that there has been crooked and dishonorable conduct. No step has been taken, Wolcott asserted, that does not reflect honor upon the people of the United States. He read from the president's message an extract about the duty of government. after the insurrection is over, to "spare no effort to build up the waste places." to "open schools and churches," to "foster trade and industry," and concluding with the words that it is "their liberty, not our power, which we are seeking to enhance "That," said Wolcott, "is the last pub lic utterance of the president, whose treatment of the Fillpinos is described by the senator from South Dakota as 'brutal and 'cruel.'" We have taken the Philip-pines, he said, not as a conquest, but as me of the highest duties we owe the human race. We entered into the war with Spain because we could not listen to the cries of distress that came from Cuba, When we inaugurated the war, no one dreamed of the Philippines, but when it used so quickly and so victoriously, we found 5,000,000 people suffering from op-pression and crucity, Spain defeated and hankrupt, and the Philippines floating derelicts. We have taken them because to have allowed them to drift helplessly into the power of another would have raised international complications. We would have been compelled to take them, were

though they only consist of inva beds and DUTCH SINEWS OF WAR the craters of dead volcances. But, Wolmistakes, and before we finish we believe we have taken over from Spain a home for incorrigibles. "But," concluded Wolcott, "in the clos-

ing year of the century, when the world shines so brightly over our own country will shed its refulgent rays upon far dis-

tant seas." Pettigrew replied briefly to Wolcott, The latter, stated, he said, that he never had a kind word for h's associates in the T, this is neutral territory." senate. Yet, Pettigrew said, his relation. "You would not do that without the conant. The senate can not hide behind the large personality of the senator from Colorado

"I have not spent much time,"

He did not think the senator's attack upon himself is worthy of reply. He did motive of expansion is "greed," the sen-ator from Colorado (Wolcott) said it is "philanthropy." The latter is the motive which actuated Spain in her conquest of the Western world. Her préfext was civilization and religious zeal. Those wer the motives of Pizzaro, who butchered peo ple right and left. Proceeding, Pettigrey pointed out the names of many filustrious men who opposed the policy of their home government to aggressions abroad, notably Fox and Pitt, who denounced the ourse of King George against the Amer-

"It is these champions of freedom." those whose lives have been connected with success; who, behind every good ac-tion, look for a lurking, sinister purpase. It is fitting that such people should be represented here,

of Lodge (rep. Mass.), that the resolu-tions under consideration go over until tomorrow without losing their place.

Consideration of the financial bill was Rawlins (dem. Utah) addressed the sen-

ate in opposition to the measure, which he intimated is one of the objects of those who favor imperialism. He denounced the bill as sanctioned by Wall street and blessed by the British financial promoters. He said it is astonishing that on the eve of a financial crash, due to an arrested money supply, a proposition should be made in congress that in his opinion would multiply the dangers. At 5:20 P. M. the senate went into execu ive session, and on opening the doors ad-

In the House,

June W. Gale, of Kentucky, who was elected to succeed the late Representative Settle, appeared before the bar of the house and was sworn in. Cannon (rep. Ill.), from the committe on appropriations, reported the urgent de-ficiency bill and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration tomorrow. On motion of Clark (rep. N. H.), a reso-lution was adopted calling upon the secre-tary of state for information relative to the status of the arrowment between

the status of the agreement between Great Britain and the United States which prevented the United States from building, arming or maintaining more than on war vessel upon the Great Lakes. Saturday next, commencing at 1 o'clock vas set aside for paying tribute to the nemory of the late Representative Danford, of Ohio, and Saturday, January 27, or paying tribute to the memory of the ate Representative Baird, of Louislana. Babcock (rep. Wis.), chairman of the claimed the day for the consideration of

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII.

Representative Hitt Explained the Purpose of the House Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 15 .- The bill providing for a form of government for Ha-wall was taken up today by the house committee on territories, and Representa tive Hitt, of Illinois, a member of the Ha wallan commission, explained its genera

purpose and the need of early action Hitt said that the present laws caus much trouble among the people and the ousiness interests, and the principal do iny of Hawali is no longer an open question. It is much desired to bring all con

TRANSVAAL WORKING THE RAND MINES WITH BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Gold Tax a Political Move to In fluence European Stockholders to End the War.

LONDON, Jan. 16 .- The corresponden of the Times at Lorenzo Marques, tele-graphing last Saturday, says: "The Free State has now called out every available man, including the lead-ing merchants, who had expected to enjoy immunity."

munity. "The Volks Stem, in the course of an obviously inspired, indicates the article gold tax as a political move, holding that, if the assumption he correct that the bulk of Rand shares is held on the Continent Germany, France and other countries must recognize the desirability of bring-ing the war to a speedy close. It adds that every day the war continues costs the shareholders £17.000. A threat of con-fiscation will be used to enforce the tax. "With the invaluable assistance of a considerable number of British subjects, the Boer government is steadily increas-ing the vield from the mines thus securing the yield from the mines, thus secur ing funds to pay foreigners employed in the manufacture of explosives, shells and other agents for the prosecution of war. The time must come when the imperial government will proclaim that such Brit-

ish subjects will be prosecuted for treason or deprived of British citizenship. "The Boer government is feeding 14,000 British subjects. "I am informed that the Portugues

customs officials recently selzed three cases of contraband containing field alg-naling appliances, consigned by a French firm.

THE ATTACK ON LADYSMITH.

Mutilated Account of the Engagement Received.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Although Lord Roberts telegraphed from

Cape Colony last night that there was no change in the situation, the continued ab-sence of news as to General Buller's novements is not considered reassuring movements is not considered reassuring. The silence of the correspondents is doubl-less due to the censorship, and the mes-sages which General Buller has sent for the information of the war office it has probably been considered inexpedient to

make public, The Standard's correspondent in Ladysmith is the first to get through from the beleaguered town with an unofficial account of the battle January 6, but unfortunately the most important portion of the message, describing the earlier stages of the engagement, has not yet been received. The assault on the west-ern end of General White's southern position was, it seems, continued with the utmost stubbornness until darkness came on. The Devonshire regiment in the fina charge cleared the Boers from Wagon hill at the point of the bayonet. The British positions are being strengthened all around, but up to the present the Boers have made no fresh movement

against them. Belated dispatches describing warmth of the welcome extended to Lord Roberts and General Kitchener at Cape Town are in print with another large budget of mail correspondence from South Africa. This special correspondence is less significant than the private letters from officers and privates which are appearing day after day in the London and provincial press. These letters, not being subject to censorship, blurt out many unpleasant truths about the recent re-verses of the British armies. The clubs are also filled with stories relating to Colonel Gough's refusal to carry out Lord Methuen's orders at Modder River and the probability that when tried by court-martial he will plead that it was impossible to carry out his instructions. He comes of well-seasoned fighting stock. There are countless club stories about

Lord Wolseley's relations with General Butler, whose advices did not coincide with the headquarters estimates of the force required for the conquest of the Dutch republics, and there are rumors without end of impending cabinet changes

wan. Colenso and some spot north of Potgleter's drift, marking a step in the THE KENTUCKY CONTESTS roceas of enveloping the Boers to which leneral Buller is obviously committed. In this connection the dispatch to the

Daily Telegraph from Frere dated Wed-nesday in which Mr. Bennett Burleigh looks forward to some decisive event, and s making preparations to take wagon load of luxuries for the troo

Ladysmith, clearly indicates that at Frere it was understood that the British attempt relieve Ladysmith was about to be made. The whole position of affairs on the Tu

gela is enveloped in mystery, which can only be understood as implying that operations of critical importance are going on. The mystery is further deepened by a dispatch from the Boer headquarters, which, although issued Thursday inst, makes no mention of General Buller's flanking movement in the direction of Potgleter's drift.

It is impossible that this movement could not have been known to the Boers. because it must have been in progress for two or three days, and General Buller himself states that the Boers were intrenched four and a half miles north of his advanced positions. The Boers are also probably "playing "possum." There is a delightfully naive affectation of perplexity in the concluding statement of the dispatch that the object of the British is conjectured, but by no means clear.

Webster Davis Saw Boer Prisoners. CAPE TOWN, Saturday, Jan. 13 .- Webster Davis," the United States assistant

secretary of the interior, visited the prisoners today and subsequently dined with the admiral. He then visited and bade farewell to the governor, Sir Alfred Milner, previous to starting for the Transvaal.

Macrum Homeward Lound.

PORT SAID, Jan. 15.-Charles E. Ma-erum, formerly United States consul at Pretoria, left here on board the steamer Koenig today for Naples, on his way home.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The Question Put "Are Boer Victortes Desirable ?"

Boston Herald.

In writing of the conditions attending our own nation's difficulties in the Phil-ippine islands, we have taken the ound that no one ought to wish for victories to the insurrectionists there, this we have included those who In Heved the Filiphos to be right, as well as those who had the same belief as re-gards their own government. In so doing, we have treated the subject practically as well as patriotically. We said to our anti-imperialist friends that victories for the Filipinos can have but one effect-that of prolonging the war; that the result in the end could only be the establishment of our nationality in the islands. Reason teaches this, and in view of its lesson, the quicker the war is ended, the better for all parties, because the final result must be the same whether the war is long or short, and it is better for all parties that there be a short war than a long one. This reasoning appears to us to apply to the contest between Great Britain

and the Boers as well, and with greater force as far as Christendom is inter ested in it. Our war in the Philippine is but a succession of skirm shes, to be followed, perhaps, by a series of raid of a guerrilla nature. At the worst, it is likely to be vexatious rather than bloody. That of Great Britain is a far more serious affair. It threatens to bring about a very heavy loss of valuable lives, and to involve scenes of slaughter on a large scale. Such must be its outcome if the Boer resistance to the British continues to be as effect ive as it has thus far been. The dura-tion of this for any considerable length of time means a long war. For it is not to be supposed that Great Britain will yield in the end. Great Britain must conquer. The logic of the case is in that direction. There has been no contest in our day, if in any other, between foce so unequally matched as are this great em-pire and this small South African state, in which the weaker triumphed. It is difficult indeed, to imagine Great Brit ain, with its world-wide sway, achieved by world-wide conquest, yielding to a nation such as that of the Boers. Brit-ish defeat can be but temporary in such

TWO LEGISLATIVE BOARDS SETTLE

DOWN TO WORK. First Day Taken Up With Sparring by the Attorneys Over Legal

Technicalities.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 15 .- The con test boards, sitting in the contests for governor and Heutenant-governor, got taken up with sparring between the at-torneys over legal technicalities, and tonight, when adjournment was taken until tomorrow, only two witnesses had been examined. The trains brought several hundred witnesses, most of whom were from Lexington.

Chairman Hickman, of the Goebel-Taylor committee, announced the hours of meetings, which after tomorrow will be from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening. A morning session will be held tomorrow, but no afternoon session.

The attorneys on the Taylor-Marshall The attorneys on the Taylor-Marshall side are ex-Governor Bradley, Judge II. W. Yost, T. L. Edeiman and Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge. Those on the Goebe side were Louis McQuowan, Zach Phelos Aaron Kahn and James Andrew Scott.

Senator Coleman, chairman of the con test board in the lieutenant-governor ced that the sittings of that case, announced that the sittings of that board would be the same as those of the committee trying the governor's case. Th two boards are sitting together. Taylor's attorneys filed a protest agains

the board eitting in the case. The protest is based on the ground that the charges filed by Taylor several days ago, alleging that several members are disqualified from serving, were overruled without investigation; that the charges, if investigated, would relieve these members from serv-ing, and that the committee would then be without a quorum. Exceptions were also filed as to many important parts of Goebel's and Beckham's notices of con-000.

tests. A number of Louisville witnesses were directed to appear before the board at 2 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Franklin county grand jury returned indictments against John H. Whallen and Churles H.

spiring to bribe a member of the genera assembly-towit, Senator S. B. Harrell.

BRYAN'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Ryan, charging them with unlawfully co

Democrats Fighting for the Honor "WORTH WEIGHT IN GOLD" of Entertaining Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.-The Tribune says:

The democratic organizations in the city are in a bad tangle over William J Bryan's approaching visit to New York O. H. P. Belmont, who has no official post tion either under the city administration or any of the organizations, intends t entertain Mr. Bryan at dinner. At this dinner will be nearly all the prominent democrats of the state and the city. will be representatives from up the state, from Kings county, from Tammany and from the Chicago platform democrats: The idea is to turn the dinner into a sort of love feast and harmonize all factions so that a solid and unanimous delegation may be sent to the next democratic national con-

vention to vote for Bryan. This is all well as far as it goes, but the trouble brewing is over what officia notice shall be taken of Mr. Bryan's pres-ence by the Tammany organization and the Democratic Club. According to report there are two plans under consideration The first is fathered by John W. Keller president of the Democratic Club, and contemplates a dinner at the club in Mr Bryan's honor. Mr. Keller said he wou certainly invite Mr. Bryan to come to din-ner at the club as his guest, and if he accepted, would invite a number of promi nent democrats to meet him. The discus-sion is as to whether this dinner shall be simply a personal welcome of Mr. Kel-ler to Mr. Bryan. If it is a formal affair it convert be conpartake of a formal political na ier to Mr. Bryan. If it is a formal affair it cannot be, on account of the size of the clubhouse, a large dinner. It can be made very important, however, by a carefully selected list of guests, and the plan is to make it a gathering of prominent demo-crats from all over the state and the city to welverne Mr. Brean.

immovable self-control he holds back from each step until the ground is cons-Inst

'His officers and men are wheels in the machino; he feeds them enough to make them efficient, and works them as mer-clienely as he works himself. He will have no married officers in his army; marringe interferes with work. Any officer who breaks down with the climate goes on the sick list at once; next time he goes, and the Egyptian army bears him on its

"If you suppose, therefore, that the sir-dar is unpopular, he is not. No general is unpopular who always beats the enemy. When the columns move out of camp in the evening to murch all night through the

governor and Heutenant-governor, got dark, they know not whither, and fight down to work today. Most of the day was at dawn with an enemy they have not seen, every man goes forth with a tran-quil mind. He may personally come back, and he may pot; but about the general result there is not a doubt. You bet your boots the sirdar knows, and he wouldn't fight if he weren't going to win. Other generals have been better loved; none was ever better trusted.

"So far as Egypt is concerned, he is the man of destiny-the man who has been preparing himself for 16 years for one great purpose, . . the man who has affed experience and corrected error: who has worked out small things and waited for great, marble to sit still and fire to smite; steadfast, cold and inflexible-the man who has cut out his human heart and ado himself a machine,"

France's Claim Paid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.-A special to the deraid from Washington says:

A cablegram received by the state de partment confirms the announcement of the satisfactory settlement of the disputa between France and Santo Domingo relative to claims pending against the latter

Minister Powell, upon his arrival in Santo Domingo, will formally recognize the filmenes government, and at the same time present the demand of this government for payment of the installments remain-ing due on the award rendered by the ar-bitrators of the Osama bridge claim. The Heureaux administration paid one-half of his claim, and the amount still due is \$40,-

Sunday Closing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- The Sunday closing rowement in this city is rapidly gaining round. Yesterday, for the first time in he history of Chicago, nearly all grocery stores and meat shops were closed all day. There were exceptions, but not so many as a week ago, and the majority of the and meat shops were locked

HONDAN, I. T., Oer. 21, 1997. DR. RADWAY & CO., New York-Gentlement send indexed M. O., for which you will gleas

bend inclosed M. O. For which you will prease local me one doesn Radway's Neady Relief and one dozon Radway's Pills. Your Ready Rolled a considered hereshouts to be worth its weights in gold. This is why I am subuced to handle 1. have handled — Oil for some time, half consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as t gives better milisfaction. J. M. ALEXANDER.

Radway's Ready Relief will cure the sins in from one to twenty minutes, leadache whether sich or nervous). Toor suralgie, Rheumatism, Lumbago pain

and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by Druggists. BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

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will cure 90 per cent. of all forms of kidney

many instances the

most serious forms of Bright's disease. If

complaint and

around the liver, pleuring, spine or and pains of all kinds, the apple way's Ready Bellsf will afford im ermanent cure. But afford im

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unfounded by facts. Berry believes that the two resolutions

which he had read from the desk fairly represent the views of the two great par-ties in this country. He is certain that ties in this country. He is certain that the resolution of Beveridge reflects the sentiment and feelings of the administra-tion, because it has been favorably commented upon by administration speakers and newspapers throughout the country. The resolution has been indersed, he said, by the administration leaders, yet it cor fers an authority and a power upon this country as absolute as is possessed by the cuar of Russia. What is imperial Berry asked, if it be not the tion of such a power as is asserted by the resolution of Beveridge? He declared his unalterable opposition against such a declaration, and bulieves the people of the United States will not approve of so plain violation of the constitution.

Berry referred to that part of Beverldge's speech in which he said God has selected the American people as his truswhose intended work is to extend to the Filipinos the independence and lib-erty with which the American people, as his chosen children, are to enlighten the world. Berry does not admit that the American people are the trustees of the Lord in the Philippine matter. He said that when men assert that they are the trustees of the Lord, he wants some more substantial proof of the assertion than their own words. The admission of the accuracy of such a trusteeship, Berry believes would ultimately destroy the

foundations of the government. He argued that the correct view of the situation in the Philippines is taken in the Bacon resolution. If that resolution were adopted today, he believes not an-other gan would be fired in the Philippine revolution, and at the same time the United States would guin all the material advantages depicted by Beveridge. He places the responsibility for the insurre tion on the president, declaring that if his proclamation had been issued not a gun would have been fired and not a drop of our soldiers' blood would have been shed. He suid in his opinion the president had issued the proclamation unwillingly, that he had been forced into the pos now occupies by scheming politicians. It is not too late to repair the wrong done and it can be repaired by the adoption of the Bacon resolution.

A bill extending the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles. Mo., was passed.

Pettigrew resumed his speech on the meral Philippine question, his text being a resolution of inquiry. Those who deny freedom to others, he said, cannot long retain it for themselves. Such a policy would be the destruction of the republic. He entered upon a sharp attack on the treaty made by the Americans with the sultan of Sulu, charging that polygamy and slavery are not only indorsed, but are maintained by the United States through the treaty with the sultan. - He declared that the republican party is going out of power as the champion of slavery and a repudiator of the Declaration of Independence. Egypt, said Pettigrew, had been brought under English civilizing sway. As a result, over 2500 minicas of the English government are wringing taxes from the oppressed people in Egypt in the name of nivilization. Ireland-Catholic Ireland-is also bowed down under the English yoke. If we desire to make war on Catholics, however, we can find them nearer home. Aside from all these considerations, Pettigrew argued that the Americans cannot dominate the Philippines. The race can-not live in the tropics no more than can a Kipling's poem. "The White ien," he characterized as conpolar bear. Ki Man's Burden,"

they as bleak and barren as the desert of Sahara. Wolcott said we might be compelled to keep the islands indefinitely. He then di-rected his attention to the speech deliv-Beveridge last week, saying the ared by enator from Indiana told of a mo of gold, of coffee, of hemp, of corn, of the tich and tempting valley of Luzon, and said our commerce, by the retention of the islands, would be richly rewarded. principle of law. "Mr. President," said Wolcott, "the ar-gument of the senator from Indiana is ase and sordid. This war, if we con sider first our duty to the people of the islands, is the noblest ever fought, but if our purpose in retaining them is that they are rich, the war will go down as miserable and degraded a one as eve lisgraced the history of the Middle Ages. There is a disposition, he continued, re erring again to Beveridge's speech, to reat the questions involved with a senti-nentality somewhat maudiin. It is poswhere we are a chosen people, as Bever-dge said, whom God Almighty has made a trustee of the civilization of the world, hut, if so, we will have to treble our fiest of war vessels, we will have to join Great Britain and Germany in the parti-

ion of China. We must need seize Mada-ascur and Port Arthur. "My own idea of the mission of Ameria," said the senator, "is that it is the ast hope of republics, that our broad argo, fertile area will gradually fill up by the admission of foreigners and the appressed of other lands and that in days neace we will work out the nobles and highest social problems. We will say to the rulers of the Old World, 'You may hold your thrones as long as the people will permit, but this continent shall for-ever be devoted to liberty; you shall not where be devoted to hearty, you shall not step your foot upon it." That is our des-tiny. I believe it is idle to talk of our being God's chosen people." Wolcott sold he was startled by Bever-idge's statement that charity does not

begin at home, but is filtered in from the outside. With the municipal corruption that all admit exists, it is ridiculous to talk of appointing a lot of Indiana poli-ticians in the Philippines and letting the reflected glory of our republic shine temptible. Turning to the commercial side of the guestion, he asked how we are to get rich the islands would be worth millions,

flicts of authority to a close and establish a stable system as soon as possible He took up the three main objection raised to the territorial form of govern ment proposed, and answered them. The proposed property qualification for voters for members of the senate jar somewhat

on our sensibilities and customs, Mr. Hitt said, but it is in line with the local senti-ment and usage in Hawaii, and the desire has been to yield to the reasonabl desires of the people of the islands. Th reference of contested election cases to the ourts, and the provision giving to the governor the appointments of judges, were also urged by the people of Hawall Th people of the islands dread any plan which will colonize Hawaii with office-holder

from Washington, and they therefore wan their own governor to make the appoint ments. The committee arranged to take up the bill by sections at the next meet ing. Chairman Knott says he hopes to report the bill to the house during the present month.

The Term "United States."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The ways and means subcommittee, recently named to inquire as to the legal meaning of the United States as applicable to newly ac quired islands or dependencies, in a se on today, discussed the general subject The members feel the question is a pivot al one, on which will depend the adoption of tariff systems for the islands. The only decision directly bearing on the point is by Chief Justice Marshall, holding that th "United States" means the entire term territory over which this government exrelses control. The members of the committee, including Newlands, who started the inquiry, are inclined to view the fore-going opinion as a dictum incidental to the case and not establishing a fixed

Revision of Alaska's Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .-- The senate

committee on territories today considered bill creating three judicial districts for Alaska, and for a revision of the laws of the United States applying to the territory A number of Alaska men were present and made suggestions which they desired to be incorporated in the law. They were asked if there was any sentiment in favo of dividing the territory at Mount St Ellas, making the southeastern portion the territory of Seward. The reply was that the people believed such a division would be necessary at some future time. The judicial bill was referred to a sub-

Urgent Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The urgent deelency appropriation bill, the first of the important bills for the government, reported to the house by Chairman Cannon today, carries \$56,127,841, of which \$47,603,-332 is reappropriated for the military and naval establishments, and \$8,825,509 for district appropriations.

mmittee.

The Roberts Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The Roberts committee was in executive session throughout the day, but reached no conlusion, and adjourned until Wednesday owing to the absence of Miers and the sickness of Frear, of the committee,

A Champagne Triumph.

Unsurpassed quality and unprecedented importations-109,303 cases in 1899, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand, are the features of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, whose vintage of 1895 now imported is un-

ind revolutions in the war treasury. A great victory by General Bul-ler is sorely needed in order to clear the air in London, and to put an end to the intrigues of political marplots.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Parliament Will Be Asked to Vote Three Millions.

TORONTO, Jan. 15 .- "With men and money we will assist the mother coun-try," was what Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of the Dominion, said in a brief speech at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, and now comes the announcement that when parliament reassembles, in less than a month, a vote of not less than \$3,000,000 will be asked towards defraying the cost of the 2200 men in the field In South Africa or on the way thither from this country. Canadian loyalty and enthusiasm have

increased as Britain's difficulties have increased, and the result is the decision of the government to send men to help and to pay the cost of keeping them in the field. Authority will also be sought for power to pay any extra money necesbeyond the sum named. The judging by the declarations of the lead ers of both houses, will be unanimous. The Dominion can well afford the money, for there is likely to be a surplus of more than \$4,500,000 in the treasury, with a still expanding trade and revenue. Lord Strathcona's offer to pay the cost of two or three hundred Canadian Northwest scouts has led to many other offers of help from private citizens, and finally a proposal has been made to the im perial government that Canadians will, by public subscription, pay the cost of equipping and transporting to Cape Town or Durban 1000 more mounted men.

WARREN'S MOVEMENT.

Colenso Must Be Cleared of the Boer Forces.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

Although there is every reason to suppos that fighting is proceeding upon the line of the Tugela river, no report has been allowed to come through since General Buller's statement of his, arrival at Potgieter's drift. In connection with this gen-eral movement, General Warren, either Thursday or Friday, moved with about 11,000 men in the direction of Weenen, 11,000 men in the direction of Weenen, which would give color to the view that both the flanks of the Boer army are be-ing threatened as a preliminary to a de-

termined advance on Mount Inhlawe, to the east. Colenso, upon the southern bank of the Tugela, must be cleared of the Boer force which has been holding it, since otherwise

his force might be able to threaten the British line of communication. It is quite possible that Warren will co-operate in the attack upon this mountain. Now that the Tugela is running at flood, the time is favorable, as it will be difficult for the Boers to reinforce their position south of the river except by a pontoon bridge. In the absence of any official news, the war

office is remaining silent. London was full of rumors Sunday. It was freely reported that engagements had taken place at three different points along the 'extended Boer lines. As a matter of conjecture this may be correct, for there is reason to suppose that some movement was made against Colenso simultaneously

with the seizure of Potgieter's drift. is possible also that an attempt to flank the Boers may be attempted on both the east and west. If fighting really occurred at three points yesterday or Saturday, they would most likely be Mount Elang-

a wager of battle, and can only prolong a contest which many think should never have begun, and which all agree that it would be calamitous to have long For this reason, we hold that it is a

mistake for any person to rejoice in the defeat of the British forces. Suppose such a person is not moved by passion or prejudice; suppose he has a sincere be-lief that the Boers are fighting for liberty, and his sympathy goes out to then in that attitude; still, as we have said, the case has its practical side. Looked at in this light, there is more liberty en-joyed under British government than under that of the Boers, and no intelli gent man believes that the Boers will suffer any loss of liberty if the British succeed. But the practical question, as we are arguing it, is more in the con crete than this. It relates to the possibil ity of the Boers conquering the British. In this light, the Boers are striving for

the unattainable. Their attitude may be but it is useless, because it cannot bring about the result at which they aim. It was once said of a situation not unlike this one, "It is magnificent, but it is not war." What was meant was that it did not conduce to bring about the effect that those engaged in it sought. The Boers' struggle with Great Britain im-presses us in this way. But, suppose the Boers should suc-

eed, and Great Britain should be overof men in possession of the governmen of a nation in their effort to retain that power-nothing more. It would not the triumph of a majority of that na-tion, for the Boers are not in a majority there. It would not be the triumph of freedom against oppression, for there is more freedom and less oppression in British rule than in Boer rule. The best that can be said of it is that it would be the vindication for a government in power of its claim to exercise that power

as it pleases against another nation that undertakes to interfere with that prerogative. We have expressed our opin-ion of how that vindication would oper-ate at home. But, admitting that it would be better in its effect there, and the case is still to be considered in its wider bearings. The triumph of the Boers over Great Britain must carry with it consequences that are almost in-conceivable. It must threaten, if not imply, the overthrow of the British power in the world that has been cen turies in the building. Is this desirableis it not, rather, to be dreaded-in any enlightened view of the situation of af-

fairs? We must take the world as it is, and, taking it as it is, is not the British nation, aside from our own, the best part in it? Is it not the nation of all others which has undertaken to spread itself into the world for the purposes of government and wrought the best effects in so doing? We think there can be but one answer to that question, and the answer is such as to imply only calamity to the world if the sway of Great Bri-tain is ended. What nation is to take her place? Not ours, for we assume that the wildest jingo will not claim that the United States is ready for such a responsibility. To whom, then, would the scepter of Great Britain fall? To nothing but incompetency and anarchy. No wonder that the imagination refuses to conceive such a calamity to diviliation. Continued successes of the Boers im-plies, on the one hand, a long war, with much bloodshed and ultimate British tri-

umph or, on the other, the same long war, to be ended by British defeat. In the contemplation of the one, the world may well mourn; in the contemplation of the other, it must shudder.

John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's deputy and John F. Carroll, Mr. Crister a regarization the leader of the Tammany organization in Mr. Croker's absence, does not relish this plan. Mr. Carroll is inclined to give the dinner at the Hotel Savoy and make the dinner at the Hotel Savoy and make the dinner at the Hotel Savoy and makes it a big one, with rousing speeches and enthusiasm galore. If this plan is ad-hered to, it would partake of the nature of a Tammany affair solely and Tammany would have the credit alone, as Tammany men would predominate and be in charge, while at the Democratic Club Tammany would have to share honors with others would have to anare honors with others. This is the contention, and it was said last night that money was being spent lavishly in cable tolls to get a ruling upon the con-troversy from the chief, who is now in

England. Whatever the decision is, it was said last night, a dinner will be given Mr. Bryan, and he will be asked to speak. He will be and he will be asked to speak. He will be allowed to say whatever he pleases, but it will be intimated to him that while Tam-many does not ask him to abandon his free-silver creed, there are other issues in free-silver creed, there are other issues in

which Tammany is more interested at the moment and which he will be asked to di-late upon at length. Tammany's surrender to Bryan is complete and is emphasized by the fact that the organization wanta him all to itself, and does not want to share the honor of welcoming him with any one else.

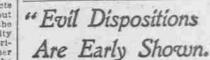
It has not been decided yet whether o not a rousing mass meeting will be held at which Mr. Bryan will be asked to speak, but this is regarded as unlikely From here Mr. Bryan will go to New Engwith Georg and, where he will consult Fred Williams and other of his follower n that section of the country.



Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, "Who Has Made Himself a Machine."

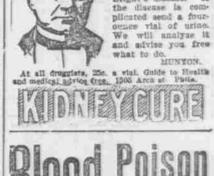
London Mail. Lord Kitchener's achievements in the Soudan and his brilliant conduct of the campaign which made him famous are of too recent date to make a recapitulation of them necessary, but a few extracts of personal and graphic character, taken from a pen skatch by our war correspondent, Mr. G. W. Steevens, written just after the fall of Omdurman, will serve to show as clearly as may be the kind of man Lord Roberts will have to assist him in the

outh African campaign. "You cannot imagine the sirdar," says Mr. Steevens, "otherwise than as seeing the right thing and doing it. His precision is so inhumaniz unerring, he is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at the Paris international exposition-British empire; exhibit No. 1, concours, the Soudan machine. "The sirdar is never in a hurry. With



Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medi-





W. R. NRWMAN Staunton, Va. says: "I was afflicted with Contagious Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not reach the disease. At the advice of a friend, I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine and it cured me completely, and for ten years I have never had a sign of the disease to to return."

S.S.S. The Blood (Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which can eradicate Contagious Blood Poison. It is guaranteed purchy vegetable. Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.





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