PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Quay Case-Vote on Hawailan

THE DEBATE CLOSED

House Will Vote on Puerto Rico Bill Today.

LAST ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

Speech of the Day Was Made by Dol. liver, the lown Orntor, in Supnort of the Mensure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The general indentia on the Puerto Hican tariff bill closed today in a blaze of glory. The gai-leries were bunked to the doors, and next on the floor was occupied when every sent on the floor was occupied when the rival champions of the respective sides, Dolliver of lows and Baller of Texas made the closing arguments. Each spoke for an hour and a half. The speech of Balley, devoted, as it was, almost exclu-sively to the legal phases of the contro-verse, while it was profound and impres-tion di ant summe the unbounded exsive, did not arouse the unbounded en-thusiasm which swopt guileries and floors while Dolliver was speaking. The Iowan wras at his best, and his wit, abquarce and surcosm in turn drew shives of ap-planse from his Republican associates. Before the closing speeches were made, Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the ap-propriations committee, and one of the veteronic on the Republican side, made an exceptionally effective speech in support of the bill. Carmack of Tennessee, Clayton of Alabama, Kleberg of Texas, Pierce and De Armond of Missouri also speeches in opposition to the bill The Republican manageme are now con-fident that with the modifications agrees upon at the conference inst night, the bill will command a narvow majority in the

The Boutine Report.

The last day of the general debate opened with a 20-minute speech by Car-mack (Dem. Tena.) in opposition to the bill. The alternative presented by the bill, he said, was the abandonment of purprising principles or of our new possessions. He read from the Republi-man platform of 1500 to show that it set up the very contention maintained by the Democrata now-that the Constitution was supreme in the Territories and extended over every foot of ground over which the United States had jurisdiction

"That was the doctrine of the Bepubli-ans and Abroham Lancoln," sold he, and we stand here to defend the theory

"and we stand hers to defend the theory that slavery and political despotism can-bot be imposed within the jurisdiction of our country; that He, liberty and the purcuit of happiness are the inalienable rights of all within our furisdiction." Clayton (Dem. Ala.), who followed Cat-mack, ground much answernent and en-thusiasm by reading a letter written by Chairman Payne to W. H. Curtis, of Palmyra, N. T. Jackary 24, 190, in which he subcounted free trade with Puerto Bico on the ground that it would give relief to on the ground that it would give relief to the stricken pland. The letter also con-tained the following reference to the

Winder the treaty, the Philippines are to have free trade with Spain for 16 years, We could not extend these tariff laws to the Philippine islands even if we would." Clayton asked they this letter and an extract from Payne's speech in support of the bill be printed in parallel columns in

time we will all be subjects. I did not want to assimilate these allen and in-ferior races and I pray feed to deliver us from the task. But if you will take the Record. Payne expressed the hope that there would be no objection. Eleberg (Dem, Tox.) and Pluros (Dem, Tenn.) also opposed the till. De Armond (Dem, Mo.) mid this bill

De Armono (Dem, Mo.) mild this bill proposed to set aside the Constitution, not for the purpose of doing something philasithropic, but in the interest of the partial or complete engineering of front had been brought about by the influence of the agents of mighty corporations. The Fuerto Illeans were to be cradibled in or-der they the organized in the for that the orong might be raised in the Philippines. We could withdraw from the architectage and leave 3000,000 (ropical people in work out their own salvation. "In my opinion," solid he, "that is what we ought to do. (Democratic applause). But if they are hold they must be hold under the Constitution. The inhabitants nder the Constitution. The inhabitant must be America citizens, black, brown ad yellow, and adminitely be represente on this floor with more Representatives than all of New England,'

Cannon's Speech.

Cunnon (Rep. 11.) followed De Armond,

had, he said, set up a bogie for cam-paign purposes that they were bound to make the most of. Then, in his inimitable sing-song man-ner, the illinois member drawled out the oppartion's policy in bringing the 30 tribes of barbariana, the Suitan of Suit

non styled bogies set up to scure the people. His recital convulsed the House and set the members in an uproar of ap-Continuing, Cannon again referred to the

Continuing, Cannon again referred to the constitutional argument and declared that the Republicans meant to show the world that the United States could be practical under its Constitution. In conclusion, he said all the Democrats, mugwumps and Populists are saying. "My Ged, don't frac-ture the Constitution. Stand by the Pres-ident."

"Well, I am going to stand by the "Well, I am going to stand by the President. I voted for him before, and be is going to be our leader, and our great leader, in the coming campaign, as he was in the last campaign. And in my judgment he is going to be elected, and I am going to battle for him, while every man on that side of the House is cuesing and damning him in his heart, if he is not on the stump." (Applause and laugh-ter.)

(.rot sat down.

norals. He made an exhaustive argu-nent against the constitutionality of the

bill, arousing the lawyers on the other side, so that for a time he was almost

continuously engaged in crossing swords with one or the other of his adversaries.

"Do you desire to present the anomaly of a Government restrained by the Con-stitution in one quarter of the globe and

powersed of despotic power in the rest of the world?" Balley asked. "How long is the Constitution to shield us and our

children if its protection is withheld from

ow the words of Lincoln: This Republic annot endure one-half free and one-half dave.' We must all be citizens or in

them they must share our destiny with

The Democrats greated Balley's conclusion with uproarlous applause and half a hundred of them crowded up the aisie

Dolliver Closed the Debate. Dolliver (Rep. Ia.) closed the debate for

the majority. Every seat on the floor was

the humblest inhabitant? Let me bor

slave,

to congratulate him.

-

introduced in second se

who would seize a miserable opportunity to harasy the Government for political purposes. Yet, such a man, leaving his uniform in Florida, had hastened to Washington to rally his supporters for the rat-fication of the treaty in order that he might subsequently turn it to political account. In the heat and dust of the coming campaign, he said the moral char-actaristics of such a man would not escape the attention of the American people, Bryan had advised not that we should abandon the archipelago, in which there was some sense, but that we should rather with our army recognize the military leadership of a chief of one of the ${\mathfrak M}$ tribes

and assume responsibility without author-ity. In the history of the world, he said, no such blatant stupidity had musquerad-ed for wisdom, even in the simils of a foriora political party. If this Govern-ment withdraw it would at least take its baggage with it. If it stayed it would stay of its own right. Proceeding, he said the Democracy had

THE OBJECTIVE POINT OF GENERAL ROBERT'S CAMPAIGN.

8 413

BLOEMFONTEIN, ORANGE FREE STATE. VIEW IN THE MARKET SQUARE.

insurrection in the Philippines was kept alive by the agitation in this country, and urged his countrymen North and South, without regard to their political party, to

put a stop to the unscrupulous agitation that for nearly two years has filled the

hearts of our own boys with despair, and the hearts of their enomies with confi-

ed. "we are in the midst of such diffi-

cult responsibilities that I sometimes feel that our resolution and our purpose are

almost overwhelmed. . . . There are two ideals of the National duty in this

take care of itself and let the world alone.

That is a narrow view of our National duty. The other ideal of National life, an ideal born in the heast of the work-man of Nazareth, is that no Nation liveth

to itself alone, but that every real Na-tional life pours itself out in the service of mankind. I don't believe that the

American Republic with a motive like that, and a purpose like that will be al-lowed by Providence to fall amid the dif-

mergency. One is that the Nation sh

"Oh, my countrymen," Dolliver conclud-

blue

Bill Today. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Depew ad-

in conclusion pletured so brillianly com-merce and civilization moving hand in hand for the happiness and uplifting of the people of the Philippines, as well as those of this country, that the galleries were swept by a storm of applause. After Turley had concluded his speech on the Quay case, the Hawaiian government bill provide the theory of the termination of the start of the was again taken up, but little progress was made. An agreement was reached that a final vote should be taken on the measure tomorrow.

The Day in Detail.

ter.) Cannon was given a great ovation as he sat down. Balley Against the Bill. It was then arranged that the remain-

tained that from 1855 to the present time not one came could be found in support of the contention of Quay's supporters. "It is impossible to find in all the records DEPEW ON PHILIPPINES

a precedent for this case." doclared Tur-icy. "This being the only body which can construe this particular clause of the Cos-NEW YORK SENATOR UPHELD THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. thus Sense, one thing, and in 1998, when Mr. Corbett was knocking at the doors of the Sense, one thing, and in 1990, when Mr. Quay is knocking at the doors, an-ether the the the sense. other thing?"

other thing?" After Teller (SiT. Rep. Colo.) had made an explanation of his wote in the Manile case and had declared his purpose to stand by the Senate's action in the Corbeit case, the Quay case was had ands. Perrose gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow, and every legislative day thereafter, his intention being to give way only to the counterstand of the conference

only to the consideration of the report on the financial bill, which is priv-lleged. Consideration of the Hawailan govern-

Consideration of the Hawailan govern-ment bill was then resumed. Butler (Pop. N. C.) withdrew his postal savings bank amendment. Morgan (Dem. Ala) offered an amendment providing for the payment by the United States of all sums now on deposit in the Hawailan postal savings bank. It was adopted. The contract labor question was practice-

The contract labor question was new

The contract labor question was precipi-tated again by Pettigrew (Sil. Rep. N. D.), who offered an amendment providing that all contracts for labor entered into since August 12, 1828, should be declared null and vold. In a speech supporting the amendment, Pettigrew asserted that since the annexation of Hawail, 20,000 contract laborers had been imported to Hawail, whether the state of the set of the set of the set. their contract entending over all periods of from three to ten years. In response to questions as to whether Aslatic con-tract laborers displaced local laborers. Pettigrew replied that to some extent they did. He went on to say that the coffee lands, of which we have heard so much practically had been changed into sugar plantations, the lands, as such, being im-mensely productive. These sugar planta-tions, he mid, were controlled by vasi-sugar intersts, which during the past year had been paid by this Government in remitted duties \$12,000,000. These great in-terests would control the Legislature of Hawaii, and, consequently, he wanted such an amendment to the bill as would most every contingency. The amendment was adopted without discussion. At 5:25 P. M. the Senate went into

executive session, and at 5:45 adjourned.

THE PHILIPPINE CORRESPONDENCE

President's Answer to the Hoar Resolution. NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- A special to the

Herald from Washington says: President McKinley will send to the Senate his answer to the Hear resolu-tion asking for practically all the infor-

mation in the possession of the Govorn-ment relative to the Philippine Islands not already before that body. Some reports from General Otis and cor-respondence he has had with Aguinaldo ing hours of the general debate should be divided equally between Batley (Dem. Tex.) and Dolliver (Rep. La.), who were to close for their respective sides. Balley declared that there was involved in the bill a question of law and a question of bill sequestion of law and a question of the more area. The more area is the sequestion of the sector of the sequestion of the sector of the sec respondence he has had write againsho will be new, though the officials say they throw little light on the affairs of the archipelago. This, it is stated, is par-ticularly true with reference to the aid and comfort the insurgents have received Depew addressed himself to the resolu-tions offered on the Philippine quastion, particularly to that proposed by Bevertige (Res. Ind.), declarations of the policy of the United States towards the Philip-pines. He declared that most of the questions regarding the American occu-pancy of the Philippines which are now being discussed are purely academic. Satu be: from persons in the United States. In one of the reports made by General Otis he asserts that after the destruction of the Bpanish fleet, "and undoubtedly with the aid and concent of the agents of the United States Government," a small band of men, natives of Luzon, returned to Saia he: "We are in the Philippines; we are there to stay by conquest and by treaty rights. All which precedes the ratifica-tion of the treaty by the Senate of the United States the senate of the

the vicinity of Manila. They were doubtless encouraged by citi-zens of the United States and others act-ing without authority. General Ots de-clares "to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Philipdependent government for the Phillip ins people, they themselves became its ontrolling element. Aguinaldo and his asintants, landed from American vessels a Cavite, supplied by United States agents with arms and ammunition in small quantities for the purpose of raising a native force to assist the American troops to keep back from the shore of Manila Bay the scattered Spanish troops, giving unnoyance in that vicinity

thing in their power to bring on the con-flict. On the night of February 4 "a demonstration was made on one of our small outposts, which occupied a retired position at least 150 yards within the line which had been mutually agreed upon. An insurgent approached the picket and refused to halt or answer when chai-lenged. The result was that our picket discharged his plece, when the insurgent troops near Ganta Mora opened a spirited fire on our troops stationed there."

Some Interesting Figures.

IMPERIAL BANK OF GERMANY , . . 28,560,000 Funds Held by the Mutual Life Insurance @ OOI Oi/ Company for the Payment of Its Policies,

Or \$125,471,682 more than the combined capital of these famous banks.

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rolled. He replied that there were 41000.

"And how many of them gave an expres-sion of opinion" said Mr. Shafroth. "Twonty-two thousand," was the reply. "Well," said Mr. Shafroth, "how many of

of a Democrat that will not stop at any-

thing the party declares. There was only one time when he kicked over the traces to oppose the Democratic leader. Ha

for the Senate. Gorman does not intend to ropgut the mistake again, but will support one Democrafic leader until an-other is named to replace him. While his

Revival of Tom Johnson.

Accused of Murder.

Fry, 30 miles south of here, has been arrented on a charge of murder. Hakey

TULSA, I. T., Feb. Z .- Frank Hakey, of

suid the

the morning. The Massuchusetts gontle-man made but a brjef attack upon the ad-vance of the women. He stated that the SHOUP ON BIMETALISM women of his State did not war; suffrage, and stated that a canvase was made among those property-holding women who were privileged to vote at school election, to as-certain their opinion. Mr. Shafroth asked how many such women there were en-rolled. He remined that there were of 900. EXPECTS EUROPE SOON TO ASK FOR A CONFERENCE.

Voted for Financial Bill in Bellef That It Would Aid Accomplishment of Bimetalism.

the 22,000 favored woman suffrage" "Twenty-one thousand of them," suid the gentleman from Massachusette, "And yet," WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 .- The position of Senator Shoup on the financial bill was shown in a brief speech he made while that bill was under consideration. said the Colorado Congressman, "that man had the nerve to stand up and tell that committee that the women of his State What he said becomes interesting because he has heretofore voted for silver on nearwere opposed to universal suffrage." Eryan and Gorman. The Bryan men seem afraid to trust Gorman's profession of friendship, while y every occasion, but was one of the Re licans who refused to bolt the party a number of sound-money men, especially some of the jenders of the Democratic

party in Gorman's own State, deciare that they do not believe Gorman has come out for Bryan. As a matter of fact, about all Gorman has said is to the effect that Bryan's nomination is inevitable, and as

"Mr. President, the position that I have

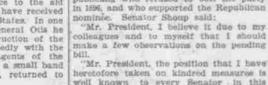
that is the will of the Democratic party, be will support the party. He also adds that he would do nothing to prevent Bryan's nomination. Gorman is the kind to oppose the Demonstrate mater. He made a very earnest speech against Cleve-land one time, and that speech was the greatest political mistake he ever made. It turned enough Cleveland, Democrats in Maryland against him to defeat him ing the minis to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 18 to 1. With the changed conditions which soon, therefafter followed, I became apprehensve that this was too great an undertaking for a single Nation. I have, however, stendily adhered to bimetalism.

"Admitting that we have heretofore been nsuccessful in making an agreement with ther countries. I am in favor of again other countries, I am in have of again negotiating with foreign Mallops with a view of agreeing upon a parity between gold and silver, and in my judgment the day is not far distant when the princi-pal Nations of the Old World will invite the United States to join them in a con-

foresight in politics is usually considered very good, his bindaight in reference to his Chyainned experience has taught him that if he wants to remain a prominent factor in the party he must neither abuse the Prosident it elects or the man it selects for the nomination for President. erence for the purpose of establishing an international ratio of bimetalism. The bill Considerable interest develops owing to the fact that Tom Johnson has desided to reappear in Ohio politics and take a prominent part with the Democratic parsported by the committee on finance, and prominent part with the Democratic par-ity. Johnson is a very able man in many ways, and is one of the big men who re-mains in the Democratic party gaid tries to support its polities, although he quit when the party adopted free sliver. John-son now declares that his pet theory of free trade and a single tax can be added to the platform of the democratic parts.

upon which we will today record our votes, provides for such a conference for the purpose of establishing a rutlo. "The pistform of the National Repub-can party, adopted in convention at SI, Louis in 1896, contained a similar provis-

lon. not in harmony with that provision vacal-ed their seats and retired from the con-



"Mr. President, the position that I have heretofore taken on kindred menaures is well known to every Senator in this chamber. When I addressed the Senate if 182 on the bill to repeat the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. I conscien-tiously believed that the United States alone could establish and maintain the parity between gold and silver by open-ing the minis to the free and unlimited

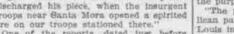
General Oils' reports will also repeat the cause of the beginning of the revolution. He will declare the insurgents did every-

"Only the President of the United States could bind the country, and he only with the subsequent assent of the Senate. Only when war is progressing can the Com-mander-in-Chief of the Army or the Ad-miral of the Navy make a committal which the President would be bound in any for the providence to fall amid the dif-ficulties of this bour. I believe in the Deercy alone had that power, and he United States of America. I buck the old Republic of our fathers against the world. Nor do I think that since the good days of Abruham Lincoln there has been

the majority. Every seat on the floor was occupied, and the galleries were crowded to suffocation. "This bill," said he, "is merely a tem-porary measure to provide revenue for Puorto Rico. Yet it has been magnified in this debate until it hus been made to in-this debate until it hus been made to in-this debate until it hus been made to in-this debate until it hus been made to in-solude the whole problem of the govern-ment of all the territory acquired by us by the treaty of Paris. "It was declared that this bill was in-behalf of the sugar trust, when the fact

The delegates in that convention

fire on our troops stalloned there." One of the reports, dated just before the outbreak, contains this stalement: "I am of the opinion that some of our worst foes are those of our own house-hold. I include an article cut from the original 12 Colonies to the present vast "Whether our territories have come by



old enough, he said, to judge time hy events, and he had grown to distruct those who came when growt coldstruct those who came when great public crises arose, talking of the constitutionality of measures to meet them. He remembered when a President with a whole party be "the scribes and pharisees of the Con-stitution" in their deliberations before blind him asserted that there was no power under the Constitution to cource a sovereign state, when those States were 'the supreme court of imagination." already in arms prepared to should be life out of what was left of the Union. The Constitution, he sold, was the buckler of those who attempted to embarrais the Government during the war. It was the shield of Vallandigham and Voerhees. He said he, for one, betweet the Constitution was made for the people and the country cratic politics in the United States. Fro trade with Puerto Rico could introduc-no element of alarm into American mar

was made for the people and the country and not the people and the country for the Constitution, (Applause), "Never, thank God," sold he, "has there been a day or hour during the Adminis-tration of Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Lin-coln or MrEinley when in a crisis a way has both been found to meet it." When he heard the certiferent from Mis-

When he heard the gentleman from Misnouri announce the doctrine that he should formake the Filipinos in their helpices condition he had wondered why that sentiman had not voted against the \$20,000,000 appropriation to pay Spain for these is-

"He did wote against H." Interposed

Wheeler (Dem. Ky.). "Then he is one of the 34 consistents," replied Cannon. "What shout the rest of you? If I held the visws you do, I'd

Continuing, Cannon said he believed we could do what Jefferson did when he of the set which was an exact copy of the Sponer bill, now before the Sen-ata, to vest the legislative, executive and judicial power over the Louisiana terri-tory in him until the insurrection was put elaborate commercial negotiation ever attempted in the history of our diplomacy based on a pledge made by our Commis stonets at Paris, that whatever we did

What is the Administration's policy " a Norton (Dem. 0.). It tell you," responded Cannon. "As asked Norton (Dem. O.).

asked Norton (Dom. O.). "Til tell you," responded Cannon. "As to Paerio Rico, do the only thing that can bring relief to the island-pase the bill. As to the Phillopines, continue to and those Democrats from the great cot-ton helt of the South, who are looking forward to the opportunities that are do as we are doing-put down the insur-rection and restors his and order." (Ap-

T'm for keeping the Philippines," he inets of Europe, protesting against the occontinued, "under the treaty and under the Constitution, subject to the legislation mucy that owes them, and work results for them and good re suits for us. I'll risk the possible verdict on that leave.

Constitution, have deliberately drawn a commercial dead-line about the Philip-pine Islands for the permanent exclusion eding, Cannon took as an illustra tion the possibility that we might have to buy a strip of territory through which through which the enlightened community of American business, North an to build the Nicaragua Canal. Imme-diatoly the cry would be raised that we could not do it because these revolution-ists would immediately become full-fieldged South, looks forward to opportunities not even yet explored, the opportunities that shall broaden with the centuries, that is the real question that is on trial here. We are in the Philippine Islands

citizens. It was ridiculous. "No," said Canton, "the fathers of our country in building the Constitution did not build a trap." (Atplause.)

Turning directly to the hill, Cannon secuted the cry that had been raised that the trusts had dictated it. He charged to defend the Trenty of Paris. I don't intend to go into detail about how it happened to be agreed upon. I will say to both sides of this House that when that both the tobacco and sugar store in Pinerto filto was already owned by the sugar and tohaves trasts. They had just forward some natives in "stool pig-sons" to beg for free trade, so that while the world knows, as it will soon know, every line in the bisory of that transac-tion by the publication of the whole arch-ives of the whole negotiation, every Amthe Democrats cried out against the trusts they would be woting for them. Their voice "would be the voice of Jacob, but erican will perceive that the Preside the United States ended our war with Spain on the same high level that the their hand would be the hand of Esau." Continuing, Cannon declared that the American people began ii, and will be able heart opposed to this bill, but that they ance the gradious favor of Almighty God

by the treaty of Paris. "It was declared that this bill was in behalf of the sugar trust, when the fact is." declared Doillver, "that the sugar trust wants free trade. The same was true of the tobacco trust. The symbol cates had piled up the wharves in San ates had plied up the wharves in Sar Juan, awaiting their rich harvest when free trade came, and their representatives hung around the halls of Congress seekng to advance a free trade bill." He said there was little to be feared from

ver said that he was not frightened by he Democratic predictions of disaster or f the effect of an appeal to the popular ear of free trade, however small, even

then presented by the managers of Demo

such political intimacy and commer

if everybody else. The open door of Asia

streumstances known and read of all men.

'I am not going to stand here a m

for the people of the United States.

Travels Through a Region of Volcanoes and Canulbals,

LONDON, Feb. 27 .-- Some of the morning papers-the Daily Mail, the Daily Chron-icle, the Daily News and the Morning Post-publish a remarkable interview with E. S. Grogan, who has just returned to England after a two years' journey in

IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Mr. Grogan traveled over 6500 miles and no element of alarm into American mar-her politics. But this cry had done the Republican party, at least, a great serv-ice for it had put a stop to the un-scrapulous agrination that was filling the United States with the fear that. In takrepresents himself to be the first European who has traveled through the continent from the Cape to Cairo, and says that after leaving Lake Tanganyika, with eight volcanoes, where he encountered "enor-mous lava streams, forming a verifiable sea, 40 by 60 miles, and 100 feet deep." This whole region he found devastated, forests research of vast tropical areas and ritories, the United States was found pless to doni with them except on terms and herds of elephants being buried in cial equality as the Constitution prescribes

liquid fire. The neighboring country, he says, is oc-"IT." said he, "the Constitution of the cupled by some 5000 Balekas, ferocious canultale from the Congo, who live by man-hunting. His guider fold him that the country covering 3500 square miles has United States establishes free trade be-tween Manila and San Francisco, as it undoubtedly does between Maryland and Virginia, then the fact that we have got en until recently densely populated, but been until recently densely populated, but that the people had virtually been killed and eaten by the Balekas. Everywhere he found evidences of cannibalistic prac-tices. The very paths in the jungle were marked by lines of human skeletons. The streams were full of decomposing rem-nants of humanity, half-eaten and horribly mutilated. nto a new competition is only the least trouble that has been before us. We are in that case disarmed at once in the mo-mentous demand which this Nation has made for equal rights in the commerce of Asia. I violate no secret of this Govern-ment when I say that today there is pend-ing in the State Department the most

murRated. These cannibals, according to Mr. Grogan's narrative, lived in grass cabins. He entered some of these habitations and wit-nessed horrible sights. He saw "cauldrons full of liquid, with floating human skulls and bodies of infanta." On one occasion the savages attacked Mr. Grogan's party, but he opened upon them with rile fire. This staggered the camibals, as they had never before seen a gun or a white man. Mr. Grogan shot two and the rest retreat-ed. He says the Balekas are by no means wrapped up in our commerce in the Pacific Ocean in times to come, with what countenance we can stand before the cabrepulsive to look upon. Although small, they are well-built, and have good fea-tures. Men and woman go about stark cupation of the ports of China, when we sumselves, from our headquarters on the border, being carried away by our own

Proceeding along the west coast of Al-bert Lake, Mr. Grogan found the natives terrorized by raids of the Belgians. He declares that he thoroughly investigated this matter and found that the Belgian troops were in the habit of crossing the frontier, had shot large numbers of the unbabitants arel had cartied off the young inhabitants and had carried off the young woman and catlle, tying up and burning the old women, while while Beigian offi-cers were present. He adds: "From the north of Lake Albert to Lake

Mweru the whole country is in a state of chass. It is administered by incompetent Belgians. Often the noncountrisioned of-ficers and troops are of the lowest type of the natives and they are almost

ariably cannibals." The Dally News and the Dally Chronicle comment editorially in a serious strain upon the interview.

Telegraph Line to Source of Mile.

MOMBASSE, Feb. 27 .- The Uganda Railway Telegraph line reached the Nile at

quest and treaty, by purchase, annexor discovery, the people, Congress and the country are unanimous in the affirmation of our tills. The time will be brief until by unanimity Puerto Rico and Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines are held to be equally and sacredly territory

United States is an academic question. No one denied, he said, that the matives of the Philippine Islands had been used

to help conquer the Spanish, but he de-

nied that any treaty had been made wirl

Said he

Bick,

och to be equily and sacredly territory of the United States." Begarding the plea "that the consent of the governed" is necessary, he said: "The government which we organized for the territory of Louisiana had every ele-ment which has been denounced as despot-ism in the Philippines. The act of October 10 1860 massed by Congress and clemed bit

3. 1880, passed by Congress and signed by Jeffermon, vested: 'All military, civil and judicial powers in such persons and to be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct.

There was no consultation with the in-There was no consultation with the m-habitants, no participation in their gov-ernment accorded them, and no rights as-sured to them except the free enloyments of their ilberty, property and religion. It is no answer to this precedent to say that because there were only 30,000 white people in the territorry it was unnecessary to gain their consent. The constitutional

rights of 30,000 are as precious and as sacred as the rights of 30,000,000,

"It has been repeatedly said here that government by the United States in these islanda will be a despoitsm. Such a belief shows a singular ignorance or misappre-hension of the Constitutional limitations upon our powers and the spirit of our institutions. While the Constitution does not extend over the territories of its own force and without legislation, its propo-silons are binding on Congress. On these prohibitions, which are also privileges en

joyed by the people wherever our jurisdic tion extends, is a complete charter of rights, which Congress can neither limit nor impair. "All personal privileges and immunities

such as religious freedom, property rights, freedom of speech and the press, and equality before the laws, prevail wherever our flag floats. But outside of the Consti-tution and laws is an unwritten law, created by the genius of the institution, of paramount power and controlling its acts and officials in all colonial governments." Following Depew, Turley resumed his param they are well-built, and have good rea-tures. Men and woman go about stark maked, and their long hair gives them a peculiarly wild appearance. Proceeding along the west coast of Al-

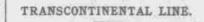
not the Governor, should name the Sena-tors, except in certain circumstances pre-sented clearly by the constitution, when Penrose (Rep. Pa.) inquired if it were not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Senate should at all times be full, so that in view of such important matters as the force bill, an impeachment trial or some similar case which might hinge upon one vote, the States might have equal representation. Turley replied that that was the inten-ion of the framew of the Constitution, ut it would not necessarily follow that he Senate at all times could be kept

Spooner (Rep. Wis.) inquired what would be done should an insurrection break out a State, disperse the Legislature, and

thus prevent if from electing a Senator. "Well," responded auriey, "It is my iden that if the Insurrection attained such magnitude as to disperse the Legislature. ray Telegraph line reached the Nile at line would be pretty likely to have the Governor running, too." To this Spooner replied that the Governor could not very well be "dispersed."

Singapore Free Press, which the insur-Singapore Free Frees, which the insur-gents declare was written by United States Consul Pratt. The better class of insurgents have complained of this arti-cle as it has have quite an excliding ef-fect upon their people. The active inter-meddling of other Consuls has also given us considerable touble." is considerable trouble."

The article which Consul Pratt is aleged to have written speaks of the vacil-ation of the President over the Philip-lines, and of the stupidity of the refusa of the United States to recognize the Fill no Government.



Will Shorten the Distance Eight Hundred Miles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- The Times says Plans have been partially completed by a new great transcontinental railway line, with a connecting line of steamships to Liverpool, by which the distance between that city and the Western grain states is to be shortened 500 miles. The new Milwaukee Southwestern is to be a part of this system, and when completed will ex-tend to the Pacific Coast. James McNaught, who returned yester-

"The Dingley tariff law has been a source of great benefit to our people. Un-der it the most important industries of our iay from Milwaukee, in speaking of this State have been encouraged and developed. Business is better than if has ever been before, and values are higher, mortgages have been greatly diminished, and our people are happy and contented under ex-

"The final proposition of the Milwauke Southwestern Railway Company, which is to be built from Milwaukee to Rock Island, will be submitted to the County Board of Supervisors at Milwaukee tomorrow. The proposition will unquestion ably be accepted by a large majority. It will involve a subsidy from Milwaukee County of \$890.000 in county bonds to aid n the construction of the road, for which the county is to receive noncumulative preferred stock of the company.

way endanger the cause of bimetalism but rather aids its ultimate accomplish ment, and that when the recognition o silver comes it will be through the effort of the Republican party. I shall yots for "The road will have 70-pound rails, and a standard gauge, and the manner in which each part of the road is to be built is clearly defined in the contrac with the county. This road will be oper ated in connection with the Canada At the committee amendment and the bill. . A5 lantic and the Great Northern Rallway of Canada. The line of the Canada At-lantic and its connections will be used as woman surragists in this city the two representatives from Colorado were con-stantly coming to the front, and wer-among the surness advocates of universa suffrages. Not only did they address the convention at different times, but ap far as Otiawa. From there to Quebec the connection will be furnished by the Great Northern of Canada, which is now under construction, and will be completed by Juna. The line will be in full oper-ation to Quebec by the middle of August." one occasion il was announced that com genitaman from Massachusetts was to ap pear before the Senate committee an make a statement against universal suf fensa. This mark that an announced the senate suf-The Canada Atlantic has an outlet or Georgian Bay, so that grain could be shipped from Milwaukse to this point by steamer. Negotiations for the acquistion of steamers for the new Quebec of the system, are now pending. It has not yet been definitely settled by which route the Pacific is to be reached, but it is understood that one of the existing lines will operate in harmony with the new route to the Atlantic.

Japanese Servants in Favor. Indianapolis Press.

Japanese servants are more and more a demand every year in New York, They are looked upon as more capable than any other kind of domestic help. There is one serious objection to them. They lavish their politeness and courtesy on the mascultus members of the household in which they are employed, and cannot be induced to treat the women with respect.

to the platform of the democratic vention. Believing then, as I do now, that in which event he will be most heartily in the St. Louis platform provided all that this Nation could hope to accomplish for accord with it. silver and bimetalism in the absence of

an international agreement, I remained with the convention. Supplementary to this view, I wish to add that in my judgment there are other principles advocated and incorporated in Republican platforms which are of as great moment and import-

cans, and he then continued:

and satisfaction with existing conditions.

people are happy and contented under ex-isting conditions. "The Northwest, which so short a time ago was faitering in its support of the Republican party, is today standing with the President of the United States in his policy, both foreign and domestic. "Belleving this measure does not in any way endenger the cause of bimetalism.

As to Woman Suffrage.

During the recent convention of the woman suffragists in this city the two

peared for the committees in Congress behalf of the women of the country.

sentative Shafroth, of Colorado, who in mediately announced that when this get

tieman appeared he wanted to he on hand and defend woman suffrage. He was ac-cordingly notified, and was around early in

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Bignature of Chart H. Flitcher.

This came to the ears of Repr

frage.

f confidence.

was married to a Creek Indian woman, whose husband had died and laft her with a 4-year-old boy. After the marriage Hakey, it is said, made inquiries to learn He then quoted at considerable length t the child's allotments of Indian lands would revert to him in case the child died. from the address he issued to the Repub-licans of Idaho shortly after the St. Louis About two months ago the child was found in a field, suffering from terrible burns on its body. It died soon afternvention, in which he reviewed the work of the Republican party and expresso the conviction that the best interests of the State would be to support the Repubward.

The child's mother, it is alleged, told a "Mr. President, the people of the State of Idaho in 1956, saw fit to cast the elec-oral vote of the State for the Democratic The child a mother, it is alonged, tout a neighbor that if they would arrest Hakey so he could not kill her, she would tell what she knew. This was done, and the mother says that the child, was burned in her presence for the purpose of stilling rid of it, and that she was threatened andidate. They were told that the slee ion of Mr. McKinley would result in pronging hard times, low prices, and want "On the contrary, the dominance of the

with the same fate if she did not keep the secret. Hakey has served one term Republican party has brought to our State, in common with the rest of the United States, a period of unexampled prosperity in the penitentiary. The people here are much excited, and Hakey hus been taken the Musicogee jall.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Because pursiv vegetable-yet ther-ough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory-

Hood's Pills

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Twenty Years Proof. Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanso the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases,

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills

"Can't do without them"