

SLAVERY IN SULLY

Subject for More Remarks by Senator Pettigrew.

AGAIN ATTACKED ADMINISTRATION

Debate on Census Administrative Bill, Which Was Sent Back to Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Routine business occupied the attention of the senate today in a brief session. The resolution offered yesterday by Pettigrew of South Dakota, calling upon the president for information regarding the treaty entered into with the sultan of Sulu, was passed after Pettigrew had made an attack on the administration...

The Proceedings. When the senate convened, Hale (rep. Me.) reported from the Appropriations committee the urgent deficiency bill, and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow. Allen (rep. Neb.) offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of war for all information and correspondence relating to the administration of customs affairs in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines since the war in Spain. Objections being made, it went over.

Pettigrew (st. S. D.) offered a resolution declaring that the United States government could not recognize the rights of any nation to declare as contraband and seize food products, as such, and such seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States. The resolution went over until the rules.

The resolution offered yesterday by Pettigrew, calling upon the president for the report of General John C. Bates concerning the treaty with the sultan of Sulu, was considered. The resolution recited the salaries paid to the sultan and his officials, and inquired what fund they were paid from, and what services the sultan rendered. Pettigrew supported the resolution in a speech. He said that slavery in its worst form existed in the Sulu group of islands, and the treaty which the sultan was to sign, yet the Spanish government paid to them only \$500. A translation of the treaty, he said, was withheld from the people until after the Ohio elections. This was merely a part of the policy of concealment and censoring adopted by the administration.

Spooner (rep. Wis.) asked Pettigrew if he meant to hold the president responsible for the slavery clause in the Sulu treaty. "I do," Pettigrew replied. "Then," said Spooner, "I read from the message of the president to congress. The president says: 'I have concluded, subject to the action of congress, and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago.'"

Pettigrew replied that there was no assurance that the president's statement would ever reach the sultan. He declared it was simply a case of double dealing, and nothing else. At the conclusion of the address of Pettigrew, Lodge (rep. Mass.) said that while the resolution was covered by one previously adopted, there was no objection to its passage. It was then adopted. A joint resolution diverting and setting apart \$50,000, out of the sums heretofore paid for jetty work at Cumberland sound, in the states of Florida and Georgia, for sinking and diverting at the entrance of the sound, was passed.

Carter (rep. Mont.), chairman of the census committee, made a partial report of the conference on the bill conferring additional authority on the director of the census. The partial report was agreed to. Cockrell (dem. Mo.) moved that the senate recede from its disagreement as to the collection of statistics of the deaf, dumb and blind.

Hale spoke strongly against the letting down of the bars of the census, as the passage of the bill would do. He said that inquiry regarding the deaf, dumb and blind were made, special inquiries would be asked for all sorts of class information. He insisted that the senate should adhere to its original purpose of confining the limits of the census proper. Cockrell spoke in favor of his motion. Chandler warned the senator that any extension of the work of the census would result in such a way that it would be years before any tangible results would be obtained. Cockrell's motion to recede was lost—yeas 20, nays 32.

Pettigrew moved that the conference committee relating to the collection of statistics of mines and mining be agreed to by the senate. The motion was defeated—yeas 17, nays 33. The senate further insisted upon the agreement, and the conference committee on the property qualifications would work the disfranchisement of the natives. He asserted that the present administration of Hawaii was unfit to rule the natives, and that the senate should take the sovereign care of this government.

Removal of Disabilities. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house committee on territories today ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove disabilities against those who aided or abetted the Southern troops during the rebellion. The objection to Roberts on the ground that Utah had violated her compact with the United States, and quoted a decision of the late chief justice that the state could violate her compact to such an extent that congress could deny her reception. McPherson declared that, once seated, Roberts could never be expelled. He devoted much of his time to the argument of Littlefield. At times he was exceedingly caustic.

Crumpacker was unable to agree with the resolution of either branch of the committee. He wanted the majority report amended so as to require a two-thirds vote to adopt them. Wilson (rep. Idaho) challenged some of the statements made against the Mormon people. He said he represents 30,000 Mormons, and in all that makes good citizenship they are the equal of any constituency in the country. He affirmed that the Mormon church abandoned polygamy as a doctrine in 1850, in good faith, and he believes they have lived up to their promise. Upon his responsibility as a senator, he stated that polygamy is not being entered into in Idaho, and the church has recently issued a proclamation against it, which was read. He opposed to polygamy as much as any member of the house, and he stated that the church is teaching, advocating or advising its practice.

At 5:15 P. M. the house adjourned. Smoke Zappia Cigarettes and you will be content with your lot in life.

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pration \$485,483, thus bringing up the aggregate appropriation to \$9,012,948. The principal items of increase are \$154,855 to pay judgments in Indian depredation claims, \$122 account of national and state soldiers' homes; \$18,000 for six additional commissioners to the Paris exposition; \$100,000 for the construction of soldiers' barracks at Galveston, Tex. This latter action was taken on the recommendation of the secretary of war. Another amendment extends to the heirs of deceased officers engaged in the Spanish war, the provision of a former appropriation bill giving them two months' pay.

FIGHT AGAINST PAPER TRUST.

Movement Started by the Colorado Editorial Association. DENVER, Jan. 24.—The Colorado Editorial Association, which has just adjourned, has stirred all Western newspaper publishers to action by adopting resolutions demanding of congress that it restrict the use of wood pulp and all materials entering into the manufacture of white print paper. The resolutions pledge the association to oppose for reelection any member or members of congress who do not favor the immediate repeal of the duties mentioned. To the end that all the newspapers in America shall have a voice in this matter, the association has appointed a committee, consisting of Hon. T. M. Patterson, F. J. Atkins and K. G. Cooper, to issue a call to the publishers of America, and it was given to the press as follows: "This committee, having been deputized to act for the Colorado Editorial Association, invites the publishers of America to send representatives to the National Editorial Association, which meets in the city of New Orleans February 25, during the Mardi Gras, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion for the removal of the duties on wood pulp and all materials entering into the manufacturing of white paper. The cost of white paper has advanced from 97 to 110 per cent within the past two years, seriously affecting every newspaper, large and small, and causing many of them to raise their subscription rates. As has been aptly stated, a tax on white paper is a tax on intelligence. It is a tax on intelligence in an insult to mankind.

"We respectfully urge that the large dailies of the country, through their bureaus and representatives at Washington, intervene on behalf of the small and representative in congress their views concerning the paper trust, and also their position as to the removal of the obnoxious tariff duties.

"Representative Shackelford early this month introduced a bill which seems to meet the requirements of all newspapers, periodicals and magazines. The Colorado Editorial Association places on record its broad grounds, favoring the removal of the tariff on all classes of print paper.

"By united action on the part of all the large dailies, we believe that the tariff may be removed at the present session of congress. There is no time to lose, and we would remind all that there is danger in delay. Paper-dealers and agents of the tariff, who are before the end of the year white paper will reach 6-cents per pound. We urge all to immediate action; not one paper, not one state, not one city, but every newspaper in every section of the country, regardless of political faith, for this is a nonpartisan movement, in the interest of the newspapers, and therefore in the interest of the people. It may be said that the entire press of the country, weekly and monthly—almost without exception, favor this measure, all for one and one for all. It is common cause against a large and powerful monopoly.

"The committee requests that all publishers who adopt this suggestion, either in whole or in part, shall write to R. C. Carter, at the residence of the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, Colo., to the effect that a list of the newspapers in battle array against this modern monopoly may be compiled and published for the benefit of the country, regarding the tariff on white paper.

T. M. PATTERSON, F. J. ATKINS, "K. G. COOPER."

Commissioner Evans' Statement of the Number of Pensioners. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Gallinger, Commissioner of Pensions Evans has sent to the senate a statement giving the number of pensioners, large and small, and the amount on account of each of the wars of the United States, and giving a brief review of the laws under which they were granted. The statement as to the number of pensioners, large and small, and the amount on account of each of the wars of the United States, and giving a brief review of the laws under which they were granted. The statement as to the number of pensioners, large and small, and the amount on account of each of the wars of the United States, and giving a brief review of the laws under which they were granted.

Hearing on Hawaiian Bill. WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The hearing on the Hawaiian bill was continued today before the house committee on territories. Edward Kahlis, of Honolulu, spoke in support of the bill, and the committee on the property qualifications would work the disfranchisement of the natives. He asserted that the present administration of Hawaii was unfit to rule the natives, and that the senate should take the sovereign care of this government.

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OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

CHOICE OF A CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

Charles Bennett Nominated for Secretary, and D. M. Ransdell for Sergeant-at-Arms.

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IN WINTER'S COLD CLASP.

Dawson's Holidays Frigid, Quiet, but Beautiful.

DAWSON CITY, Jan. 24.—(Special correspondence.) The holidays are over and again the city will resign itself to its usual dreary monotony of winter life. All the week the cold has been severe. The windless, tense and gray atmosphere is heavy with white frost. Buried in furs, people run up and down the streets to prevent their breath being caught by the grasping cold. It is now 50 degrees below zero. What a splendid place is this Yukon valley for winter festivities! The months might be made merry by the harbor carnival—one picturesque drama. Ice river, snow-covered hills, gray valley shadows, sunlit summits, dog teams, freighters, trail, travelers with provisions, soldiers, uniformed police, moss-climbed cabins, curious costumes everywhere. The leading event of the holidays has been the bazaar held at the Palace Grand opera-house for the benefit of St. Mary's hospital, which was held on Tuesday night of only \$3,880, while in 1897 the excess was 108,088, and in 1899 \$3,700. This looks like a return to the figures of the five preceding years, when the number of deaths was nearly equal to that of births and in some cases actually exceeded it. As it is, 1898 shows a falling off of 75,000 from the slight improvement of the two previous years.

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