## TWO HOUSE ANTIS

Clark and Dinsmore Spoke on Philippine Question.

OPPOSED TO HOLDING THE ISLANDS

Propositions Laid Down by the Missouri Congressman - Drainage Causi in the House.

WASHINGTON, Peb. &-The democrats continued their assaults upon the Phillppine policy of the administration during the general debate upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today. Two speeches were made by democar. I we speches were made by demo-cratic members of the foreign-affairs. committee Dinsmore of Arkansas and Champ Ciark of Missouri opposing the retention of the Islands. The speech of Clark, which lasted almost two hours, was a notable effort, replete with unique epigrams, and attracted much attention. No republican spoke in defense of the administration today. Sibley of Pennsylvanis, who was elected.

Sibley of Pennsylvanis, who was elected as a democrat, but who made a speech last week defending expansion, was good-ed today but the amount-ement that the democrats could consider his sent conmiractively on the republican side. Be-fore the debate began, an effort was made to pass a bill looking to the appointment of an expert commission to examine into the question of the pollution of the water supply of citles, but it was defeated. The Chicago members considered it was almed especially at the Chicago drainage canal.

#### The Proceedings.

The Proceedings.

It was suspension day, and Bartholdt (rep. Mo.) was recognized to move the passage, under the suspension of the rules, of a bill appropriating \$40,000 for the appointment of an expert scientific commission to investigate the alleged poliusins of the waters of the Mississippi fiver and other rivers, which threaten the water supply in more than one state. Hopkins (rep. Ill.) and Richardson (dem. Tenn.) demanded a second which was Tenn.) demanded a second, which was ordered by unanimous consent. This per-mitted 40 minutes' debate on each side. Sarthold; in advocating the passage of the bill, said it had been indorsed by the legislatures of 1s sintes, and the boards of health of 1s states. He refrained from any reference to the Chicago drainage al during his remarks. The bill was

defeated—ayes, 66; noce, 87.
Robinson (dem. Ind.), by unanimous consent, pald a glowing tribute to Generel Lawton's patriotic career, from the time he left Fort Wayne as a boy of 18 till the time he died on the battle-field

in the Philippines.
Hitt (rep. Ill.), chairman of the for-eign affairs committee, called up the dip-lematic and consular appropriation bill.
It was impossible to reach an agreement limiting the debate, as several members indicated a purpose to discuss foreign

duestions in general.

Linnmore (dem. Ark.), the ranking demo-crat on the foreign-affairs committee, then called attention to some of the questions in which this country is concerned. He said the jurisdiction over matters relat-ling to Cubs, which is not United States territory, had been transferred from the foreign affairs to the insular committee. This was deliberately done for the purpose of giving color to our retention of control there, and ultimately of absorbing Cuba. He had always hoped that some day Cuba would be part of the United States, but would never favor annexation under such conditions as surpression under such conditions as surrounded the amexation of the Hawaiian

Speaking of our duty in the Philippines, Diamore said he would proclaim imme-diately to the people in arms against the United States that it was not our purposs to acquire permanent sovereignty, but, to offer our friendly aid to set up a stable government. When such a government had been established, he said, we would withdraw from the islands. (Democratic appliance.) Commenting upon General Otis reasons for changing the language of the president's preciamation to runge of the president's proclamation to guage of the president's proclamation to the Philippines, Dinsmore said "the bit-ing, bilstering surcasm of General Oils constitutes insubordination at the very least." Dinsmore said he was not given to adulation, but he respected Aguinaldo as one who had the courage to fight for the liberty and independence of his coun-try.

Champ Clark's Bemarks. Clark (dem. Mo.), a member of the for-eign affairs committee, spoke against the policy of the administration. Clark, in his characteristic way, laid down the fol-

lowing propositions "A man is not a traitor because he is opposed to doing those things which jeopardize the life of the republic.

"An American is not a pessimist be-cause he is unwilling to use his country adopt as settled policy the political prin-ciple of Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon "In the hands of political jobbers, the American flag, like the mantle of charity, will be made to cover a multitude of sina. "I think more—far more—of the liberties of my children than of all the trade of all the earth. I would like to leave them both rich and free, but of the two I would rather leave them free-free to labor, free, to work out their own desting, free to sympathize with and help Il people straggling for liberty, any-here and everywhere. "I would not give the life of one healthy,

honest, meral, patriotic, ambitious, cour-ageous American white boy in acchange for all the Fillipines who now live, or may live, in the archipelago this side of the

great resurrection day.

"Believing firmly that the amnexation of the Phillippines, either by force or with their cousent, will in the end prove dangerous, perhaps ruinous, to our 'govern-ment of the people, by the people and for the people,' I am dead against it, now

Notwithstanding that President McKinley's speech at Boston, 10 days after the, peace treaty was ratified, said the PhH-ippine question was now with congress; that congress was the "conscience and judgment of the country." Clark declared the executive and not the legislative de-partment of the government was deter-mining the question. Congress had fallen so low, he said, that it was now simply register for the will of the executive de-

"If we take the Filiphos into partner-

He would sacrifice as much for his country as any man, but William McKinley was not the country, said he. Clark raised a laugh by his reference to the treaty made by General Rates, upon behalf of the United States, with the sultan of Sults. Democrats and republicans, he said, had Joined in putting E. H. Roberts out of the house because he had three wives. He asked the remblicans to take with the He asked the republicans to join with them in keeping out of the house a sui-tan with 350 wives. This distinguished re-publican official," said he, "gets \$150 a publican official," said he, "gets \$150 a month, and the keeper of his harem \$85 per month. If this keeps on the time com will come when no ripublican official will be properly equipped without a harem and for

a beeper of a harem." (Laughter and ap Champagne Record Sn
Chark said he was not opposed to expansion. He was today in favor of taking every feet of the Billish possessions
in North America. This observed that
democratic appliance. He predicted that
Great Britain, spreading herself over the
globe, in her attempt to throttle the republic of South Africa, was to take the
first step upon that dismal path that all
nations had tred before.

To believe it is the businning of the end

Sweet, smooth, noft, souths

ations had tred before.

Sweet, smooth, noft, soothing, satisfactory at it is the beginning of the end tory amoke-Zarina cigarettes. He for in

of Great Britain," said he, "and, I say,

Clark spoke almost two hours. After Clark spoke almost two hours. After he had concluded, Sibley (dem. Pa.) called down upon himself the wrath of the Missouri democrats by reading a letter from "a former democrate member of the house from Missouri, who supported the Chicago platform." Indersing his speech a few days ago. He Grew a round of applicants from the recognitions by telling plause from the republicans by telling the democrats that hereafter they could consider his seat constructively on the re-

publican side.

Cochran (dem. Mo.) replied to Sibley in a warm five-minute speech. Then at 5:30 o'clock the house adjourned.

Alnaka Civil Code. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-Senator Carter washing for, ren a -senator carer today reported from the committee on territories the bill for a civil code of Alaska,
and apprehips for sourie of that territory.
Three district courie, with the necessary
officers, and United States commissioners
are provided for. Three judicial districts
are created. No delegate in congress from
the territorial territorial and uniter. the territorial legislature is allowed under

Roberts Pleaded Not Guilty, SALT LAKE, Feb. 5.-B. H. Roberts, by his attorney, appeared before Justice Kroeger today and entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of unlawful cohab-itation upon which he was arcested Satnation upon which he was arrested Sat-urday. He was held in \$300 ball for fur-

#### M'KINLEY AND BLISS.

Indorsed by the Louisiann Republican Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.-The regular republican state convention, recognized by National Committeeman Wimberley, met here today. Resolutions were adopted in-dorsing President McKinley and Cornelius N. Bliss for vice-president. The conven-tion was unique in that a majority of the delegates were white men. Eugene S. Reems was named for governor.

#### DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

Advisory Committee Collecting Platform Material.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.-According to the Heraid there is to be no total surrender by the democratic leaders to the gods-standard men. If men like Mr. Beyan and Chairman Jones have their way, the and Chairman Jones have their way, the silver plank of the Chicago piatform will be emphatically reaffirmed, and, at the same time, it will be the policy of the party managers to devise a platform that will have enough planks to give standing-room for all classes of men opposed to the republican administration.

With a view to bringing about as much

harmony as possible, Sanator Jones re-cently designated Senators Money of Musissippi Bacan o: Georgia, Tilinan of South Carolina, and Turley of Tennesses to act as a sort of advisory committee and get together material available for platform-making purposes. These sen-ators are now going through former platforms of the party and looking up argu-ments against trusts, expansion, ship sub-sidile and other subjects that they believe will be useful in the approaching cam-

It is part of their purpose to bring about as much unanimity as possible in the plat-forms of the several state conventions on these subjects, leaving each state to deal with the silver issue as best suited for its particular locality.

#### BRYAN IN MASSACHUSETTS. Made Speeches at Pittsfield and

North Adams. PITTSFIELD, Mass. Feb. L.-W. J. Bryan this afternoon addressed a mass meeting in the Casino, attended by people from all parts of Western Massachusetts. Mr. Bryan was introduced as a private citisen first and then as the next president of the United States. After the observer. of the United States. After the cheering subsided, Mr. Bryan, in a rather husky voice, responded that he was rather em-barrassed by the introduction, which he declared had been too flattering.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 5.—This city went wild over W. J. Bryan from the time the party arrived from Pittsfield until Mr. Bryan retired, shortly before midnight. He got his first experience of Northern Berkehire when he reached Adams, at 5:40, and as he appeared on the rear platform, Mr. Bryan exclaimed: "Why, you people have seen a president here so many times that I did not think you would turn out to see a candidate." After lunch had been served, Mr. Brys. was driven to the Wilson, where he held a abort reception. When the doors of Odd Fellows' hall were opened, there was a rush for seats, and long before Mr. Bryan appeared to speak, the hall was packed. At the close of the mass meeting, Mr. Bryan was tendered a banquet at the Wilson house by the democratic city com-mitte, at which 150 attended.

Sibley Now a Republican, OIL CITY, Pa., Peb. 5.-The Oil City Derrick tomorrow will publish a letter from Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, in which the latter announces himself a re-publican candidate for congressman from the 27th district. Mr. Sibley was last elected as a democrat, but is now allied with the republican majority in congress.

## CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

People Not Yet Rendy for Self Gov-

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 .- A special to the

Herald from Washington says: Though gratified at the excellent con-duct of the residents of Cuba since Amer-ican occupation began, the authorities are still unable to name the date when American sovereignty shall end and the inhabitants of the Island shall commence the administration of their own affairs, Under instructions given by the prest

dent and the secretary of war, before his departure, General Wood is doing every-thing in his power to educate the people of the island in self-government, not only by example, but by playing them in positions of responsibility. If is believed that after the Spanish subjects of the issued have registered their intention of continuing their allegiance to Spain or of becoming citizens of Cuba, the people will be ready for the election which will combe ready for the election which will com mit the municipal governments of the Island to the officers elected by the people. These elections will, of course, be con-

ship, the knell of the American republic ducted under American supervision.

Is sounded.

"As a private citizen," said he, "I wish the president long life and prosperity. As a politician, I hope his death is set for are ready for a larger responsibility and high noon, March 4, 192." (Democratic applause.)

He would satrifice as much for his countries. be called to draft a constitution and to esbe cannot to drain a constitution and to establish a general system of independent government. In his annual message, the president declared that the United States "must see to it that tree Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment, bearing within itself the elements of failure."

The very allowed by the treaty of Paris.

The year allowed by the treaty of Paris for the Spanish population of the island to elect whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire on April 11 next. It was believed that by that time the results of the census would have been computed and tabulated, when this government would then be ready to provide for municipal elections.

Champagne Record Smashed NO. 30 cases imported in 1890 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry was never before approached. Carrying an anormous stock of choicest wines, its line quality cannot be excelled, regardless of price. Its remarkable 1895 vintage now imported

## THE HEARING OF CLARK

DEFENSE'S WITNESSES CONTRA DICTED THE PROSECUTION.

The Claim of Whiteside and the Statement of Speaker Stiff, of the Montana House, Refuted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5-The two most important witnesses before the Clark in-vestigating committee of the senate teday were Representative Jacqueth, of the Montann legislature, and A. B. Cook, ex-state auditor. Mr. Jacqueth is one of the members in whose name Mr. Whiteside claimed to have received \$5000 for voting for Mr. Clark for the senate and Mr. Cook for Mr. Clark for the senate, and Mr. Cook had been represented by Mr. Stiff, speak-er of the Montana house, as having tried to induce him to vote for a money consideration. Both denied these charges. Mr. Jacqueth said he never before saw the envelope in which the \$500, said to have been intended for him, had been placed. Mr. Cook declared that he never but once talked with Mr. Stiff concerning the contest for the United States senatorship, and that then Mr. Stiff had brought up the implies support of the tendence that he melest care the subject, suggesting that he might cast his vote for Mr. Clark for the somate for \$50,000, but that he (Cook) had said that he was not interested in the senatorial contest to this extent. A half-dozen other witnesses were examined, all by the defense, and each in refutation of some teatings of the prosecution.

tense, and each in retutation of some tentimony offered by the prosecution.

When the committee resumed its invostigation. Mr. Campbell, attorney for the
prosecution, produced the affidavit of Mr.
Hill, which that gentleman had testified
had been altered by himself and Mr.
Campbell. Mr. Campbell said he had made
no changes in the document.

At this function Mr. Exeter attorney.

At this juncture, Mr. Foster, attorney on Senator Clark's side, asked that Mr. Campbell be compelled to restore to Mr. Bickford the letter which had been "stolen" in its transmission. He referred to the letter from Bickford to Ben Falk, which Hill said had been taken from him and opened by Campbell when he was tak-ing it to Falk, and which Campbell a&mitted he had read, but which he said Hill had opened.

Mr. Campbell resented Mr. Foster's in-

imation that the letter had been stolen, saying this was absolutely untrue, and adding that he would hand the letter over to the committee when called for. Chair-man Chandler said this would be satisfac-

James Ryan, of Butte, was the first witness. He knew Representative Normoyle and Representative Murray; that Nor-moyle had asked him (Ryan) to see Clark for him and ascertain whether he could nut get some money for him (Normoyle) our of the contest. That Murray had told him that if he could get a purchasef for some lots of his for \$2500 he would not come to Washington to testify. He said he had gone to Helena in Mr. Clark's in-terest during the session of the legislature, out he had paid his own expenses, "What did you do in Helena?" asked

Mr. Birney.
"I drank whisky principally," was the ply. "I helped Mr. Clark by having a ood time with the boys." Robert Fair, of Butte, also contradicted dr. Normoyle's statements, declaring that he had never made any auggestion to that gentleman to the effect that he could get \$10,000 or any other sum for voting for Mr. Clark. He had not, he said, partici-

pated in the senatorial contest.

William Gallick, a wholesale liquor dealer, said he had never tried to induce Reper, said he had never tried to induce Representative Murray to vote for Clark, thus contradicting previous testimony put in by the prosecution. This witness also stated that William Rector, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, had told him that Congressman Campbell had promised him that if he (Rector) would swear before the state supreme court what he (Campbell) teld him to awear, he (Rector) could have the job of 'experting' the books of the Silver Bow Company, which would not take more than two or three months and for which he could have \$2000 or \$2000. and for which he could have \$2000 or \$2000. The witness also said that Rector had told him that if he (Sallick) could get Clark to give him \$500, he would go to British Columbia and avoid coming to Washington to testify. Galick said he had declined to undertake the negotiation. State Senator Jerry Connelly, of Gran-

ite county (populist), testified that he did not consider that Mr. Whiteside had been a sincere reformer, because the winess knew of frauds in elections in Sliver How much talk of bribery in Helena, but it all originated with the "Daly gang"; that he had voted for Clark, but that he had received no money for his vote. In voting for Clark he voted the sentiment of 90 per cent of his constituents, and he resented the insinuation that he had sold his vote. He said he was for anything the "Daly gang" was against, and was against anything the "Daly gang" was for. "They are blackmailers, the whole lot of them.

ne said bitterly.

He admitted that for some time he had
telt very antagonistic to Campbell and felt very antagonistic to Campbell and Whiteside. Connelly said that Governor Smith had told him that Daly could be elected senator, but that Daly had not "had the nerve to show up" during the sitting of the legislature in Helena He said, in reply to a question as to why he was opposed to Mr. Campbell that the latter had been guilty of treachery, and then proceeded word his own assent and then proceeded upon his own accord to attack ex-Congressman Hartman, say-ing that he had every reason to believe that Mariman had inducements to get off

the tloket.

Mr. Connelly said in a statement previously made, that the Daly element had charged fraud in Deer Lodge and Silver Bow counties, and said he had meant to say that the charges were against the Daly element, the labor people claiming that the Daly element, the labor people claiming that the Daly element was using the "rankest kind of bribery."

As the examination branched into details

As the examination branched into details of Montana politics, fueion, etc., Mr. Chandler cautioned the parties that this would not be allowed beyond those matters having direct bearing on this case. George Casey, of Butte, was the first witness of the afternoon session. He stated that he had spent last winter in Helena in Mr. Clark's Interest, end that Mr. McDermott had paid part of his ex-penses. He denied ever having made promises of pecuniary assistance to Rep-resentative Murray for his vote. Mr. Casey testified to the purchase of \$700 worth of sheep by himself and Repre-sentative Lockhart, of the Montana legislature, which had been paid for with money borrowed by Mr. Lockhart at the bank of Clark & Brother, in Butte.

James M. Hodges, receiver of the land office at Miles City, told of a proposition which he said had been made to him in Helena last winter by John R. Toole, a member of the Montana house of repri entatives, to assist in preparing for the ontest of Mr. Clark's seat. He had asked Mr. Toole's assistance in the fight against the Rosebud county bill. Toole had told him that he would give the help, but that in return he wanted his (witness') help. Mr. Toole had said to him that he and his friends had just been beaten by Mr. Clark in the contest for the United States menaie; that Mr. Clark's right to the seat would be attacked; that for this purpose testimony would be wanted; that he (witness) was wanted for this purpose because it was believed be could help; that money would be furnished for his services; that he must know men who had been conmented with the senatorial contest, and whose votes could be secured for a consideration, and Mr. Clark must be prevented from taking his seat, "by fair means if possible, and if not by foul

"Did you understand." asked Senator Turiey. "that you were to go to witnesses and offer them money to testify falsely

"I did," was the reply.
"Did you become indiguant?"
"No, sir; I feared that to do so would

ose Toole's support in the Rosebud bill. Mr. Toole bad told him that he wanted

Mr. Toole had told him that he wanted a republican for kins work because he feared he could not trust a democrat.

A. B. Cook, a railroad contractor of lielena, was introduced to impeach the testimony of Speaker Stift, of the Montana house of representatives. He contradicted Mr. Stiff's testimony flatly. He did not offer Mr. Stiff's testimony flatly. He did not offer Mr. Stiff 20,000, nor had he tried later to get him to accept the proposition, nor held out inducements to believe that he could get \$50,000 for his vote. He admitted that he had invited Mr. Stiff he admitted that he had invited Mr. Stiff lieve that he could get \$60,000 for his vote-tie admitted that he had invited Mr. Stift to visit the Montana Club, but denied that after getting Mr. Stiff into the building he had taken him to a quiet room and opened up a conversation on the senatorial question, pressing Mr. Stiff to vote for Mr. Clark for a consideration:

"We did talk of the senatorial fight while in the club building," said the wil-

we and talk of the senatorial ight-while in the club building," said the wit-ness, "but Mr. Stiff opened up the ques-tion, not I. We had taken seats, and the conversation drifted to the senatorial fight. Mr. Stiff asked me what I thought of the use of money in the centest, and, putting his hand on his knee, he leaned over and asked me how I stood with the over and asked me how I stood with the Clark people. I replied that I was friendly with them, whereupon Mr. Stiff said to me: 'I am a married man and have a family. I should like to vote for Mr. Clark for the senate, provided I could get enough out of it. I believe I would vote for him if I could get \$50,000."

The witness said he had told Mr. Stiff that he was not interested in the senatorial contest to that extent, and had not since talked with Mr. Stiff on the ques-

since talked with Mr. Stiff on the ques-tion of the senatorial contest. Mr. Cook said that he had been interested in Mr. Clark's behalf, but that, being a repub-

said that he had been interested in Afr.
Cark's behalf, but that, being a reput the past sy each comthe garden and participated actively in the past sy each comthe garden and participated actively in the past sy each comthe garden and participated actively in the past sy each comthe garden and participated actively in the past sy each comthe garden and participated actively in the past sy each comthe garden and participated actively in the prosecution of the month of the prosecution of the montain two lines and the prosecution's witness, Rector, had said, that he had not asked Rector to hold money for him, not having known that man, Jacquesth is one of the members of the state by Whiteside. Jacquesth contradicted this story, saying that Mr.
Whiteside had come to his room and suggested that he could get money for a man which was afterwards turned over to the state by Whiteside had come to his room and suggested that he could get money for a man which was afterwards turned over to the state by Whiteside had annothed to have nothing about the inatter. He had not gone to Mr. Clark for the senate. He said the only worded for Mr. Clark for the senate. He said he only worded for Mr. Clark for the senate. He said he only worded for Mr. Clark for the senate. He said he only worded for Mr. Clark because of the containing such money; nor had he ever received any money for his worded to hear man and the content of the decision of the republican caucus in this behalf, and because be considered to have a carrying out the wishes of his contains that the senate of the freaty, or even to make a proposition because of the decision of the republican caucus in this behalf, and because be considered to have a man and the content of the decision of the republican caucus in this behalf, and because be considered to have a man and the service of the containing such money; nor had he over received any money for his vote, but that he had a content to the containing such money for his vote, but that he had not gone to Mr. C

bank of Kalispell about \$200, but that he had since paid the note. The payment had since paid the note. The payment had been made with money received on two \$5000 contracts with the government. He was shown an envelope which it was claimed contained the \$5000 that had been given him by Mr. Clark's supporters. He said he had never before seen the cavelope, and that the initials on it were not in his handwriting. He was asked to write his initials, and, while he was doing so, Messrs. Campbell and Whiteside stepped up behind the defense, whereupon Mr. Foster, of counsel for the defense, cautioned Mr. Jacqueth not to display any private documents.

"We have already had one letter stolen," he said (referring to the letter which Ben Hill had said Mr. Campbell had taken from him).

walen hear fill had sale sar. Campbel had taken from him).

Mr. Campbell replied to this remark saying that he considered it an insult. Chairman Chandler said he considered Mr. Foster's remark accidental, and hoped Mr. Foster's remark accidental, and hoped that the language would not be used again. Mr. Foster responded that he considered the characterization accurate, but that he would not again use the language. State Representative G. F. Ingersoll, of Custer county, Mont., said he had not received any consideration for his vote for Mr. Clark for the senate; and that he had never told any one that he was to get \$10,000 for his vote for that gentleman. He is a republican, and he zaid he had only voted for Mr. Clark on the petition of the leading members of his party tion of the leading members of his party in his county.

John Murphy Located. BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 5.—John Murphy the man whose disappearance from Wash ngton caused some comment by the peo ple in charge of the Clark senatorial case, got back to Butle today. He says he loafed around Washington for some time and, not being summoned as a witness, went to Ohio to visit relatives on his way home. He says he made no concealment of his movements.

## DEWEY'S FUTURE.

Gossip as to the Duty to Which He Will Be Assigned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: There is considerable gossip in naval circles as to the duty to which Ad. ral Dew by will be assigned, now that he has prac-ically completen his work as a member of he rampune -commission. There has, en talk in the navy of the creation of a special board to consider matters relat-ing to the preparation of plans for new ships, the president of which should be the admirat. Scoretary Long, however, says he is not considering the organiza-tion of such a board.

There is reason to believe that a detail of this character would not be dinagreeable to Admiral Dewey. He has very decided views on the question of ship conatruction and is especially opposed to the use of covered turrets for armored cruis-ers. The experience of the battle of Mantia bay demonstrated, in the ad-miral's opinion, that covered turrets are g handicap, and it is his belief that bar-bettes, which would provide protection for the gun crews, would give greater satis-

It is undergrood President McKinley has approved the finding of the board which examined Lieutenant William P. Eillott, on duty at the Cavite naval stafion, recommending that he be given year's propostion, at which time he w be sgain re-examined for promotion. To board found that Lleurenant Elliott was morally untit for promotion at this time

Cycling Conventions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald says Two cycling organizations will hold con-centions within 10 days. The annual neeting of the National Cycling Associaion will take place in this city tomorrow One will take place in this city tomorrow. One week from Wednesday the L. A. W. meeting will take place at Philadelphia. At both of these conventions cycling racing affairs will be paramount. The N. C. A. will perfect its rules for the government of amateur and professional racing throughout the United States. It will also discuss and probabily adopting the for more discuss and probably adopt rules for mo-tor cycle competition and record trials

for cycle competition and record trials on road and track.

With the L. A. W. the great question will be whether it will continue to dabble in the sport or forever renounce its in-terests in cycle racing. Ex-President Potter will introduce amendments to eliminate entirely reference to races in the constitution and by-laws of the league, another amendment will be in-tereduced looking in the amendment. troduced looking to the amateur racing

NEW YORK, Peb. 5.-William Henry Gilder, the explorer, a brother of Richard Watson Gilder, died at his home in Morristawn, N. J., today. He was born in

## HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY

SIGNED AT THE STATE DEPART-MENT YESTERDAY.

England Withdraws Her Objections to a Trans-Isthmian Canal-No Quid Pro Quo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, amending the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, relative to the construc-Hollwer treaty, relative to the consumulation of the Nicaraguan canal, was signed at the state department today by Secretury Hay and Lord Pauncefote, for Great Britain. Though the consummation of the necessity of comparing the two drafts the treaty occupied some time, owing to the necessity of comparing the two drafts there was little formality about the coremony, and the convention that is expected to be, for the United States, at least, of the most far-reaching importance and value, came into being without any than trical surroundings. There were present, besides Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote. Sidney Smith, chief of the diplomatic bureau, and william Gwynn, the faithful and discretion messenger to the department of state, who placed the seals upon this convention as he has upon nearly every treaty of importance to which the United States has been a party for the past M years.

The first thing in order was to compare the two drafts of the Ireaty carefully, to insure their tidentity, which work was performed by Messrs. Smith and Bromley. Then the signing took place, Secretary Hay attaching like signature first to the copy of the treaty which in the appoint of the part of the past M years.

The first thing in order was to compare the two drafts of the Ireaty carefully, to insure their tidentity, which work was performed by Messrs. Smith and Bromley. Then the signing took place, Secretary Hay attaching like signature first to the copy of the treaty which in the last of the insurance to which the United States are first to the department of the freshy with in the last of the insurance to which the control of the insurance to which the co tion of the Nicaraguan canal, was signed

the canal, which shall be open and free.
It is also believed the treaty looks to an international undertaking on this point.
Because the requirements of international courtesy would not otherwise be observed, it is expected the senate will not make the courtesy would not otherwise be observed.

It is expected the senate will not make from. Some think it was from hills the convention making before townersy at

Possibly this might have been done with-out today's treaty, for the question as to whether or not the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still alive has been a subject of controversy for many years, and able minds have taken opposite sides. But the present administration is convinced that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is still in force. and it felt itself bound by the most sacred obligations to live up to the treaty as long as it stood unchanged, and, destring to amend it, resorted to the only honor able means in its judgment to realize its desires, hence the treaty signed today. There is absolutely no quid pro quo offered to Great Britain in this treaty in rn for the valuable concession to the nited States. Whatever return the

#### ncession is a thing for the future. LONDON PRESS COMMENT. On the Whole They Are Satisfied With the Agreement.

LONDON, Feb. 6 .- The Daily Chronicl ays: "There can be no question that this agreement regarding the canal between two friendly nations is a matter for con gratulation, not merely to themselves, but to the world at large, which will ma-terially benefit by the construction of this great waterway." The Chronicle is under the treaty have been abandoned without reciprocal consideration."

The Times says: "We can see no serious of people are the most easily fired to impulsive action by a sentiment of all the nations. "What are we to d, with such criminals as those who have fingraced the nation pletion, under exclusive American auspices, of a work which may have as great an influence on the trade of the civilized world as the Suez canal. It is to be regretted that other outstanding difficulties have not been settled, as had been hoped; at the same times has cuities have not been settled, as had nation. Recent hoppenings at Frankfor been hoped; at the same time; but as the fide of joint Angie-American construc-

ably complete. It would have been churish and ungracious to prevent the construction of the canal, but something might have been expected in return, either for Canada or ourselves."

## GERMAN PROTESTS.

Uncle Sam's Troubles With the Cus toms Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2. - The German overnment gives the United States more rouble than any other regarding the cus-oms regulations and tariff laws. Whenever there has been a bill pending for regulating the tariff in this country there ave always been protests from the Ger man government regarding the schedules in the bill before the measure is passed. Sometimes these protests from the German government are supplemented by protests in considerable number from other foreign countries, but it is the Germans who begin and relterate their objections. One of the greatest difficulties that the Germans find is the extra duty on sugar which compele a bounty requiring a payment of an amount count to the a payment of an amount equal to the bounty over other countries. The Ger-man government made a serious protest against this every time a bill of that character has been passed. Since then the Germans have protested against the man-ner in which the invoices have been examined, but it is well known that Ger-many is treated the same as other coun-tries, and that there will be no changes made in the regulations for that govern-ment especially. It is also a fact that the present German ambassador is not as plomatic in his methods and language as some of his producessors and it has sade and dry by rabhip starting before been the goesp of the departments that it was resonably safe, producing safety

he has to be handled very gingarly by our state officials, or he becomes offended when no offense is meant. He will probably not be safinded with the decision of the department that the United States officials cannot modify their customs regulations in answer to the protest he has made.

### SITUATION AT NOME.

Civil Government Must Be Estab-Haked on a Firm Foundation.

NEW YORK, Feb 5.—There will be lawlesmess and a reign of tyrror in the new gold fields at Cape Nome, Alaska, next summer, in the opinion of John G. Brady, governor of the territory, and flavors. N. Wright towards the services.

"One of the steamers took 30 loos of sand shoveled at random from the beach to San Francisco last year. It was put

it is expected the senate will not make the convention public before tomagrow at the earliest, and on this point there has been some understanding between Secretary Hay and the British government.

The treaty was arranged between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, who are the principals, and who manifested that fact by signing the treaty.

As soon as the treaty is ratified and the ratifications have been exchanged, the linited States will be at liberty to proceed at once with the construction of an isthmian canal, unfettered by any obligations towards Great Britain, save that of sillowing to British citizens, as to the citizens of other nations, the use of the canal on the same terms with American citizens.

Possibly this might have been done with-920 acres of beach and tandras. Francis B. Thurber, F. L. Loring and George Crawford are the incorporators.

## SERMON ON KENTUCKY.

Dr. Rainsford on the Assassination of Goebel.

exception of France, the United States today is the most diagraced of civilises sations," said Dr. William S. Rainsford rector of St. George's Protestant Episc church, in his sermon with refere the murder of Goebel in Kentucky.

"We may say," he continued, "that the assassination of President Lincoin was a result of the chaos of civil war, but we can offer no excuss for the murder of President Garfield; nor can we render ex-planation or upology for the ruthless shooting down of a senator in the capita of Kentucky.
"It is a nervous age," said Dr. Rains

ford, "and particularly so with the people of America. Dangerous, indeed, is the day when a people from ocean to ocean can be fired at a moment's notice to fre swayed to a point of hyper-hysteria, yet that is the situation in the Un

idea of joint Angle-American construc-tion was fong ago absendened, we have no interest in resisting a project bene-ficial to the world's trade."

The Daily News says: "Secretary Hay has won a great diplomatic triumph. He has produced the formal abrogation of the treaty without giving anything in re-turn. The American victory is remark-ably complete, it would have been churi-tich and treaty and the very root of the test of the same condi-tion prevails throughout the land-right hore in New York as much as anywhere. It is due to the greed of men to get more than their share by disregarding the law, and the cure rests, not in hanging the criminal, but in going at the very root of the swil and the cure rests. than their share by disregarding the law, and the cure rests, not in hanging the criminal, but in going at the very root of the evil and injusing into the minds of the people of Kentucky the leasts of Christ's obedience to law."

## ALASKA MAIL SERVICE.

Some of the Difficulties Carriers Experience.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 - The average writer of letters addressed to persons in the gold fields of Alaska never stops to think what effort will be required on the part of the postal authorities to deliver that letter at its destination. Of course, in the summer months, when the routes are open little difficulty is experienced, but during the winter season this is not the case. An excellent idea of what is gone through by the Alaskan carriers is con-veyed in a letter from Eagle, Alaska dated November 19, 1899, written by Chie Clerk Pridham, of the Alaskan service The letter is in part as follows:

"It has occurred to me that perhaps the department might be interested in a de-tailed account of the trip from Forty-Mils to Eagle. On my arrival as Fort Cudahy (Forty-Mile post) from the trip up Forty-Mile river I found the Yukon jammed and huge cakes of toe piled mountain high We made several trips to test it, he found it would be unsafe because of larg holes between the cakes, through while a man could fall and easily be lost. Then the weather warmed up and the crooks put out quantities of water, so that everything was flooded.

"Next came the news from Dawso that the steamer Station, with 28 pouchs of mail, had gone to the bottom in an log-jam. I concluded not to loss what I had nafe and dry by rabbly starting before

## Sleeplessness

results in a lack of energy, makes your despondent and nervous.

## Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

the old family remedy, will bring you the old family remedy, will become full of energy and vitality. It cures nervousness and indigestion. Gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity. Makes the old young, keeps the young strong. Over 7,000 doctors prescribe it on account of its purity and excellence. The most segsitive stomach will retain it. will retain it.

CONTINUED TO SEE THE STATE OF THE SEE ST All druggious and grooms, faces a horste. Valuable bank 8 DRIFFY HALL WHENLY CO., Bochester, N. V.

to ceterily. If a single pouch goes to the bottom every man in the country here ewears he had a dozen letters in that particular pouch.
"Several times we made affempts to

"Several times we made affempts to start, but were obliged to turn bank. Finally, on November 4 and 5, we find a couple of good, cold nights, and I gave the signal to start sarry on the morning of the 5th, We got away at degitart. We had two sleds, with a loud of 200 pounds on each, and two dogs to a sled, together with the following party: Carrier D. McCord and his man, a lady passengur, who was going to Rampart to marry one of the mail carriers down there; the two carriers from source Nos. there; the two carriers from noutes Nos. 78 and 59, returning to Engle, and my-self. This made two men and two dogs to sach shell, and one man to help the

hady passenger over the rough places.

That day we made it miles over the jams. Huge cakes at ies were piled up 20 and 30 feet high, and in some places driven 100 feet up the bank from the water line. In some places we had to chop a passage through the high piles of ice."

And after recounting the experiences of the rest few days, during which time the party advanced from three to 15 miles at a jump, the writer concludes. This was about 15 miles from Eagle,

and next morning we started soon after daylight to make the town that day. I was sent ahead to break trail. We ran nearly all day, only stopping at 3 o'clock at a cabin for a oup of ten and a piece of bread and butter. We get to town about \$430 o'clock P. M." Echo Mountain House Burned. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Peb. 5.- The Echo

Mountain house, a large hotel on Mountain house, a large hotel on Mountain Lowe, near Passdens, burned today. The fire was caused by a defective fine. All the guests escaped uninjured and most of, there saved all their personal effects. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. To Prevent Raft-Towing. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Senatar McMil-an reported from the committee on com-

merco a bill to prevent raft-towing on the Pacific coast. Puget sound and other bays and rivers are excepted from the provis-"He That is Warm

Thinks All So." Theinands are "cold" in that they do not understand the glow of health. This implies disordered hidneys, liver, Somels, blood or brain. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives all golo take if the sparmile of perfeet health. Get Hood's because



# DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepula in its worst form. Louid on a out milk toast, and at times my stomeon not retain and disease even that. Last M began taking CASCARETS and sines CASCARETS and since then I improved, until I um as well as I ave steading the see was in my life."
DAVID H. MUHENY. Newsck, O.



Picasant, Paintable, rosent, Taste Good, Do-**GURE CONSTIPATION,** 

MO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all drugs



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Esting. A perfeet remedy for Dizziness, Names, Drown ness, Bad Taste in the Month, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TURPTO LIVER. They

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