# LAST WEEK OF DEBATE

## Three Speeches on the Senate Financial Bill.

### BY ELKINS, WOLCOTT AND BUTLER

**Forcible Argument of the Former for Passage of the Pending Measure.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. — The final week's discussion of the pending financial bill was begun in the senate today. The speakers were two republicans—Elkins of West Virginia, and Wolcott of Colorado—and one populist—Butler of North Carolina. Elkins advocated the passage of the pending senate measure in a brief, but forceful argument. Wolcott, chairman of the international bimetallic commission of 1897, spoke for many republicans who adhere to bimetalism, and his speech, earnest and eloquent, was accorded unusual attention. Butler closed the debate for the day, advocating the adoption of his amendment providing for an issue of paper currency by the government.

**The Proceedings.**

More than usual interest was manifested today in the senate debate on the financial bill. It was known that the opening day of the last week of the financial discussion was to be marked by the delivery of at least three speeches—by Wolcott (sil. rep. Colo.), Butler (pop. N. C.), and Elkins (rep. W. Va.), and in addition to a large attendance of senators, the public galleries were well filled.

Allen's resolution, introduced last Saturday, expressing sympathy with the Boers, went over without losing its place.

The financial bill was then called up and Elkins addressed the senate. His opening sentences were a reference to the speech delivered Saturday by Chandler (rep. N. H.). He said that it was a speech which would be "distributed by hundreds of thousands, not by his own political associates, but by his political enemies." Elkins spoke as follows:

**Elkins' Speech.**

"The refunding of the public debt is not necessarily a part of the bill. Why mix the subject of establishing and defining the monetary standard and strengthening the public credit, which must at best, under the provisions of the bill, be an experiment, and which, if it should fail, would prove hurtful to the general purpose and policy of the measure and the public interest? The refunding of the public debt is purely a practical or administrative question. It should have no place in our politics or be connected in any wise with political questions or measures.

"The refunding of the public debt should be made the subject of a separate bill, to be considered and passed when our bonds mature, and the monetary conditions may be entirely different. The bill undertakes too much. It not only defines and establishes the monetary standard, but sets out a scheme to fund the public debt three years before any of our bonds mature, and in order to make this scheme a success, it provides that the national banks shall be the most important factors in its execution.

"In my judgment the public debt should be funded without any reference whatever to the national banks. Let the scheme of funding stand on its own merits, and by itself. Let the government go forward when the time comes and borrow money for funding purposes at as low a rate of interest as it can, making such a rate as will insure the bonds being maintained at par, without depending on national banks or any outside agency, and without giving grounds for the impression that a public debt is to be encouraged and fostered in order to provide a safe currency. Moreover, it seems to me we should not reach conclusions and legislate from the standpoint of vision on the highest wave of prosperity the country has ever had. The conditions which surround us in the financial and commercial world are extraordinary. Present favorable conditions will be followed naturally by a reaction that will bring new experiences, and these will enable us, with present experiences, to judge better than now what may be done in the matter of funding the public debt when our bonds mature."

The senator then suggested that the government might find it difficult at some time in the future to keep the proposed 2 per cent bonds at par, and asked would it not be better and in the public interest to make the rate of interest higher and offer no inducements to the national banks. It may turn out, he said, that the inducements and advantages offered the banks may cost the government more than the saving in interest that will result from funding the debt at 2 per cent.

"It seems to me," said Senator Elkins, "a safer course would be to allow a margin of discretion to the secretary of the treasury in the matter of refunding the public debt when the time comes; for instance, give him authority to refund at a rate not exceeding say 3 per cent per annum. We cannot hope to do in the matter of our finances what all other nations, especially Great Britain, the richest nation in the world, has failed to do. She has never reached a standard as low as 2 per cent for her national borrowings.

"The chief arguments of the distinguished chairman of the finance committee in support of the refunding feature of the bill is based largely upon the supposition that national banks will aid materially in the refunding of the public debt at 5 per cent; that the provisions of the bill allowing national banks to issue circulations up to the face value of bonds, and that the reduction of tax on circulation will be of such advantage to the banks that they will at once buy the 2 per cent bonds and take out circulation of them. The circulation of national banks is not so profitable nor the source of untold wealth as vast as some suppose. The capitalization of national banks on the first of December last was about $620,516,244, to which may be added the surplus and undivided profits which would be converted into capital if it would pay to do, $341,099,383, making an aggregate of $961,616,628, while the amount of national bank notes in circulation, secured by bonds, was only $207,-900,000.

"Reducing the tax on circulation one-half per cent and permitting the issue of bank notes up to the face value of 2 per cent bonds may not be a sufficient inducement to the national banks largely to increase circulation, even if all the circulation could be kept outstanding. A bank with $100,000 circulation would get $2000 income from its bonds. From this would be deducted tax, $500, and expense of redemption, $125; total, $625, leaving an annual profit of $1375.

"In case the bonds should decline 2 per cent, what would be the result? Under the laws, the secretary of the treasury would have to call for additional bonds to secure circulation. This might happen at a time when the bonds could not raise money. In case of a protracted war our bonds might fall even 20 or 30 per cent, and this might happen at a time when national banks could not deposit more bonds to secure note circulation. This bill makes no provisions, and I don't know that any could be made, to meet such emergencies. Then again, securing by legislation a low rate of interest through profitable inducements to national banks may not in the end be the best thing for the country. A low rate of interest would in the long run tend to make low prices for commodities. If the use of money can be bought cheaply it may have the effect to make everything else cheap. I am afraid a very low rate of interest would tend to reduce wages."

After referring to what he called the unjust prejudice against national banks, Senator Elkins closed by saying:

"Under present conditions, and even the more favorable ones promised in the bill before the senate, note circulation on national banks may disappear, partly because it is not profitable now to the banks and may not be under the provisions of this bill, and partly because of the prejudice and opposition on the part of a large portion of people to national banks issuing currency; but largely and more than all this, for the reason there will be no need of bank-note circulation in case the increase of certificates against gold deposits in the treasury should continue.

"To my mind, gold certificates and silver certificates, under proper limitations, are the money of the future and the very near future. This would leave to the government the sole power of issuing money; therefore, I conclude that it is not needful to offer inducements to national banks to take 2 per cent bonds, nor to fund the public debt before our bonds mature by giving a bonus to national banks and putting out a bond that cannot be redeemed under 30 years."

When Elkins had concluded, bills on the general calendar were taken up and a number passed, including the following:

Appropriating $300,000 for the establishment of joint lighthouses and fog signal stations on the Alaskan coasts; appropriating $80,000 to provide for the construction of an additional lightship for use on the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington or Alaska, as exigencies may determine; appropriating $5000 for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Astoria, Oregon.

**Wolcott's Speech.**

At 2 o'clock, consideration of the currency bill was resumed and Wolcott addressed the senate. Referring to the first section of the senate bill declaring the gold dollar should continue to stand as the standard unit of value, Wolcott said:

"Of course, it will, and it would so continue if this section were eliminated from the bill. We might as well gravely pass a law providing that a yard shall continue to be three feet in length. Its re-enactment changes in no single respect existing laws. The section has been the law since 1873, and is hardly worth discussing now."

The senator continued: "The provision requiring the payment of the principal and interest of the new bonds in gold, is, I think, a mistaken view as to our national credit. I cannot but express my regret that the committee felt the exigencies of the money market regarding a departure from the terms heretofore used in government obligations. It is estimated that within the next few months at least $200,-000,000 additional of national bank circulation will follow the passage of the bill. There is no department of human industry today in the United States, and in the rest of the world as well, that is not suffering because of an insufficient volume of money, and which would not be benefited by a legitimate enlargement of the currency. Under our existing gold standard there seems to be no other available method of giving us the greatly needed increase than the one favored by this bill.

"All legislation of the character contemplated by this bill is to those who believe in the principles of bimetalism unwise because under the beneficent working of the bimetallic system it would be unnecessary. It is but one more step to be eventually retraced. But the enactment of this measure into law without, at the same time, accompanying it with a reaffirmation of the position of the republican party respecting international bimetalism would be an apparent abandonment of the principles and policy of the party, and the amendment reported by the finance committee conveys a positive assurance to the world that this country, able to hold its own among the nations of the earth with gold as its standard, is still ready to meet and treat with the other leading commercial countries looking to an international agreement to open the mints to silver as well as gold.

"The failure of the republican party to stand up for the principles it has always advocated will bring it no additional strength. The Chicago platform offers no hope for bimetalism. There are some gold monometalists in the country of both political parties. They won't vote for Bryan or Bryanism under any circumstances. Accentuating the contrast in the financial demands of the two parties by excluding all reference to international bimetalism would only serve to throw in the shadow the negations and populistic notions and heterogeneous patchwork of the democracy now in the saddle, which they call a platform.

"Our St. Louis declaration of faith and of principles elected Mr. McKinley, and will triumphantly re-elect him, and I must be pardoned for urging that it is bad politics, as well as bad morals, for us to change the line of battle in the face of a once-defeated enemy.

"Bimetalism assumes even greater importance since our acquisition of the Philippines. Here are 5,000,000 of people knowing only silver, and we can never impose upon them a gold standard and a gold currency without destroying their ability to compete with the other countries of the Orient."

Wolcott summarized the work of the international bimetallic commission, of which he was chairman, and paid a tribute to the cordial co-operation of the president with the commission. He then said:

"I rejoice to say that there is a radical change taking place, not only in Colorado, but in all the far Northwestern states. Our people are tired of hearing only a gospel of hate and sectionalism; we don't pay as much attention as we formerly did to the prophets of despair and doom, who are eternally warning us against wrath to come, that somehow don't come. We are getting a glimmering shadow of an idea that we want friendship and prosperous communities and capital for our marvelous resources; we are as apt to get them by maintaining cordial relations with the rest of the country, even if they don't fully agree with us on the silver question, as we are by bitter words and savage hate toward everybody who happens to differ with us, and that, perhaps, the cause of bimetalism is not really furthered by an alliance with people who want to tear up railroads and tear down the supreme court, and whose principal mission seems to be to persuade mankind that they are on their way to the poorhouse. Life isn't all cheerfulness and content, but some of it is, and we are going to take ours without waiting for Mr. Bryan, for he may not arrive. The black specter of the 'crime of 1873' no longer walks abroad in Colorado and keeps us awake nights. It has gone over the range, and we are coming out from the caves of gloom into the open sunshine of hope."

Commenting on Mr. Bryan's Louisville speech, Wolcott said: "This is the gentleman whom a great party is to choose as its standard-bearer; a gentleman who openly announces that if he were the president of the United States, charged with the protection of the nation's honor, he would announce to the governments of Europe that the United States intended to open its mints to silver; that in his opinion the parity would be maintained, but would threaten them that if they did not join us and the experiment failed, we would pay our obligations to them in depreciated money. This is a new doctrine, Mr. President, that of bimetalism by blackmail. It is not surprising in the light of this statement that investors insist on a gold bond, and one can readily understand why Mr. Bryan occupies the most unique and remarkable position of any man in our whole political history. It is but a few months before the national democratic convention, and his nomination is eagerly desired by both the great political parties. The democracy wants him; the republican party wants the democracy to have him, and he wants himself. Whoever says that international bimetalism is dead has not familiarized himself with the facts."

In conclusion, he said: "It is my sincere conviction that in our day, and I believe soon, a genuine and united effort will be sought by the leading commercial nations, to restore the bimetallic system. The amendment before the senate informs the world that we are ready to co-operate. If it is accomplished, it can only be through the aid in this country of the party which has ever stood for the maintenance of the national honor and the national credit, and when it comes it will come to bless mankind."

Wolcott, at the conclusion of his speech, was heartily applauded by people in the galleries. He also received cordial congratulations from many of his colleagues on the floor.

**Butler's Remarks.**

Butler then began a speech on his substitute for the senate bill, entitled, "An act to establish a unit of account." He maintained that under the constitution, congress had unlimited authority to manufacture money out of gold, silver or paper, or of either of these, or all of them. He declared that there was but one question in the making of money, and that was "how much?" Congress had authority to make the money out of anything it desired, and it happened that the wealthy classes always desired it made of the dearer material. No matter what the money was made of, he said, the country would prosper, provided congress would so regulate its supply as to meet the demands of business.

In conclusion, Butler said his amendment provided that the greenbacks, "the patriotic friend of the people, the kind of money that did not grind the people when trouble came," should be used as money instead of gold or silver. In five years, he said, the national debt had been extinguished. This plan had not met with favor by those who control the finances of the government, but he believed it was best for the people.

The senate then took up the calendar and passed the following bills:

To encourage enlistment in the navy by providing successful applicants with an outfit valued at $45; to provide for the examination of certain officers of the navy and to regulate promotions in the navy; authorizing certain additional officers of the navy and marine corps to administer oats; authorizing the president to nominate Brevet Major Alexander Stewart Webb on the retired list of the army as a lieutenant-colonel; to authorize Hon. A. S. Handy, at present minister of the United States to Greece, Roumania and Servia, to accept the decoration tendered him by the shah of Persia; to authorize these naval officers to accept orders and decorations tendered them by the government of Venezuela: Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, Captain H. C. Taylor, Captain F. A. Cook, Captain S. D. Sigsbee, Captain Chadwick, Captain C. F. Goodrich, Commander W. W. Meade, Commander J. H. Dayton, Commander F. M. Simonds and Commander C. C. Tod; granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington in honor of General Francis E. Spinner, late treasurer of the United States, and appropriating $2500 for a pedestal.

A house bill for the preservation of the frigate Constitution was passed, the measure providing that the ship should be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. A bill was also passed extending the powers and functions of the court of private land claims until June 30, 1902.

After a brief executive session, the senate, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

## SPIRIT OF LINCOLN.

(Continued from First Page.)

tition in the great industries of the world is almost extinct, and in a corresponding ratio the union and combinations of labor have developed and increased. Trusts and monopolies dominate every human enterprise, and none are more despotic or arrogant than those of labor. Started as a back-fire against the tyranny and oppression of capital, they have increased with such rapidity and force that they have become not only a menace to capital, but also to the liberties of the people. They not only dictate to the employer his wages and hours of labor, but to the employer the kind and class of work in which he shall engage, the schools his children shall attend, and the apprenticeship they shall serve.

"And all are now agreed that trusts and monopolies are evils that must be cured, and it would seem that the discovery and application of appropriate remedies should not be difficult or longer delayed. The remedy is a simple one, and would long ago have been prescribed but for the opposition of corporations themselves. That opposition is now rapidly giving way. Mr. Rockefeller is recently quoted as suggesting, in reference to legislation in control of trusts: 'First, federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible; second, in lieu thereof, state legislation as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public,' and the great corporations of the country are fast falling into the same line."

Speaking of expansion, he said:

"The newly acquired territory must remain the property of the country. All the rights of self-government and national law are to be extended to its inhabitants, until it or some portion of it, should it remain the property of the nation, may be fitted to become a part of the nation itself. It is then only that the nation can be said to have expanded—expanded by adding to it a new but constituent part of itself."

**Observed at Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.—The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was observed as a legal holiday for the first time in this city, today. All the federal departments, the courts, the banks, brokers' offices, exchanges and schools were closed all day. The most important event of the occasion was the Lincoln-day celebration under the auspices of the young republicans.

**No War Supplies for Sonora.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—A special to the Chronicle from El Paso, Tex., says:

The Mexican government now prohibits the entrance of arms and ammunition to the state of Sonora, owing to the revolution now in progress there. American miners who have heretofore been permitted to carry rifles and sixshooters and belts full of cartridges into Sonora are now prevented from carrying any arms whatever, and are stripped of ammunition at Nogales and Naco. This order was issued because it was reported that Americans were pouring into Sonora in the guise of miners while their real object was to assist the rebellious Yaquis in gaining their freedom.

The new orders are enforced by Mexico only at Arizona ports of entry, and persons entering Sonora via El Paso and Casa Grandes are permitted to carry all the arms and ammunition desired. Many persons have taken advantage of this to convey these contraband goods into the hostile country.

**Chess Player Steinitz Insane.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—William Steinitz, who was for many years the chess champion, was taken to the Manhattan state hospital for the insane on Ward's island today, without any word having been received from his friends. It is said his wife is unable to provide for him in a sanitarium or private institution. He is 62 years old. About three weeks ago he became erratic, and Thursday last his wife had him taken to Bellevue hospital. He was declared insane Friday.

**Golf Champion Killed.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—F. O. Tait, amateur golf champion of Great Britain in 1896 and 1898, was killed during General MacDonald's reconnaissance at Koodersberg, being shot through the body. He had previously been wounded at Magersfontein.

**First Champagne Century Run.**

G. H. Mumm & Co. reached the goal of all champagne houses in 1899, importing 109,302 cases of their unsurpassed Extra Dry, leading any other brand by 72,435 cases. The 1895 vintage now imported equals its best predecessors.

# BRITAIN'S HOME DEFENSE

**WYNDHAM EXPLAINED ENGLAND'S PROPOSED MILITARY MEASURES.**

**Present Risk Justifies the Demand for an Increase in the Military Resources.**

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The house of commons was crowded today in anticipation of a statement from George Wyndham, parliamentary secretary of the war office, in regard to the army measures. Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, Henry White, the secretary of the United States embassy, and W. T. Baker, president of the Chicago board of trade, were among those present in the distinguished strangers' gallery.

Mr. Wyndham arose amid cheers when the house went into committee, and said he did not wish to discuss the question of the prosecution of the war, but would immediately outline other military measures necessary for placing home defense on a satisfactory footing. The government, he continued, had not even considered the question of compulsory service, which was entirely unnecessary, in view of the active recruiting for the auxiliary forces. During the spring and summer the voluntary artillery will be rearmed. Mounted infantry in the volunteer corps would be formed. Artillery services and the corps of engineers necessary for two additional army corps would be raised forthwith, namely, 36 field batteries and seven horse batteries. The speaker also said it had been decided to raise 12 additional infantry battalions.

Mr. Wyndham said the existing cavalry forces would also be expanded by several regiments, and that commissions would be offered to militia officers, to the colonies and to the universities. At present, the speaker further pointed out, there were 109,000 regulars in the country, and the increase was anticipated to be 30,000. There were now 328,000 men in the auxiliary forces, and it was estimated the increase would be 50,000 men. So, altogether, the country would soon have at least 517,000 men, and Mr. Wyndham anticipated that the number would be nearer 600,000 than 500,000.

The secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, furnished the house of lords with a statement similar to that of Mr. Wyndham. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were interested listeners in the house of lords.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Wyndham referred to the government's confidence in the power and the splendid efficiency of the fleet, saying it was never greater nor more legitimate than now. The government, Mr. Wyndham said, was not making an appeal for money and men in a spirit of panic. The risk was not much nearer than a year ago, but it had increased in exact proportion to the reduction of the home military defense, which sufficed to justify the present demands for an increase of the resources for home defense.

The liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who followed, said he had heard of the great scheme for the administration of a great army, but had not heard a single figure mentioned as to the cost thereof, nor even in regard to the particular vote. How much of the money required was due to the present war?

To this question Mr. Wyndham replied £420,000.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said he could not be expected to pronounce an opinion on the scheme suddenly, but, he added, he believed nine-tenths of his hearers were ready to do almost anything for the purposes of the present war, but would like to regard it as a war measure alone, leaving the question of the future increase and rearrangements open for future discussion.

It was explained in the lobbies of the house of commons that Mr. Wyndham meant to convey that all the supplementary estimates asked were due to the war, except £420,000 required for the new scheme to close the financial year of March 31.

**LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.**

**Roberts' First Move Apparently Is to Relieve Kimberley.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The news printed in London today throws a great light on the war situation. Lord Roberts is not engaged in a movement against Bloemfontein, as had been hoped, but is at Modder River, and it is believed that he means to attack General Cronje for the purpose of relieving Cecil Rhodes and the besieged city of Kimberley, whose inhabitants have been eating horse meat for five weeks, and whose death rate has grown alarmingly. General Cronje has strengthened his position in expectation of an attack. At Rensberg the Boers are strong enough to take the offensive.

The most depressing news, however, comes from Natal. The Boers have occupied a farm south of the Tugela near Cheveley, which is studded with hills from which the country can be commanded for miles around. It is reported from Durban that General Joubert is marching with a column of 6000 men to outflank General Buller. A Boer column is operating in Zululand and there seems to be alarm in Natal and a fear that General Buller's line of communication will be attacked. Although Winston Churchill telegraphs that General Buller is about to make a fourth attack on the Boer front, the London papers call attention to the fact that the general has removed his headquarters from Spearman's Camp to Springfield, and apparently does not believe that General Buller will attack again.

As for Ladysmith, the military experts have given up hope. It is agreed that a sortie from the beleaguered town would result in the British being cut to pieces. The Morning Leader's expert says:

"General Buller felt that it would be useless to persevere in his attempt to relieve Ladysmith, which would cost more loss than the number of men remaining in Ladysmith. We hear now of two attempts to turn General Buller himself, one by a Boer column marching through Zululand, and another with 6000 men in Natal, under the redoubtable Joubert himself. It is quite possible that General Buller was held on the upper Tugela as much by the ruggedness of nature as by the enemy's artillery. He may be so weak on the lower Tugela as to leave his right flank and his communications with the sea open to a strong attack.

"But he must make the best of his forces. All the reinforcements within reach for a fortnight to come are earmarked for an attempt to force a passage of the Orange river, which we have got at a point where it is of little use to us save for the relief of Kimberley."

The expert notes with alarm the appearance of enteric fever in General Gatacre's and other camps. He says Lord Kitchener has not got to the front yet, and that Lord Roberts is not likely to order a general advance until his chief of staff arrives.

Winston Churchill's dispatch from Frere camp, Sunday noon, sent with General Buller's approval in which he warns the British people that there may be heavy loss and possible disappointment from Buller's fourth attack, says, describing the last fight:

"A Maxim-Vicker gun, abandoned by the Boers in a donga, was about to fall into the British hands when that notorious ruffian, the fearless Viljoen himself, brought back a team of horses and escaped with the gun.

"It was a splendid feat of arms. During the night General Hildyard fortified himself continually with much skill, building traverses and head covers. Consequently, though exposed to a terrible shell fire all of the night, he only lost 41 men. In 12 minutes, 63 exploded on the hill, and 240 were counted in two hours, besides smaller shells from Maxim-Vicker guns, which were innumerable. Prince Christian Victor, aide-de-camp to General Hildyard, was knocked down by the concussion of a 100-pound shell bursting on a rock by which he was sitting. The prince behaved throughout with the most extreme composure.

"The Boer prisoners admit heavy loss, but declare an unfaltering determination to resist to the uttermost."

The fifth month of the war opens with the Boers apparently about to take the offensive, with their armies apparently intact and well supplied with ammunition and, according to Winston Churchill, foreigners and war material pouring into the Transvaal through Delagoa bay.

**MISTAKES OF BRITISH GENERALS.**

**England at Last Awake to the Peril of the Situation.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Tribune's London correspondent writes:

"The astounding collapse of the Upper Tugela campaign and the continuance of the impasse at Modder River and on the southern frontier of the Orange Free State have brought the English people to the verge of an imperial crisis unparalleled since Yorktown. That is an ominous word which the leading English journal was the first to use and it has been taken up with one accord by the press. Sir George White's garrison, like Lord Cornwallis' army, is hopelessly beleaguered and its fate seems to be sealed unless it can break through the enemy's lines and fight its way to the Tugela at the point of the bayonet; and the Kimberley garrison is in an equally precarious condition.

"The magnitude of the British military preparations has not intimidated the two little Dutch republics. If Ladysmith be their Yorktown, with the full force of the analogies, they are in the way of winning it and bringing their war of independence to a close, and there is no hostile fleet to be fought at sea by another Rodney, who may break the force of disaster on land by restoring the prestige of the British navy.

"The soldiers have done their work with splendid fortitude and gallantry and the administrative departments have supported them with untiring energy and amazing resources of organization. The generals have failed and the military staff, which has been responsible for the conduct of the war, has broken down and brought reproach upon the nation. If their advice was not heeded in June and July, when the mobilization of the army corps was urged by Lord Wolseley, they were allowed a free hand from the opening of the war in October, and have themselves, to blame if they have been outmanœuvered and outgeneraled by Dutch commanders who had never studied the art of war, but had gone from their cattle-breeding farms to the battlefields among the kopjes.

"With their breasts covered with decorations won in conflicts with semi-civilized or barbarous races, and their self-esteem inflated with the vainglorious assumption that they were the only European soldiers with continuous experience in the science of modern warfare, British generals have conducted the campaign in South Africa as though it were a series of sham battles on Salisbury plain, regulated by drill book and the formulas of peace-training. At the opening of the war nothing like an intelligible or reasonable plan of military defense was made. There were between 15,000 and 20,000 regulars and local levies scattered along the western and northern frontiers of Cape Colony and in Northern Natal. Military defense required concentration of these forces at one or two points, until reinforcements could arrive. In Cape Colony there was no attempt to choose defensible positions or to collect the forces, and in Natal an unsanitary station—Ladysmith—was held in force because it was the Aldershot of South Africa, and a portion of the garrison was diverted to Glencoe for the protection of a coal mine.

"The headquarters staff may not have been responsible for the first lines of colonial defense, but it must be held accountable for the strategic blunder of shutting up Sir George White's garrison in Ladysmith, instead of directing him to retreat, fighting at the Tugela and then at the Mooi river and keeping his communications open with the sea. If this had been done, he would have received reinforcements by the middle of November and the siege and fall of Ladysmith would have been avoided.

"Sir Redvers Buller left England with his plan of campaign clearly outlined. His army corps was to march through the Free State and Sir George White was to hold the enemy in check by remaining quiet in Ladysmith. Lord Wolseley, during the first month of the war, had one comment to repeat to his friends, and that was: 'White has only to stay still and wait for Buller to begin his march.' These were Aldershot conceptions, based upon peace training, without reference to the realities of military defense and actual warfare with the Boers. Sir Redvers Buller abandoned his plan of campaign when he reached South Africa, substituted a march to Modder River for the Bloemfontein-Pretoria parade, and after dragging the bulk of the army corps and Warren's division into Natal, put 2000 men out of action in two unsuccessful attempts for the relief of Ladysmith.

"Lord Methuen's attack upon Magersfontein, in which the Highland brigade advanced in column formation, was planned as a sham fight would have been on Salisbury plain, without thought of actual hostile force anywhere in the field. Colonel Long's recklessness in carrying his guns beyond the reach of his supporting infantry was a sham battle maneuver which would have brought upon him a reprimand even at Aldershot. There have been faint attacks, reconnoissances in force, column formations and drill-book tactics from the beginning to the end of the campaign, and the generals have never seemed to realize that they were not maneuvering on Salisbury plain, but were leading men under fire in battle with the Boers.

"It is impossible for Americans, who remember the training of their own civil war, to think of soldiers like Grant and Lee attacking strongly intrenched positions and conducting turning movements after the manner of Lord Methuen and General Buller. They would not have fought three battles without scouting or reconnoissance, as Lord Methuen did, and then have flung their army against a strong position like Magersfontein in a frontal attack where the resistance was greatest, without an attempt at maneuvering; and if defeated, they would not have remained idle in camp for weeks waiting for reinforcements which were not in reserve. They would not have retreated from Colenso or Spionkop after a single futile attack, but would have dug their way up to the enemy's positions, making closer maps day by day and gradually enveloping them and rendering them untenable.

"The British staff has allowed the Dutch to do all the maneuvering and all the digging and to choose every battlefield and defensive position; and when there is an impasse, it orders the troops back to camp to play football and cricket until there are reinforcements for another frontal attack. It is Aldershot generalship that has brought reproach on England and created a crisis in the fortunes of the empire."

**Boers Shelled Out.**

RENSBERG, Feb. 12.—Hobkirk's and Bastard's Nek, which the Boers took possession of Saturday, have been reoccupied by the British. The Boers were shelled out.

**Funeral of Colonel Thompson.**

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 12.—The funeral of Colonel W. R. Thompson occurred this afternoon. Distinguished men were here from all parts of the state. Governor Mount and the state officers, including the members of the supreme court, attended in a body. The remains lay in state 2½ hours. All the schools were dismissed, and during the time of the funeral all business was suspended. The services, which were very simple, were held at the house. Many local organizations took part in the funeral procession, including the Jackson Club, the local democratic organization. The services at the grave were conducted by the Masons.

Zarina cigarettes have a delicious aroma secured only in Russian blend of Turkish tobacco.

# PERMITS TRANSIT IN BOND

**IMPORTANT BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.**

**Gives American Companies a Portion of the Transcontinental Trade to the Orient.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—An important bill was passed by the house today, which makes universally applicable the law that now permits the transit in bond of goods through the United States. Goods in bond can be shipped through any portion of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a portion of the transcontinental trade to the Orient. The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Stephens of Texas. The remainder of the day was occupied in passing private pension bills favorably acted upon at last Friday night's session, and in District of Columbia legislation.

**The Proceedings.**

Thirty-five private pension bills favorably acted upon by a committee of the whole at last Friday night's session were passed. A resolution to print 15,000 copies of the report of the Philippine commission was adopted. This being District of Columbia day, the house then proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the district.

After disposing of half a dozen district bills, Payne (rep. N. Y.), chairman of the ways and means committee, called up the bill to permit transit through the United States of goods in bond without the payment of duties. The bill has a proviso suspending its operation so far as goods bound for the Mexican free zone are concerned. Payne explained that the bill was designed to broaden the scope of the present law so as to permit the transshipment of goods across the United States, no matter what their destination might be. Under it goods could be shipped across the United States to China or Japan. The free-zone provision was designed to prevent smuggling.

Payne yielded to Grosvenor (rep. O.) to offer an amendment to the provision proposing to repeal the joint resolution of March 1, 1895, to prohibit the entry of goods into the free zone of Mexico.

Cooper (dem. Tex.), the author of the amendment, explained the necessity for the repeal of the joint resolution. The attempt of congress to prevent smuggling by joint resolution had not succeeded, but, on the contrary, it had proved detrimental to our transportation companies. Goods for the free zone now went to Vera Cruz and Tampico, Mexico, and were hauled by Mexican railroads. The resolution prevented American railroads and American laborers from handling the goods which went into the free zone. The treasury department, he said, recommended its repeal.

Stephens (dem. Tex.) contended that conditions of the American merchants along the Rio Grande had improved under the present law, and were against its repeal. The amendment was adopted, 56 to 12, and the bill passed.

At 3:15 P. M. the house adjourned.

**Presidential Nominations.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be commissioners of the United States to the international exposition at Paris—Bertha Honore Palmer, of Illinois; Brutus J. Clay, Kentucky; Charles A. Collier, Georgia; Michael H. De Young, California; William L. Elkins, Pennsylvania; O. H. Fethers, Wisconsin; Peter Jansen, Nebraska; Calvin Manning, Iowa; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; Henry A. Parr, Maryland; Henry M. Putney, New Hampshire; Alvin H. Sanders, Illinois; Louis Stern, New York; William G. Thompson, Michigan; William M. Thornton, Virginia; Arthur E. Valois, New York; Thomas F. Walsh, Colorado.

Navy—Lieutenants to be lieutenant-commanders, H. M. Witzell, R. T. Hall, R. G. Winterhalter; passed assistant surgeon, to be a surgeon, R. P. Crandall; passed assistant paymaster, to be a paymaster, Richard Batter.

Postmasters—California: F. L. Glass, at Martinez; James O. Coleman, at Sacramento.

**Appropriation Bills Reported.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The appropriation committee of the house today completed and reported the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, one of the most important of the supply bills, and carrying the salaries of officials in all branches of the public service. The estimates submitted aggregated $25,019,-269, and the bill appropriates $23,874,877. The bill is voluminous, and taken up with the detailed salaries. The changes are comparatively few.

**Mrs. Palmer's Nomination Confirmed.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Bertha H. Palmer, of Illinois, to be a commissioner to the Paris exposition.

**The Chicago Strike.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Of the 7000 building tradesmen who took their half-holiday Saturday afternoon, in defiance of the new rules of the building contractors' council, one-half, it was announced by labor leaders, resumed work as usual on big buildings. This is regarded by labor interests as indicating weakness in the building contractors' agreement to stand by one another. At the headquarters of the contractors, it was declared the men still at work were doing so under special agreements, in order to complete certain portions of work. Operations on numerous smaller structures are at a standstill, and will remain so, the bosses say, until the places of locked-out men are filled. To guard against others taking their places, union men have 1000 pickets stationed about the city.

The building material trades council, with a membership of 20,000, has announced that it will support the building trades council. No material will be furnished to contractors employing nonunion labor.

**The War in Yucatan.**

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Oaxaca, Mexico, says that President Diaz has ordered two more regiments of troops to proceed immediately to Yucatan, where they will join General Bravo's forces in the campaign being waged against the Maya Indians.

**Archbishop Feehan Ill.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Archbishop Patrick Feehan, of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, is ill with pneumonia. His condition is not regarded as critical.

**You Cannot Work**

With a headache. Relieve it with Wright's Paragon Headache and Neuralgia Cure.

*"Better Be Wise Than Rich."*

*Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Tap, tap all day at the machine until the head throbs with every tap. And when the machine stops for the day the throbbing still goes on. More than any other class of women the large army of women clerks needs to closely watch the health of the organs peculiarly womanly. For the general health will be disturbed just in proportion as the local health of the delicate, womanly organs is disordered. With irregularities there will come pains in the head, the back or side, nausea and general misery. The happiness of the future life of the wife and mother may be entirely ruined by neglect of the health at this critical period.

Women confined in offices, shut out from necessary exercise will find a faithful friend in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It so regulates the womanly functions and so strengthens the delicate organs that pain from these causes will be absolutely done away with and future health be perfectly assured.

There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription." Neither does it contain alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Isabell Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I could not tell when they were coming on but they left me very weak. My stomach would cramp until I could not straighten. This would last for several hours. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another; was very weak and nervous all the time. I was advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and about five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since, and never can praise Dr. Pierce's medicines enough, for I know they saved my life."

**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c. 25c. 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 321

**KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN**

**"COLDS"**

Radway's Ready Relief cures and prevents Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the first and is the only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures congestions, whether of the lungs, stomach, bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm St., New York.

**MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.**

**Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.**

Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial.

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free.

**SICK HEADACHE**

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

**Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder**

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.