THE HOUSE DEBATE

Both Sides of the Philippine Question Discussed.

ITS COMMERCIAL ASPECT

In the Senate, Caffery Resumed His Speech Begun Monday—The Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Philippine question again occupied the attention of the house today, with a slight digression concerning the war in South Africa. The feature of the debate was the speech of Williams of Mississippi, who presented an argument against the annexation of the Philippines, which attracted much attention. It was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, holding that the absorption of the islands would be ultimately ruinous to the American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and sugar. Morris of Minnesota made an exhaustive legal argument in support of the right to hold and govern the islands. The other speakers were Gibson of Tennessee, W. A. and H. C. Smith of Michigan, Cochran of Missouri and Neville of Nebraska. The general debate on the diplomatic bill closed today, and tomorrow it will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Until the financial measure, now pending before the senate, shall have been disposed of finally, it will be considered by the senate every legislative day, to the exclusion of all except purely routine business. This agreement will have the effect of cutting off all debate on the Philippine question or other matters except by unanimous consent of the senate, unless senators choose to discuss other questions in the time they devote to the financial bill. Caffery of Louisiana concluded his speech on the Philippine question, holding that the United States ought to restore in the islands the status quo and then confer independence upon the Filipinos.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Philippine and Transvaal Questions Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—At the opening of the session of the house today the speaker laid before them an invitation to congress from Secretary Root to attend the funeral services over the remains of the late General Lawton at the church of the Covenant, Friday afternoon.

The final conference report upon the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. The debate upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then resumed under an agreement to close general debate at 5 o'clock today. Gibson (rep. Tenn.) opened the debate with a general argument in favor of expansion, reviewing the acquisitions of territory from the foundation of the government to show that expansion had been a national policy since its inception. We, he said, are expansionists by heredity and destiny. If Bryan had been elected president in 1896 instead of Mr. McKinley, Gibson said he believed the Spanish war would have occurred as it did, Dewey would have fought Montojo in Manila bay, the United States would have acquired the Philippines, Bryan would have been engaged in putting down the insurrection, and every democrat on the other side would have been shouting hurrah and amen.

Williams (dem. Miss.), a member of the foreign affairs committee, submitted an argument against the annexation of the Philippines from a commercial standpoint. It was not very lofty, he said, to discuss this question from the standpoint of dollars and cents, but the spirit of commercialism made it necessary. He said he would undertake to show that, from the standpoint of American agricultural industry and American labor, the annexation of the Philippines would be disadvantageous in comparison with what would be done under comparatively free relations. He believed that if we aided the Filipinos in setting up a stable government there we could obtain perpetual free entry for our goods and escape the great question that was perplexing us. The cost of maintaining an army of 65,000 men which would be necessary if we retained the Philippines would be three times the value of the imports and exports of the islands.

Morris (rep. Minn.) thought there were higher and nobler issues involved in the acquisition of the Philippines than the benefits to our trade. He devoted himself to the constitutional view of the case, arguing that the right to acquire territory had become established by the decisions of the courts.

Neville (pop. Neb.), in opposing annexation, said he had promised his constituents never to vote a dollar for the support of the sultan of Sulu, with his eight wives and 146 slaves.

Cochran (dem. Mo.) said that if we were to govern the Philippines under the constitution it must be subject to all the limitations of that instrument. He called attention to the fact that the agreement made with the sultan of Sulu recognized slavery and was, therefore, in violation of the amendment to the constitution which provided that slavery should be forever prohibited, not only in the United States, but in all the territory over which it exercised jurisdiction. Cochran said that many slaves in the Sulu group were Christians or descendants of Christians captured by the fanatical Moros. The day the American flag was raised over these islands was a day of disgrace.

William Alden Smith (rep. Mich.), the member of the foreign affairs committee who offered an amendment in the committee for a minister resident to the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, said he knew it would be useless to offer the amendment in the house, as a single objection would defeat it. He would, therefore, urge a separate bill, not to embarrass the government, but because he believed a diplomatic officer of the government was needed in South Africa.

Turning to the Philippine question, Smith said it was useless to attempt to please the other side of the house. Speaking of Cuba, he expressed his regret that the government had been committed to a policy there by the resolutions put in by Senator Teller as a sop to the powers of Europe.

Recurring to the question of the Transvaal, he said the meetings held all over the country evidenced the popular sympathy with the Boers. But, much as his sympathies went out to the Boers, he wished only for England's renown, glory and power, because he believed the glory of England would redound to the benefit of Anglo-Saxon civilization everywhere. Now, when there is a popular demand that the president should offer to mediate in the struggle in South Africa, he thought we could properly wait until the ripe judgment of the president should decide that the time had come to act. (Applause.)

"If you want to follow the president," said Richardson (dem. Tenn.), "do you expect to follow him in his recommendation of free trade for Puerto Rico, or will you follow the ways and means committee's recommendation for 25 per cent duty?"

"I am with the president," replied Smith. "He is the leader of our party, and the embodiment of more wisdom than can be found in all the coherts of democracy." (Republican applause.)

After some remarks by H. C. Smith (rep. Mich.) supporting the Boer side of the South African contention, the house, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

In the Senate.

In the senate today Aldrich (rep. R. I.), chairman of the finance committee, offered an amendment to the pending financial bill, providing that nothing in the bill shall interfere with efforts to secure international bimetalism, with the concurrence of the leading nations of the world.

Pettus (dem. Ala.) offered an amendment to the financial bill providing that the bill shall not be construed to affect the legal-tender quality of silver dollars coined by the United States.

Chandler (rep. N. H.) proposed an amendment providing that the gold dollar of 25.8 grains and the silver dollar of 412 grains shall be the unit of value, and that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at that parity of value, and that the United States notes and treasury notes, when presented for redemption, shall be redeemed in gold or silver coin of such standard.

Jones (dem. Ark.) gave notice of an amendment providing for an "urgency fund" of $50,000,000 in treasury notes.

A joint resolution authorizing the president to appoint one woman commissioner to represent the United States and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the exposition in Paris was passed.

Caffery (dem. La.) resumed his speech on the Philippine question. He quoted from eminent authorities on constitutional law in support of his position that the Filipinos, by the extension of the constitution over them, became citizens of the United States. Caffery maintained that the United States, through Admiral Dewey, had recognized the Filipino flag.

"What are we going to do with them? Are we to permit for all time that despotic rule of them—a rule that was intolerable to the great men of the past? Can the constitution of the United States embrace within its holy arms such people—head-hunters and savages—and make them forever citizens of the United States? If they are incapable of reaching our standard of government and civilization, then we ought to get rid of them as soon as we can. Of course, there are certain responsibilities resting upon us. We must see that peace is restored in the islands and that some government is established there. When once the status quo is restored, however, we should let them go their own way and not inoculate our citizenship with the poison of theirs."

At the conclusion of Caffery's speech, a bill increasing the limit of cost of the public building at Salt Lake City to $500,000 was passed.

An agreement was reached that from the present time until after the voting on the financial bill that measure be taken up each day after routine business to the exclusion of everything else.

Foraker (rep. O.) gave notice that as soon as the financial bill was disposed of he would ask the senate to take up the bill providing a civil government for Puerto Rico.

Cullom (rep. Ill.) expressed the hope that his notice would not interfere with the consideration of the measure providing a civil government for Hawaii.

Shoup (rep. Ida.) announced that it was the intention of the chairman of the committee on privileges and elections to press the consideration of the case of ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, as soon as the financial bill had been disposed of.

A conference on the general deficiency bill was agreed to, thus passing the measure.

The following bills were passed: Recognizing the able and gallant services of Captain Francis uTttle, revenue cutter service, his officers and men of the Bear; also the public services of Lieutenant D. H. Javis, E. P. Berthol and Dr. S. J. Call, comprising the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers; to pay the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, $72,822 horsepower penalty levied on account of the coast-defense vessel Monterey.

After a brief executive session, the senate, at 4:55 P. M., adjourned.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

International Bimetalism Amendment Introduced by Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The senate finance committee today reported a new section of the financial bill, as follows:

"That the provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetalism, provided the same be revived by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure the permanence of the relative value between gold and silver."

When the committee met Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee, offered the amendment declaring for international agreement for the recognition of bimetalism. The republican members manifested no surprise, and the democrats received the amendment with a sarcastic smile. There was but little discussion. Senator Aldrich said, in reply to a question, that the object of the amendment was to meet the criticism that the republicans had abandoned the position for international bimetalism taken by it in the St. Louis convention. The vote on the amendment showed a strict division on party lines, Senator Jones of Nevada not voting.

Northern Route for Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Representative Jones, of Washington, today submitted to the house committee on commerce an argument favoring the northern or Alaskan route for the proposed Pacific cable, and giving an array of data showing it to be the most available route.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Lillie Devereaux Blake Wants to Be President of Association.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake has announced her candidacy for the presidency of the National Woman Suffragist Association, whose national convention will meet on Thursday at Washington. There have been only two elections in the association since it was founded in 1869, the election of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, as the first president, and the indorsement of Miss Anthony, who had been acting as president for a long time and was chosen without any opposition.

At this year's convention in Washington, however, there will be, it is said, a number of differences of opinion. Factional lines may be drawn on lines of policy. Some of the leaders in the suffrage movement are not strongly in favor of agitation for legislative work. They believe that a speech-making propaganda should be carried on and no pressure brought to bear upon legislators to pass woman-suffrage measures just at present. On the other hand, there are those who are in favor of emphasizing the legislative work, and Mrs. Blake is one of these.

Mrs. Blake's name has not heretofore been brought forth prominently for the presidency, because she has not been making a canvass for the position. Within the last few days, however, a number of the leaders from this state and some from other parts of the country, who have been in this city, have started a movement for her, and it is very probable that almost the entire New York delegation, which is the largest in the convention, and a large number of delegates from the West will favor her.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The cabinet meeting today occupied less time than usual, and nothing of public interest was discussed. The situation in Kentucky was not mentioned, and later the members of the cabinet expressed their belief that the present difficulties would be overcome without further trouble. Secretary Gage was at the meeting, but being indisposed from a severe cold he went home instead of returning to the treasury department.

Silver Coinage in India.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times says:

The Indian government has arranged to recoin half a crore of rupees, and has also bought enough silver to coin a crore of new rupees. These operations are expected to meet all present requirements, so that no further coining is contemplated. The silver was purchased quietly, without disturbing the market.

WHITESIDE'S STATEMENTS

REFUTED BY WITNESSES AT THE CLARK HEARING.

Intercepted Letter From Bickford to Root Read Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A number of witnesses were before the senate committee on privileges and elections in connection with the investigation of the election of Hon. W. A. Clark to the senate from Montana. Among them were State Senator Cullen, State Representative McLaughlin, Ben Falk and Harry Ringwalt. Mr. Cullen testified that previous to the meeting of the legislature, Marcus Daly had told him that if Clark was elected to the senate, he should not take his seat, and that his supporters would be denounced as bribetakers. Mr. McLaughlin was put on to impeach the testimony of Speaker Stiff, of the Montana legislature, concerning the sale of timber lands to Mr. Clark just before the opening of the session of the legislature. He said he had sold his land to Mr. Clark for $24,000, or much less than its proper valuation; that he made the sale through Mr. Bickford, and that, in making it, he had not discussed the United States senatorial contest with Mr. Bickford. Mr. Ringwalt told of a conversation which he had with Mr. Whiteside before the meeting of the legislature, in which the latter had told him there was to be a big sensation in connection with Mr. Clark's senatorial race, and that $50,000 would be spent in it. The committee declined to go into collateral questions bearing upon the legislative elections in Montana in 1899.

The hearing today began with another wrangle between attorneys of the respective sides over the letter intercepted in Mr. Campbell's office, while it was being carried from Bickford's office by Ben Hill. Campbell presented the letter, asking as he did so that it be returned, as it might be important to have it in a suit in Montana.

To this request Mr. Foster took exception, saying that as the letter was not the property of the prosecution, they had no right to its return. This brought Senator Edmunds to his feet with the declaration that the defense could only get the letter by a process of law, "with which," he said, "we will be glad to accommodate them in Montana or elsewhere." Chairman Chandler cut the controversy short by announcing that he had the letter in his possession, and would himself hold it for the present.

The letter was read. It is on paper containing the card of Walter M. Bickford, and is as follows:

"Butte, Mont., Aug. 13, 1899.—My Dear Root: I have had a talk with Mr. War this morning, and with Mr. Falk. When you next see Falk, find out from him what his expenses would be, and ask him about McIntyre, as a lawyer. Perhaps the expense money was thought too little. Yours,

"W. M. B."

The envelope was addressed, "Jesse B. Root, Politeness Mr. Hill."

The first witness of the day was State Senator Phillips (rep.), of Choteau county, Montana, who had voted for Clark. He said he had known Mr. Clark for thirty years, and that in a talk with him he had told him that if the republicans voted for a democrat for the senate, the democrat must be a protectionist. Mr. Clark then announced himself as in favor of a tariff on lead, wool and other raw material, and as an expansionist, and had agreed to write a letter defining his position. This letter, the witness said, was written, but he was not able to produce it. Mr. Phillips admitted having talked with State Senator McKay at the republican legislative caucuses concerning Mr. Clark's candidacy, but denied that he had told that gentleman that he would get $15,000 for a vote for Clark, and of having told him that Representative Ingersoll was to get $10,000 for his vote.

State Senator Cullen (dem.), from Dawson county, who had voted for Clark, contradicted flatly the testimony of Mr. Whiteside to the effect that he was to have received $15,000 for his vote for Clark, saying that he had not been offered, nor had he received, any consideration for his vote. Cullen is a railroad conductor on the Northern Pacific, and he referred to a conversation he had with Marcus Daly on the train in December, prior to the meeting of the legislature. He said Daly had brought up the subject of the contest for the United States senate, asking him what he thought of the outlook. Witness said he had replied that he thought that Clark would be elected. To this, he said, Mr. Daly had replied:

"I will tell you that every man who votes for Clark will be published as a boodler and bribe-taker. If you fellows elect Clark, I'll see that he never takes his seat in the senate."

He had not voted for Clark on the first three or four ballots, because of the Whiteside exposure, but had been assured by Clark in a conversation that the exposure was the result of a conspiracy, and that the money was not his. He had intended, when elected, to vote for him, and then, after making further investigations, decided to give him his vote, as he had originally intended.

On cross-examination, Mr. Cullen said his family had spent the winter in California on account of his health, but that he had borrowed the money for them to live on. He denied having told Mr. Whiteside's brother that he had "seen Clark and fixed the thing," and that Whiteside was a fool that he did not get $15,000 for his vote.

Harry Ringwalt, of Great Falls, detailed a conversation he said he had had with Mr. Whiteside previous to the meeting of the legislature. He was at that time deputy county treasurer. Mr. Whiteside had come to him, asking him to enter into a scheme to prevent Mr. Clark's election to the senate.

"He knew I had been a friend of Mr. Daly," said the witness. "He said to me: 'You are just the man I want, as you are an old-timer, and know a lot of people. I want you to go to Helena with us,' Mr. Whiteside added, 'and assist us in a fight on W. A. Clark to prevent his going to the senate.' I asked him what he meant by 'us,' and he replied that he meant Mr. Daly and his friends. He added that I might as well get into the band-wagon and take a ride—that if I would do what he wanted me to do, see the legislators, etc., I could make a pile of money, more of it in two or three months than I could make in my position in as many years. I declined, and Whiteside then told me to keep quiet, and I would hear a bomb explode soon—that he was going to spring a sensation to prevent Clark's election, and that there was $50,000 in it."

Mr. Ringwalt also said Mr. Whiteside had told him as early as 1897 that he was going to get even with the Helena people and Mr. Clark for their part in the state capital fight. On cross-examination Mr. Ringwalt said that he had never told this story before, because he did not want to get mixed up in the matter.

No little interest was manifested in the committee-room when Benjamin Falk was introduced as a witness. This was due to the fact that his name had been brought into the investigation in various connections, and especially in connection with the letter from Bickford to Root, which was intercepted in Mr. Campbell's office, and which was read in the committee-room at the beginning of today's proceedings. Mr. Falk did not proceed far before the noon adjournment. He had only stated that he was deputy clerk of Flathead county in 1898, and had handled the election returns involving the election in which Mr. Whiteside was a candidate for the state senate.

Attorney Foster, for the defense, sought to bring out the fact that Mr. Whiteside had offered $1000 for access to the returns before they were counted. The question was objected to as collateral. The committee found it necessary to consider this point in executive session, promising to give a decision at the reassembling, after recess, at 3 P. M.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Senator Chandler announced that for the present the committee would exclude the question put to the witness, Mr. Falk, as to whether Mr. Whiteside tried to bribe him to exhibit the Flathead county returns, as it was only a collateral matter. Mr. Foster stated that in the interest of Mr. Clark he would announce the desire of the defense to prove, as they could by both Falk and his wife, that Whiteside had offered a bribe of $1000 to be allowed to tamper with the returns. The question was excluded under the former ruling.

Mr. Falk was not questioned as to the intercepted letter, being excused after a brief examination. He said he had remained with Representative Garr when the latter was sick because Garr had said that he was afraid of violence from Fred Whiteside. He admitted on cross-examination that he had received a letter from Senator Clark previous to the sitting of the legislature, which he had shown to Mr. Whiteside. This letter was an inquiry as to the senatorial sentiment in Flathead county, but the witness said he had destroyed it, not considering it of value. He said Whiteside had said at the time that he would as soon vote for Clark as any one.

On examination by different members of the committee, Falk said Garr was afraid he would be poisoned by threats Whiteside had made against him.

H. W. McLaughlin, a representative in the legislature from Missoula, was put on to explain his sale of land, timber and sawmill site, the latter in the town of Missoula, to Senator Clark. He said there was from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet of lumber, and that he had sold it for $24,684, notwithstanding that he had considered it worth from $35,000 to $40,000. He had accepted less than the property was worth because of the fact that Mr. Daly practically had a monopoly of the lumber business in the state, cutting him off from making a sale. Part of the consideration was that he was to remain as manager for the Western Lumber Company at a rate of $200 per month. He had negotiated the sale through Mr. Bickford, but not a word was said about the senatorial contest. He had, however, been approached by the Daly people and asked to vote for Conrad. He had declined, because he considered Clark the best man. He had received no improper proposals to vote for Clark and no remuneration for voting for him.

On cross-examination, Mr. McLaughlin said he had paid $6000 for the property sold. He had, he said, about $1500 when elected to the legislature, but he owed about $9000. The $1500 had been kept in his house and not in a bank. He denied that he told Mr. Toole that he would vote for Mr. Clark because the vote meant bread and butter for his family.

"I did not say that to Mr. Toole, and he dare not get on the stand and swear that I did," said the witness.

Of the $24,000 paid for the lumber property, $16,000 was paid in money, but $6000 of it was not paid until last March, after the adjournment of the legislature. This payment was deferred because the transaction was not entirely closed up.

J. C. W. BECKHAM.

WHO IS CONTESTING WITH TAYLOR THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KENTUCKY

Ex-Secretary Thompson Critically Ill

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—Colonel Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, is critically ill at his home, in this city. Unless the invalid rallies, the worst is feared. Colonel Thompson is 81 years of age.

THE MINISTRY SUSTAINED

HOUSE OF COMMONS REJECTED AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

In Continuing the Debate, Asquith Denounced England's Motive in Pursuing the War.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the house of commons today John Dillon asked Mr. Balfour if the government intended to direct cruisers to seize all cargoes for Lourenco Marques until their character was determined by a prize court. Mr. Balfour declined to make any statement in this connection.

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed. H. H. Asquith maintained that the war was neither intended nor desired by the government; that the war could have been avoided by President Kruger accepting the proposals made in September, which were perfectly compatible with the maintenance of the independence of the Transvaal and a proper installment of the long-delayed justice to the British population. He thought the British negotiations were a mere cloak to attack the independence of or annex the Transvaal, and in spite of the invasion of British territory and the loss of British lives he could not have reconciled his conscience with voting a penny for the prosecution of the war.

The debate after Asquith's remarks was very flat. John Burns characterized it as absurd to say that the debate would be an encouragement to the Boers. He said the incentive of the Boers was supplied them years ago by the blundering policy of the colonial secretary.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman justified the opportuneness of the amendment because it was the duty of the opposition to record its judgment. At the same time he would deprecate exaggeration and would deny the existence of national humiliation and discomfiture.

Upon rising again, Mr. Balfour asked what was the object of the amendment, and said he was led to the conclusion that the amendment was an attack upon the colonial secretary ("Hear, hear!"). "Well may the colonial secretary ignore these persistent attacks. The right honorable gentleman may remember that it has been during his term of office as colonial secretary that the British empire, as a whole, has first shown its full consciousness of what it is, and of what its destinies are. (Loud cheers.) When all these petty and contemptible charges are buried in the oblivion they so well deserve, the name of the right honorable gentleman will be forever associated with the great movement in our history."

Mr. Balfour appealed to the members, irrespective of party, to rise to "the height reached by those whom they represent." He resumed his seat amid prolonged cheers. Upon the vote, the amendment of Lord Fitzmaurice to the address was rejected by 352 to 139.

STORIES OF THE WAR.

Particulars of the British Reverse at Stormberg.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Extended accounts of the British reverses at Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso are coming in by mail from war correspondents. From this, realistic impressions may be gained of what defeat really means.

"I have seen in my life," writes the correspondent of the Times, "one or two ticklish fights, but at Stormberg, for the first time, I was enabled to realize what actual defeat means. It was indeed a case of vae victis. The hopeless exhaustion of the unhappy soldiers was terrible to see." His description of General Gatacre's reverse at this point was in part as follows:

"The infantry had been at work, or in the train in open trucks, or marching since 4 A. M. on Saturday. The actual march occupied seven hours, and it is not theretofore to be wondered at that the men were wholly incapable of making a supreme effort when at last they were surprised by receiving fire at short range while marching in fours in fancied security. On receiving the enemy's fire the companies at hand rushed against the kopjes from which it proceeded, and, advancing from bowlder to bowlder, swiftly commenced to ascend. Indeed, it is the fact that a considerable number actually reached within a few yards of the lower lines of 'skances,' which could not, however, be reached without ladders. At this juncture our own artillery, falling in the uncertain light to observe the ascent of the infantry, opened fire upon the enemy, and several shells falling short dealt destruction among the assailants of the position.

"A partial retirement instantly ensued, and, having been brought to a standstill, the attack gradually melted away until, convinced that the case was hopeless, the general ordered the 'retire' to be sounded. Had the order been promptly obeyed the troops might probably have been withdrawn without very serious loss, and a fresh attempt might yet have been successfully prosecuted. But it was not to be. Many men were loath to retire because they were anxious to go on, while not a few were so utterly exhausted that they simply preferred to stay where they were at all hazards than to undertake the ordeal of a rapid retirement over the open ground at the foot of the hills.

"Eventually over 500 unwounded men were taken prisoners. Steadily, as if on parade, the retirement was executed by those who responded to the order, the soldiers moving back at a steady pace, without the least hurry or confusion, and halting constantly to fire."

THE GLOOM DISAPPEARING.

Confidence in General Buller Grows Stronger.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—While London has received no news from Natal and no direct war news from Cape Colony, the feeling of confidence continues and grows stronger. No one seems to doubt that General Buller is making a third attempt to relieve Ladysmith. So sure do the people seem to be that British arms will in the end triumph, that even that if General Buller were again unsuccessful, there would be no such outcry as followed his previous failures, for any heavy loss inflicted on the Boers is a decided British gain.

The tide of British opinion turned with the report from Spearman's camp that General Joubert had only 19,000 men between Buller's army and Ladysmith, and the statement by Mr. Wyndham that the British would soon have 213,000 troops in South Africa. General Buller has been heavily reinforced with men and guns; additional regiments have been sent to the forces operating in Cape Colony, and 13,000 men are about to sail from England for the Cape. It is realized that the English must win by sheer force of overwhelming numbers, if not by superior fighting capacity.

Boer Purchases of Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—By way of preparation for the great struggle now in progress, the Boers in the year 1898 bought from France alone guns, swords, carbines, pistols, cartridges, lead, zinc, powder, caps, fuses, etc., to the invoiced value of $386,000, according to a report of the state department from United States Consul Covert at Lyons. The consul quotes his figures from a recent report of the French consul-general in the Transvaal on the resources of that country. He adds that it is probable several times this sum was imported in arms, of which no account was taken.

An Indian Prince's Donation.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.—The maharajah of Jaepur has made a donation of 100,000 rupees to the South African war fund.

Hay Presented His Credentials.

PRETORIA, Feb. 6.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States consul here, was received by the Transvaal government today and presented his credentials. He created an excellent impression.

CATHOLIC SYMPATHY.

Attempt to Distinguish the Conditions in Cuba and South Africa.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 5.—In your issue of yesterday, James M. Level delivered himself of his reasons why the Catholic press is in sympathy with the Boers in this struggle to maintain their independence. It is regrettable he did not display that level-headedness his name might suggest. The Catholic press needs no champion in this or other matters, but as his notice will, no doubt, be read by many who will never see a copy of any Catholic newspaper, you will kindly allow space to correct his queer impressions.

Mr. Level asks, "Why was not the Catholic press in sympathy with the Cubans?" His own answer is the Cubans "were struggling against a cruel and oppressive country, which is almost controlled by the sentiments of the Catholic press, or, what is the same, the 'spiritual leaders.'"

On the face of it, this seems evident enough. "Things that are equal to the same are equal to one another." The Cubans are under the same "spiritual leaders," as every one knows, but that matters nothing. By some secret spiritual affinity, the press of Catholic America extends its sympathy beyond the great ocean and joins in sentiment with the Catholic press of Spain in an effort to crush the Catholic sentiment and the Catholic people of South America. Certainly no one doubts that Mr. Level is and has been familiar with the sentiment of the Catholic press of this country for the last four years. Why, has not The Oregonian copied leading articles, from time to time, for just such as he? Those of us who thought we were familiar with the sentiments of the Catholic press believed it to be sufficiently expressive of sympathy with the struggling Cubans to be safe from any such arraignment. But "great men will differ."

It may be a fact, however, that the sentiment was not so demonstrative as at present in favor of the Boers; but the reason is not because of any misconception of duty on the part of the press, but because the conditions are so different. We cannot substitute "Spanish" for "British," or "Cuba" for "Boerland." The Spanish were no invaders on Cuban soil. They were first on the ground, and were slow to leave it. They may have abused their power, but they rightfully possessed it; and as we are taught to recognize the powers that be until they become tyrannical and unbearable, the Catholic press will be slow to encourage insurrection and rebellion until it is sure the cause is justifiable. Perhaps the Cubans were right, but the sequence of late events has shown us that they were not capable of controlling a better condition of affairs, and, although the Spaniards are gone, they are yet not free nor independent.

These are not the conditions that prevail in South Africa. The Boers are no invaders of English territory. They, too, were first on the ground. Neither was it the most prepossessing land on earth when they made it a home for themselves and their people. If they have developed its possibilities so as to attract the genius of English civilization, we think it to be the duty of the Catholic press and of every genuine American to uphold the hands of these patriots rightfully struggling in defense of their liberties, and we believe their ability properly to guard them is already sufficiently demonstrated. The Catholic press has a higher duty than to serve as the mercenary of any political party. WILLIAM A. DALY.

Extent of the Civil Service.

The report of the civil service commission indicates that public office is nowadays a public trust of large and costly proportions. There are 75,000 offices in the classified service and 107,000 in the unclassified service, 71,007 of the latter being those of fourth-class postmasters. The amount received by the entire service in salaries is $104,000,000, or some $40,000,000 less than the sum given to pensioners. Of the total number of officials, 19,446 are in the District of Columbia. Of the 47,356 persons examined last year 35,982 passed and were placed on the list of eligibles, and of these 9056 got appointments.

Consumption Germs Killed

Consumptive Bacilli Before Treatment.

Consumptive Bacilli After Treatment.

A Famous New York Physician Discovers A New Treatment.

GERM-DESTROYING DRUGS TO VITALIZE LUNGS AND TISSUES.

The Marvel of Medical Science Which Astonishes People Throughout the Country by Wonderful Cures.

A cure for consumption has at last been discovered!

And the treatment which accomplishes it will revolutionize medical practice throughout the civilized world.

By the aid of powerful microscopes Dr. Slocum, of New York, located the deadly bacillus, and by culture was able, after long experiments, to definitely solve the mystery of germ growth.

Consumption depends for existence upon living microbes or bacilli in the lungs. Kill them and the lungs will sometimes heal themselves. But nature seldom performs this duty, with the result that the ravages of consumption have caused more deaths than any three other diseases combined. Even the black plague of China and India which has swept away millions, is not to be compared to consumption's death harvest.

The Dr. Slocum System of Treatment cures consumption by killing the short, curved or rod-shaped organism known as a bacillus. The lung cavities are then vitalized and the tissues healed. The treatment also extends to the mucous surfaces of the lungs and throat; the general system is toned up and healthy flesh built. Future attacks are thus rendered practically impossible.

The consumptive bacillus is the greatest menace to life of any evil known since man was created. It feeds and thrives on weak lungs; its presence is a constant menace in diseases of the head and throat, which answers the question as to why these latter complications lead to consumption.

Realizing the enormous field for operation, there has been prepared at the Slocum laboratories full free course treatments, which are being sent out to all applicants in this country and Europe.

The Slocum Treatment is the triumph of the new century, and cures, besides consumption, all pulmonary diseases. It cures old stubborn coughs and colds, grip and its terrible after effects, catarrh and bronchitis. It makes weak lungs strong and able to withstand the most rigorous northern climate. For the weak, thin man or woman whose countenance plainly depicts wasting away and blood poverty, the Slocum discoveries will give health, happiness and renewed life.

Dr. Slocum's marvellous triumph will make his name live in medical history as long as time endures, for he has devoted a busy life for the benefit of mankind. While Pasteur first discovered the consumption bacillus, yet it remained for Slocum to discover the treatment to kill it and save tens of millions of lives.

Four separate specifics are combined in the Slocum System of Treatment, each working in harmony with the other. They are not patent remedies nor common cure-alls, but instead a series of scientific cures from the Slocum laboratories, where the great scientist has conducted his investigations before visiting physicians of renown, students and investigators, who have given him their heartiest praise.

Write for

FREE TREATMENT

To demonstrate the value of his new discoveries, Dr. Slocum has arranged to send to every reader of The Oregonian a FREE course, consisting of the four preparations (the Slocum System) to all who write for them.

Simply address your letter to Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine street, New York, N. Y., giving your express and postoffice address and stating that you read the article in The Oregonian.

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Easy to Operate

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Save Your Money.
One box of Tutt's Pills will save many dollars in doctors' bills. They will surely cure all diseases of the stomach, liver or bowels.
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The Best
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A certain relief and cure.
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