

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 at the time of his nomination 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 Jamaican treaties. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) made the point against the petition that it was not presented in executive session, and that even there it would question the right of a state Congressional delegation to make such a petition. Perkins thought the right of petition was sacred at all times, but the chair held that the whole matter would have to go over to an executive session.

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 President is also requested to inform the Senate of the number, if any, saloons run on American or English plans in Manila before we occupied the island. 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."

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 body. He discussed at length the history of the framing of that part of the constitution relating to the election of Senators, his particular purpose being to show that the country at large was vitally interested in having every state fully represented in the Senate. The idea, he said, was constantly before the framers of the constitution that the framers of the constitution were to be held to the importance of a single vote, declaring that one vote had changed the policy of the country to imperialism.

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"I am not disturbed," continued Teller, "about the talk of our holding a province or holding colonies. I see no reason why we should not have provinces or colonies. A free government like ours would carry freedom and light to them."

"I see no reason why we should not maintain sovereignty over the island of Puerto Rico. But the party in power has reached the point where it must determine upon and execute a policy with regard to our insular possessions. I want the party in power to say it may be the party ultimately to take on this island as a state. I know the people there are fit for self-government, and they ought, in my opinion, to have it as soon as it may be given them."

Further along, Teller said: "I would not be alarmed if we should speak of the 'Province of Puerto Rico.' But I say that I am not going to vote for any bill that does not give the people absolute control of their own affairs."

Teller then sent to the desk an amendment in the form of an additional section, which, he said, if adopted, would settle what the policy of the Government would be. He thought something of the kind ought to be adopted, because Congress was now brought squarely to the issue as to what it was to do with the island possessions.

The amendment declared that it is the intention by this act to establish a temporary government in Puerto Rico for the purpose of enabling the people thereof to establish a permanent government in which there shall be accorded to the people the right of self-government, and to that end they are authorized to hold a convention and adopt a constitution to be approved by the President, consistent with the principles of a free government, and that shall recognize the sovereignty of the United States over the island and the inhabitants thereof, as recognized by the treaty between Spain and the United States. The inhabitants of Puerto Rico are declared to be citizens thereof, and their rights as citizens shall not be denied or abridged, except by conviction in a court of justice. They shall have the benefits of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States for the protection and maintenance of civil and religious liberty, and the protection of the person and property rights of the people, but it is specially declared that adoption of the island constitution by the inhabitants of Puerto Rico and the approval thereof by the President of the United States shall not make them inhabitants of the United States, nor shall it create any obligation on the United States to admit them into the United States as citizens.

Foraker (Rep. O.), replying to Teller, said there was nothing remarkable about the bill except that the inhabitants of the island were not treated in the bill as citizens of the United States.

"The committee," said Foraker, "considered the status of the people of the island of Puerto Rico must be citizens, subjects or aliens. We did not want to treat our own as aliens, and we therefore adopted the term 'citizen.' It was the desire of the committee to give the inhabitants of Puerto Rico all the rights that the people of this country should have."

The word "citizen," he maintained, did not imply the right to vote, but only allegiance to the Government, and the right to be governed, and the right to participate in the government.

In response to an inquiry, Foraker said the Constitution was not immediately extended over the Territory of Louisiana when it was acquired, but was given "the most autocratic government possible—a one-man government. The law in all newly acquired territory would be the legislation of Congress until such time as the territory, and that legislation might include the Constitution, all or in part."

Temporarily, the discussion was suspended until the bill was ready to be taken to the House transmitting the bill passed today, in accordance with the message of the President. It was referred to the committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, and the committee will report tomorrow.

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 considered to be completed. All witnesses called by either side have been examined, and many of them left tonight for their homes. The investigation began January 1 and up 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 \$700.

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, Wood's ranch. 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 \$33,704 had been expended on three papers, the Livingston estate, the Roseman case, 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 lent to the newspapers, and 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 sale of the land 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. Clark had wanted Hill to get a bill against Senator Clark, and that Hill had told him that he thought \$100,000 was enough for his vote, and that Clark would pay him \$50,000. Hill would put the money in Whitehead's hands. Mr. Myers was also asked if it was true, as Charley Clark had stated in his testimony, that he (Myers) had said to Clark that he would give him \$50,000 if Clark would put the money in Whitehead's hands. Mr. Myers said that he was 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 Wood, and the purchase of the land. 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 Finlay, a member of the Legislature from Silver Bow County, and a friend of Mr. Clark, was also examined with reference to the \$20,000 given 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 \$100,000 to \$700,000. 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 Clark had sent a message 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 filed with the committee tomorrow. He also said that the committee itself would reserve the right to call witnesses in its own behalf, but that it should try to get the argument in the case will be announced at tomorrow's meeting.

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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 at work in many ways 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 Stamford, 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 Alava, where he captured 2000 insurgents, 500 of whom were non-combatants, 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."

GERMANY EVIDENTLY WANTS SIBULU AND CAGAYAN. BERLIN, March 2.—The Foreign Office, when questioned today regarding the cable report that certain islands in the Philippine archipelago are the subject of controversy between Washington and Madrid, but are likely to become 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.

ENGLAND 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.

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 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 conditions 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 bickerings 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."

The names of J. T. Hammond and William Glasman were placed in nomination for Representative to Congress. The first ballot gave Hammond 303 votes and Glasman 91. The nomination of Hammond was then made unanimous.

Rhode Island Republicans. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2.—The Rhode Island Republican State Convention was held here today. The platform contained a strong condemnation of the Administration and President McKinley for the support of the army cantons. It also condemned trusts. H. B. Metcalf, of Pawtucket, was nominated for Governor.

No Surplus Need Be Feared. New York Commercial Advertiser. As the appropriation bills come into shape it can be seen that the surplus revenue that caused such uneasiness some months ago is imaginary, and that talk of reduction of taxation is idle this year. Deficiency bills amount to \$50,000,000, and the new Army bill will carry \$100,000,000 against \$80,000,000 last year. There are inevitable expenses for existing establishments. The naval bill is different. It will carry about \$55,000,000 on estimates of \$55,000,000 against \$48,000,000 last year. This makes no provision for new ships, but those already authorized will give the shipyards all they can do for two years.

Religious Press Interested. New York Evening Post. We are glad to see signs that the religious public is awakening to the outrage upon the people of Puerto Rico which the protected interests contemplate. The Independent has an excellent article on "The Proposed Wrong to Puerto Rico," which argues that the proposition of constitutional order to the people of Puerto Rico is a wrong to the people, and that it should be our policy, for broad and humane reasons, to give all the privileges and blessings we can make large provision for public works of which docks and navy-yards betterments are most important. "It does not appear to avarice," and "robbing these trusting, helpless people." If Christianity really prevails in the United States, this worse than Spanish proposition can never be enacted into law.

Machinists' Strike in Chicago. CHICAGO, March 2.—President James O'Connell, of the American Union, is calling today calling out all the machinists in the city who were working for firms who had not signed the union agreement. Over 3500 quit work. Nearly 6000 makers large providers for public works are now out of work, and with few exceptions all the large machine shops in the city are closed.

COMPETITION IN SHIPBUILDING

Prevails Everywhere, and Will Be Effective Here Also.

New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Spence, of Simpson, Spence & Young, has published a letter pointing out the fact that freighters cannot be built here at the cost for which they can be built in England, and that they can be built in France as cheaply as they can in England, though the general level of wages is lower in France than in England, and the French government pays a bounty on the return of the shipbuilders to the United States. He says that the cost of building locomotives cheaper than they do in England. In his submission to the Egyptian Government, American builders offered to construct the new plan of one-fourth less than the best English builders offered. But the latter had no plans of their own; bidding on the specifications of the Egyptian Government. The American figures were 4 per cent higher than the English. The fact that our bridge-builders have standard patterns is one reason, perhaps the chief reason, why they so often outbid the English.

And this directly raises the question why we can so often outbid Englishmen on locomotives, bridges and rails. Neither can they be built in France as cheaply as they can in England, though the general level of wages is lower in France than in England, and the French government pays a bounty on the return of the shipbuilders to the United States. He says that the cost of building locomotives cheaper than they do in England. In his submission to the Egyptian Government, American builders offered to construct the new plan of one-fourth less than the best English builders offered. But the latter had no plans of their own; bidding on the specifications of the Egyptian Government. The American figures were 4 per cent higher than the English. The fact that our bridge-builders have standard patterns is one reason, perhaps the chief reason, why they so often outbid the English.

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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.

REPUBLICANS OF UTAH J. T. HAMMOND WAS NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. Platform Indorses the McKinley Administration and Deplores the Need of a Special Election. LONE HIGHWAYMAN. Held Up a California Stage and Got \$450.

NEGRO MURDERERS HANGED. NEW IBERIA, La., March 2.—Reuben Castejo and Hyacinthe Brown, negroes, were hanged today for the murder of Martial Sorrel, a storekeeper near Oliver, La., last August. Parent and Schoolteacher Fought. NORTH VERNON, Ind., March 2.—At Breweersville today in front of Stern's store, a fight between a parent and a schoolteacher, 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 the other 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 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. At Elmdale laager the Boers were 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. At Elmdale laager the Boers were enormously increased. 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