

SENATE TAKES UP

Consideration of Puerto Rican Tariff Bill Begun.

TWO AMENDMENTS ARE OFFERED

One Provides for a Government for the Island, the Other for Free Trade.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Interest in the Puerto Rican tariff measure now has been transferred from the House to the Senate. Consideration of the bill embodying substantially the provisions of the House bill, and in addition providing for a temporary form of civil government for the island of Puerto Rico, was begun in the Senate today. Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, being in charge of the measure.

Scarcely had the reading of the bill been concluded when Foraker proposed an amendment providing in brief that the purpose of the pending bill is simply to establish a temporary government in Puerto Rico for the purpose of enabling the people of the island later to establish a permanent government in which there shall be accorded the people the right of self-government, the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of a permanent form of government not interfering with the sovereignty of the United States over the island or its inhabitants.

This amendment was followed by another by Stewart striking out the provision levying a duty on Puerto Rican goods and providing that they should be admitted free into the United States.

The debate was participated in by Foraker, Teller and others. Foraker contended that the duties levied on Puerto Rican products were necessary because the island was in need of revenue. Stewart strongly upheld the policy of the President, as announced in his last annual message, of giving free trade to the Puerto Ricans.

An hour and a half of the session was devoted to consideration of the Quay case. Hear presenting an able constitutional argument in favor of seating Quay on the ground mainly that it was his intention in the framing of the constitution that the Senate at all times should have its full quota of members.

The Proceedings.—Perkins (Rep. Cal.) presented a petition to the California delegation in Congress of 25 associations and of 15,000 people of California against the ratification of the French and Japanese treaties. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) made the point against the petition that it was not a petition, but a mere statement of opinion.

Pettigrew (Ill. S. D.) secured the adoption of the following resolution: "That the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to send to the Senate a statement of the number of saloons that have been established in Manila, P. I., since the occupation of that city by American forces, who conduct the saloons, who are their patrons, and what kinds of liquors are sold and the quantity of the same."

The chair then laid before the Senate the message of the President concerning revenue collected on Puerto Rican products. The message was referred to the committee on appropriations.

A resolution offered by Turner (Pa. Wash.), directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the amount of money expended in the payment of travel pay and commutation of subsistence to those officers and men returning from the Philippines, and what bounty or reward was paid for the re-enlistment of soldiers, was adopted.

Peterson (Rep. Pa.) called up the Quay case, and Hoar addressed the Senate in support of Quay. Hoar contended that the President is also requested to inform the Senate whether or not it is within his power, as Commander-in-Chief of our military forces, to suppress all saloons in Manila and prohibit and prevent the sale of liquor to our soldiers.

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TESTIMONY

INVESTIGATION OF SENATOR CLARK'S CASE NEARS AN END.

One Hundred Witnesses Have Been Examined—The Arguments May Begin Today.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Just before the adjournment of the Senate committee on elections, both the prosecution and defense in the investigation of the election of Senator Clark of Montana, announced that they had concluded the presentation of testimony. There are some papers to be examined and arguments are still to be heard, arrangements for which will be made tomorrow. The committee reserves the right to call witnesses in its own behalf, but the main part of the work is finished. All witnesses called by either side have been examined, and many of them left tonight for their homes. The investigation began January and will run to date 100 witnesses have been examined. Their testimony will fill between 200 and 300 pages. The expense to the Government so far has been about \$70,000.

A number of witnesses were examined today, but the only one who gave important testimony was James W. Kemper, of Butte, whose statement bore upon the purchase of the Livingston estate. E. W. Whitmore explained his relations with C. W. Clark as developed in the purchase of State Senator Warner's ranch. The other witnesses examined today were J. M. S. Neill, of Helena. He denied sending a message to the effect that the State Supreme Court could be influenced in the Williams disbarment case.

When the committee resumed its sitting, Mr. Campbell made a general statement of his expenditures in connection with the prosecution of the case against Senator Clark of Montana. The statement showed the following items: Establishing and purchasing newspapers, \$12,500; expenses in the present investigation in the Williams disbarment proceedings, \$21,204.

Mr. Campbell said the \$12,500 had been expended on three papers, the Livingston Enterprise, the Roseman Chronicle, and the Carbon County Democrat, which had been purchased or established to oppose what they believed were corrupt practices in politics. The money in these cases had only been loaned to the newspapers, and would be returned to him when the investigation included all money spent to date on account of witnesses, attorneys and detectives in the prosecution of the case. It did not, however, include counsel fees in the pending investigation. Mr. Campbell did not know what these charges would be. All the money thus expended had been received from Mr. Daly.

Senator Clark's statement was recalled and questioned concerning Hill's statements. He said that Hill's statement in his affidavit concerning himself was correct, while Hill's statement before the committee relating to the mail matter was incorrect. It was true, he said, that Hill had frequently come to him during the session of the legislature, telling him he came from Senator Clark, that Clark had wanted him to get a letter to Clark, and that he (Hill) could get him \$25,000 for his vote. He had told Hill that he thought \$10,000 was enough for his vote, and that if Clark would not pay that, he would put the money in Whitehead's hands. Mr. Myers was also asked if it was true, as Charles Clark had stated in his testimony, that he (Myers) had been told by Clark that he should give Clark \$25,000, which he (Myers) had merely a business matter.

The statement, he said, "is absolutely false. If the check had been received as a mere business matter, I should certainly have acknowledged its receipt, as I do in all business matters. When I received the check I regarded it as a bribe to bribe, and I ignored it as such."

James W. Kemper, a real estate dealer of Butte, was examined with reference to the indebtedness on the ranch of Representative Woodman. He said that the indebtedness had been paid off, the purchase price being \$2000. Documentary evidence was also produced by the prosecution to show that about the same time a chattel mortgage was given for \$3500 had been paid and released.

Miss Finley, a member of the Legislature from Silver Bow County, and a friend of Clark, was also examined with reference to the \$20,000 paid by Whitehead in his exposure. "I don't give up money so easily," she said.

Before taking the noon recess, the attorneys on both sides expressed the opinion that it would be possible to conclude the presentation of testimony today or tomorrow. Faulkner said he would offer very little testimony in rebuttal.

E. W. Whitmore, a supporter of Mr. Clark, said he had acted as agent for C. W. Clark in the purchase of real estate from State Senator Warner just prior to the meeting of the Legislature. The land, he said, had been purchased because of the prospect of the location of a smelter in the vicinity of the property, which would enhance its value. The title was taken in his name because of the difficulty of making deals at a reasonable price where a man of wealth is known to be the prospective purchaser. He said he had a habit of doing business for Mr. Clark, the volume ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000. He had paid Mr. Warner in cash because Mr. Warner desired the payment made in that way. The witness said that the money paid Mr. Warner, \$3000 of it was in 1000 bills, and \$4000 of the remainder was in \$200 bills. He said he had paid the money until after the Legislature convened.

When Mr. Whitmore left the stand, Mr. Bierney announced that the prosecution had completed its case, and the defense then called William McDermott, of Park County, in the Clark interest.

J. S. M. Neill denied the statement brought out in the testimony of Justice Piggott to the effect that the witness had sent to Helena August 5 until after his arrival in Helena. Mr. Neill also said his letter book had not yet arrived from Helena.

Thomas R. Hines denied that he had tried to influence the anti-Clark witnesses to leave Washington. This was in reply to Mr. Campbell's statement. He admitted, however, that he had come to Washington in Mr. Clark's interest without being subpoenaed.

Mr. Hines was the last witness in the case. When he retired, Mr. Faulkner announced that his aide was ready to close. Senator Hoar, acting as chairman of the committee, ordered the case to be closed with the committee to be examined tomorrow. He also said that the committee itself would reserve the right to call witnesses if it should think proper. The arrangement of the argument in the case will be announced at tomorrow's meeting.

Warner Investigation Postponed. WASHINGTON, March 2.—The investigation of the Cotter d'Alene riots did not proceed today for want of a quorum in the committee. The hearing will continue tomorrow.

The Granite-Cutters Strike. BOSTON, March 2.—The strike of the New England granite-cutters, which began yesterday, did not so thoroughly stop business as was expected. Cutters and manufacturers are now working in a way in compromise figures and an agreement seems probable with little delay. The union officials predicted that every quarry would be tied up, but in several places, especially in Boston, the local cutters had agreements with their employers to adjust the wage schedule on May 1. Instead, yesterday afternoon, Quincy, with its 2500 wage cutters. It at once developed that no opposition is made to the eight-hour day in any quarry in New England.

RAID IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

Lieutenant Gibbons Rescued a Large Number of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Navy Department today received from Admiral Watson, at Manila, a more detailed account than was furnished by General Otis of Lieutenant Gibbons' successful raid into the southern parts of Luzon, where he rescued a large number of prisoners.

The two officers of the hospital-ship Relief referred to in Admiral Watson's cablegram are Fred Hopp, third officer of the ship, and Charles Standford, assistant engineer. Boatwain's Mate Juraska was one of the five men attached to the gunboat Mariveles who were captured October 15 last off the southern coast of Luzon while landing noncombatants. Some of the party were badly wounded, one fatally, but Juraska was captured unhurt. Admiral Watson's commendation of Lieutenant Gibbons' exploit will be placed on the records of the department, and may result in a substantial reward for that young officer. He is a native of Michigan, and did much to organize the naval militia force of the country.

Admiral Watson's cablegram is dated Manila, March 1, and is as follows: "The capture of Alava was received from the Military Governor Sunday, and was commissioned immediately. Gibbons was in command, with a crew and marines from the Brooklyn. He proceeded to the coast of Luzon, where he received to Gulf Bajak, and returned today with 508 rescued Spanish prisoners, eight American soldiers, two officers of the hospital-ship Relief, and three surrendered Filipino officers. The promptness and zeal of Gibbons and the detachment are highly commended. All are well. Boatwain's Mate Juraska was surrendered by the insurgents February 25. WATSON."

VON BULOW DICKERING. Germany Evidently Wants Sibulu and Cagayan Substituted for the Philippine Archipelago as the subject of controversy between Washington and Madrid, but it is likely to become an American, replied that Count von Bulow had accidentally learned of a difference of opinion between Spain and the United States as to whether the islands in question were included in the treaty of Paris, and that negotiations with respect to these were in progress. The official said it was understood that negotiations were being conducted in a friendly spirit, and he pronounced entirely false the report that Germany wants the islands.

Enland Also Negotiating. MADRID, March 2.—Senator Sivola, the Premier, declares that the statements relative to a conversation between representatives of Great Britain and the United States regarding the islands of Sibulu and Sibulu Islands, said to have taken place at a recent diplomatic reception, are inaccurate.

Platform Indorses the McKinley Administration and Deplores the Need of a Special Election. SALT LAKE, Utah, March 2.—The Republican State convention met at 11:30 this morning to nominate a candidate for election in Congress. Temporary Chairman Smoot, in a short speech, referred to the prosperous condition of the country under the Republican Administration. He denounced the Democratic Legislature for its failure to elect a United States Senator and deplored the condition which made a special election necessary at this time. After the appointment of the usual committee, the convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

When the convention reassembled, Arthur L. Thomas, of Salt Lake, was made permanent chairman. In his speech, he congratulated the people on the return of the three Representatives to which it is referred to conditions under Democratic National Administrations, and touched at length upon the subject of tariffs. He said the Republican party would go into this campaign with a clean record and a clean candidate, and predicted that the state would be restored to the Republican party. The mention of the name of President McKinley was greeted with a round of applause.

The resolutions committee then reported and the report was adopted. The platform was very short. Nothing is said on the subjects of finance or expansion. The report closes as follows: "We heartily indorse the magnificent administration of President McKinley and the equally successful administration of public affairs by the Republican state officers in Utah. The present special election is forced upon the State of Utah by the incompetency and insincerity of the Democratic party, whose broils and bickering have deprived the state of two of the three Representatives to which it is entitled in the American Congress. For this lack of representation, the interests of the state are now suffering. Therefore, while deploring the need and expense of the present special election, we welcome the opportunity offered the people of pulling themselves out of the Democratic mire. As the Republican party has met and solved every great question presented to the country in the past, so will it successfully surmount every obstacle presented against good government in the future."

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SPRING Annually SAYS TAKE HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

In the Spring, those Pimples, Boils, and Eruptions, those Headaches, Bilious Turns and That Tired Feeling, indicate that there are cobwebs in the system. It needs a thorough brushing, and the best brush is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which sweeps all humors before it. This great medicine has such power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood that it thoroughly cleanses and renovates the whole physical system, creates an appetite and steadies the nerves as nothing else does. It possesses Properties Peculiar to itself which make it the Ideal Spring Medicine.

ROW OVER COMMISSIONS

CANADIAN PACIFIC HAS BEEN CUTTING INTO BUSINESS.

Unless It Shall Sign Agreement, Northern Pacific and Great Northern Will Cut Loose. ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—Unless the Canadian Pacific shall sign the non-commission ticket agent agreement at the meeting to be held next week, the Northern Pacific will withdraw and resume the payment of commissions. It is thought the Great Northern will follow. Both roads have lost considerable business by adhering to the agreement, and are tired of seeing it go over a rival line.

IT WAS TOO MUCH.

"Miss Jigger and I have fallen out for good." "What was the trouble?" "She wanted me to wear a waistcoat to match her parasol."—Chicago Record.

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THE DEFENSE IN WAR.

LONDON TIMES SOUTH AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT. It is the first war between forces both armed with modern weapons, and which are equipped with the most advanced and previously understood, will be revolutionized by the long-range magazine rifle, the long-range gun, and smokeless powder. The armaments of the future will be even more enormously increased. The zone of effective rifle-fire has become so wide that it is impossible, except under extremely favorable circumstances, to get the brave troops in the world to cross in the open against an entrenched enemy. The taking of Talamia Hill was a splendid performance, even though the Boers were completely outflanked and outnumbered by about three to one. The proportions were somewhat similar both at Belmont and Graspan, but at Modder River and Magersfontein, all the infantry could do when it got within the zone of fire from the trenches, was to lie down, each man keeping behind such cover as he might find, and waiting there most of the day. At Colenso when once the artillery got into that zone, it was lost. The increase of range, combined with the greater rapidity of fire, has made it impossible to be depended upon to a degree hardly realizable before. One man in a trench with a box of ammunition beside him is worth more than 100 men in the open. While on this subject one might mention that the Mauser, which is a real quick-loading and quick-firing rifle, has an enormous advantage over the clumsy Lee-Metford, where each cartridge is inserted separately and which requires readjustment after each shot. The invisibility of modern rifle-fire also protects it very largely against artillery. At Modder River there were many, not only among the war correspondents, who never realized that the Boer trenches were on the south side of the river, the extent of a defensive position has thus been greatly enlarged, and nothing has done the Boer commanders greater credit than the quickness with which they have grasped the fact and the courage with which they have acted upon it. At Magersfontein, 10,000 to 12,000 Boers are holding over 10 miles of trenches, around Laagersfontein, a force of similar or less strength is holding an even larger circuit.

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NORTH VERNON, Ind., March 2.—At Breweersville today in front of Stern's store, Alvin H. Hinkle, a teacher, and a parent, met and began shooting. The trouble was over the correction of Fuller's child by the teacher. Powers was shot once through the lungs, and Form received three balls. Both met with probably die.

THE DEFENSE IN WAR.

LONDON TIMES SOUTH AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT. It is the first war between forces both armed with modern weapons, and which are equipped with the most advanced and previously understood, will be revolutionized by the long-range magazine rifle, the long-range gun, and smokeless powder. The armaments of the future will be even more enormously increased. The zone of effective rifle-fire has become so wide that it is impossible, except under extremely favorable circumstances, to get the brave troops in the world to cross in the open against an entrenched enemy. The taking of Talamia Hill was a splendid performance, even though the Boers were completely outflanked and outnumbered by about three to one. The proportions were somewhat similar both at Belmont and Graspan, but at Modder River and Magersfontein, all the infantry could do when it got within the zone of fire from the trenches, was to lie down, each man keeping behind such cover as he might find, and waiting there most of the day. At Colenso when once the artillery got into that zone, it was lost. The increase of range, combined with the greater rapidity of fire, has made it impossible to be depended upon to a degree hardly realizable before. One man in a trench with a box of ammunition beside him is worth more than 100 men in the open. While on this subject one might mention that the Mauser, which is a real quick-loading and quick-firing rifle, has an enormous advantage over the clumsy Lee-Metford, where each cartridge is inserted separately and which requires readjustment after each shot. The invisibility of modern rifle-fire also protects it very largely against artillery. At Modder River there were many, not only among the war correspondents, who never realized that the Boer trenches were on the south side of the river, the extent of a defensive position has thus been greatly enlarged, and nothing has done the Boer commanders greater credit than the quickness with which they have grasped the fact and the courage with which they have acted upon it. At Magersfontein, 10,000 to 12,000 Boers are holding over 10 miles of trenches, around Laagersfontein, a force of similar or less strength is holding an even larger circuit.

REPUBLICANS OF UTAH

J. T. HAMMOND WAS NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Platform Indorses the McKinley Administration and Deplores the Need of a Special Election.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 2.—The Republican State convention met at 11:30 this morning to nominate a candidate for election in Congress. Temporary Chairman Smoot, in a short speech, referred to the prosperous condition of the country under the Republican Administration.