

PUERTO RICO DEBATE

Lindsay is in Favor of Expanding Eastward,

BUT NOT IN DIRECTION OF ASIA

His Objections to a Tariff on the Island's Products—Pension Session in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Discussion of Mason's resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers was conducted in the Senate today behind closed doors. Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, demanding that the doors be closed. The feature of the open session was a speech by Lindsay of Kentucky on the Puerto Rican tariff and Government measures. He opposed the tariff provisions of the bill and some parts of the proposition for the Puerto Rico Government.

THE ROUTINE REPORT.

Proceedings in the Open Session of the Senate. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Allison (Rep. Ia.) reported from the committee on appropriations the House bill making appropriations of the customs duties collected from the island of Puerto Rico from October 15, 1898, to January 1, 1900, amounting to \$2,055,450, and gave notice that he would call up the measure tomorrow.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

Controller Dawes Corrects a Wrong Impression Prevailing. NEW YORK, March 9.—A special to the Times from Washington says: "Controller of the Currency Dawes is opposed to the bill proposed by the House touching the operation of the currency bill about to become a law. All sorts of rumors are entertained by those who have undertaken to interpret it, and recently the Controller's attention was directed to a press report published in several papers to this effect:

"It is estimated that any one with \$50,000 can start a National bank under the new system. All that is required is \$2,000 in 2 per cent Government bonds, which could be secured at ruling rates for \$2,500. These, representing the capital of the bank, would be sent to Washington, and circulation for the full amount of the capital immediately taken out. The organizer of the bank then has only \$250 in his pocket, which could take deposit in the regular way."

"That report has gained so much publicity," said Controller Dawes, "that it seems to me it ought to be corrected as soon as possible. The report is fallacious. The new law regarding circulation would not make it easier to drive the authorities into allowing the bank to do business with its subscribers. It is true that the organizers of a National bank can secure in circulation the par of the bonds deposited by them as security therefor, less the 5 per cent redemption fund, if this currency is used to pay off the debt. If it could not, of course, be used as capital for the bank."

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Stay of Proceedings Probably Secured. NEW YORK, March 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "Senator Aldrich and the New England Senators who are acting with him in opposing the ratification of the French treaty, are asserting that they have practically secured a stay of proceedings which will prevent action on the treaty before March 24, the date upon which the treaty must either be approved or rejected. As the subject is still pending in secret session, Senators are prohibited from discussing it for publication, but enough is known of the situation to justify the prediction that the treaty will not be ratified within the prescribed limits, and negotiations have been opened with the French Government with a view to securing an extension of time in which to obtain ratification. The opposition to the treaty has been able to convince several Senators that its provisions are defective in certain respects, and certain modifications are suggested which may make it more acceptable.

It is understood the conditions in the Senate have been explained to the President and the Secretary of State, and notwithstanding the urgent request of the President that the treaty in its present shape should be ratified, the opposition is stubborn enough to convince him that the desired result can not now be attained. The strongest kind of pressure has been brought to bear upon the opposition without avail, and the Senate is again in the position where a small minority is able to defeat the will of a substantial majority.

DEBS AND HARRIMAN

Nominated by Social Democrats for President and Vice-President. INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—For President Eugene Debs of Indiana and Vice-President Job Harriman, of California. This is the National ticket of the Social Democratic party, which will absorb the Hillquit-Harriman faction of the Socialist Labor party by agreement.

The Social Democrats were happy today. They say the candidacy of Debs will attract hundreds of thousands of voters to their party. They press to begin the beginning of a great National victory.

Still Opposed to Bryan. BOSTON, March 9.—Frank Jones, for many years the leading Democrat of New Hampshire, refuses to discuss the report that he will be a delegate from New Hampshire to the Republican National Convention. He declares, however, that he is still firmly opposed to Mr. Bryan.

Accident in a French Mine. NIMES, France, March 9.—Sixteen miners have been killed by an explosion in a coal pit at Besseges. The galleries of the mine collapsed, burying the bodies and obliquity of the negro soldiers on

MASON BOER RESOLUTION

SENATE DEBATED IT IN SECRET SESSION.

Sentiment Was Against a Public Discussion of the Question—No Action on His Motion.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the secret session of the Senate today, the discussion was mainly upon the question as to whether the resolution Mason motion should be in open or secret session.

Chairman Davis, of the foreign relations committee, said that the public discussion of the resolution would be in open or secret session, depending upon the action of the Senate. He thought, therefore, that anything of the kind would much better be avoided.

Mason said there was no reason why this motion should not be discussed openly, unless some one wanted to conceal something. The resolutions of sympathy for the Armenians, the resolution which had been discussed day after day in open session, and no one then feared that existing friendly relations would be disturbed.

Lodge, speaking for the committee on foreign relations, said that it was an unheard-of matter to take resolutions out of the hands of the committee—something that had never been done, and that it was a discourtesy which should not be done a committee of the Senate. As to open sessions, Lodge said that matters might be brought out which should not be published.

Mason responded that it would find its way into the papers anyway. He saw no reason why the simple motion to discharge the committee should not be discussed in public. Lodge said the debate would not be confined to the motion, but would go into the merits of the resolution, and that it was this danger of having the debate in public.

Mason replied that there could be no grave danger to the country in any public discussion. The only people who were from the United States was at war with the Philippines, and he could not see how this race could profit by what Senators said concerning a war with South Africa.

Spencer opposed discussing the motion in public. He was in sympathy, he said, with the Boers, and the people might be misled by the simple motion to discharge the committee. He thought it would be better to have a public discussion of the matter.

Lodge made the point of order that a subject which is not on the agenda should not be discussed. He said that the resolution now in committee, and the point was sustained.

Hale made a speech in favor of the Boers, stating to the one he delivered in the House some time ago. He added that he was in favor of the Mason resolution, but that it was useless to try to get any expression of sympathy from the Senate.

THE WARDNER RIOTS.

Cross-Examination of Sovereign Committee. WASHINGTON, March 9.—The cross-examination of Sovereign was continued today in the Coeur d'Alene investigation.

Wardner was introduced by the Government, and his statements regarding martial law and the course of the War Department with a view to showing it was the state authorities and not the Federal Government who declared and enforced martial law.

Sovereign said the reading of official telegrams satisfied him the War Department declared martial law as the military telegrams anticipated the Governor's proclamation by one day. When asked if the military were there for any other purpose than to maintain peace and order, the witness answered he believed this was their purpose, as their presence tended to terrorize the people, substituting military dictation for the usual civil methods.

ASSASSINATION OF GOEBEL.

Clerk of the State Auditor Charged With Complicity. FRANKFORT, Ky., March 9.—W. H. Coulton, a clerk in the office of State Auditor, was charged with complicity in the murder of the late Governor William Goebel.

The arrest was made by the Sheriff of Boone county, who was called upon by the State Police. Coulton was arrested at his residence in Frankfort, and taken to the State Prison.

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Several witnesses who testified at the trial of Harland Whittaker Tuesday said that the shots at the time of the Goebel assassination were fired from the direction of Powers' office, and he and all of the persons for whom the warrants were issued tonight have been under the strictest surveillance ever since the assassination. Captain James Davis, an appointee of Governor Bradley and was continued under Governor Taylor.

The Senate today reconsidered the Triplett resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of equipping a state militia and recovering the arms and equipment removed to London. Senator Triplett said that last night the remaining arms and other military property in the arsenal here were loaded in cars and shipped to London. Senators Puryear and Jones, who voted against the resolution, voted for it today, and it passed—19 to 1.

OUR INCREASE OF INSANITY.

Much discussion has been aroused lately by the alarming increase of insanity. Our high rate of crime in the case assigned to the State Prison, and the fact that women neglect their bodies until the breaking down of the system, says a great health is by a faithful use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By curing all stomach ills, it cures nervousness, constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness.

DEFENSE OF CANAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

age of all maritime countries would be unworthy of the United States if we owned control of the canal through which the canal is to be built.

Strategic Importance.

Touching upon the strategic character of the canal, the report says: "We stipulate against the blockade of the canal by any nation. In conditions of peace it would be entirely irrelevant, outside of the 'jumped' his last claim, valued at \$1500, and the military authorities refused to let him out to save the claim.

"With our naval bases at Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco and San Diego on one side, and at San Juan, Puerto Rico, the Isle of Pines and Key West, and other fortified naval stations on the other side, it is extremely improbable that a fleet would cross either of the great oceans and approach the canal to find a gateway to the coasts of the other ocean. If we are not able to handle an enemy under such disadvantages to them, our power of resistance to such a campaign would be unworthy of our country, if it would not be ludicrous."

As to the prohibition of fortifications, the report says: "The military policy by the United States provided for in this convention for the protection of the canal, its defense can be made perfect against any foreign power that is not strong enough to occupy the country and hold it against a fleet of our vessels. It is to come that will involve the ownership or control of the canal or the right of passage through it, no battle would be fought in the region of the canal, but a battle would be fought on the ground necessary to expose it to destruction, and the erection of fortresses for its protection will invite hostilities in its locality."

"That the danger to the canal from the absence of fortifications is so slight and improbable that its discussion appears to be unconstitutional. It scarcely is conceivable that Great Britain would send a fleet across the Atlantic to attack our Western coasts or across the Pacific to attack our Eastern coasts. . . . In the event of such a war, the neutrality of the canal, secured by the consent of all nations, would operate to our advantage by bringing the Atlantic and the Pacific ocean into quick access to our harbor defenses. But the canal is not dedicated to war, but to peace; and, whatever shall better secure just and honorable deposits with it, it is expected, Senator Morgan later in the day filed a minority report opposing the amendment of the committee. After announcing his concurrence in the main report referring to the neutrality of the canal, he proceeded to the consideration of that treaty as affected by the extreme contention of the Government of the United States that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is violable at our option.

Not having exercised that option, the treaty is confessedly conclusive as to the parts of the agreement that have been executed, and as to the parts that remain in force. "The only legal effect of the amendment, if it can have any effect upon our national rights or powers," he says, "is to annul the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to substitute in its place the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as it is now in force. If this is its purpose, it would be more satisfactory to strike out that article and declare the abrogation of the unexecuted parts of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

MASON WANTS INFORMATION.

As to Attitude of Various Secretaries Toward the Treaty. WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Mason has introduced in the Senate a resolution calling upon the State Department for all correspondence between the government of the United States and Great Britain relating to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and also "a chronologic recapitulation of the contents made by the various Secretaries of State who have held the terms of the treaty of the United States to have operated as an abrogation of the treaty."

TO STOP FOREST FIRES.

Present Law Not Strong Enough—Committee's Recommendation. WASHINGTON, March 9.—A renewed effort is being made to suppress forest fires on the public domain, and though legislation has several times been attempted in this direction, nothing that is thoroughly satisfactory has yet been passed. Three years ago an act was passed to prevent such fires, but the act has not been found sufficiently strong to accomplish the desired end. This act is as follows: "Any person who shall willfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush or grass upon the public domain, or shall (carelessly or negligently) leave or suffer to burn any timber, underbrush or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than \$500, or be imprisoned for a term not more than two years, or both."

"That any person who shall build a (campfire or other) fire in or near any forest, timber or other inflammable material upon the public domain shall, before (breaking camp or leaving said fire) totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than \$500, or be imprisoned for a term not more than two years, or both."

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SPRING SICKNESS

Is sometimes a slight ailment, but it is so often followed by serious sickness that the wise heed its warning voice without delay. At the first symptoms of physical discomfort or disturbance, the first languid, wearied feeling—yes, even before they appear, it is the greatest wisdom to take Hood's Sarsaparilla as a preventive and cure. Loss of appetite, dull headaches, bilious turns and that tired feeling, as well as blood eruptions, boils and scrofulous or eczema symptoms, are all promptly dispelled by America's Greatest Spring Medicine. A single bottle will do you an immense amount of real, practical good. Get it Today.

PUTTING IT INTO EFFECT

SECRETARY GAGE'S PLANS FOR THE NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

Refunding of Outstanding Bonds Will Involve Payment of About Thirty Million Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—At the Cabinet meeting today, Secretary Gage outlined his plan for carrying into effect the new financial bill, which it is expected, will pass the House next Tuesday and be approved by the President soon thereafter. The Secretary explained that in all probability 35 or 45 per cent of the outstanding bonds which are now being refunded under the new law will be presented for exchange within a comparatively short time. This will involve cash payments as premiums to the holders of the old bonds amounting to from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. A question which has occupied the attention of the Secretary of late is whether this amount should be taken from the funds now in the Treasury or from the deposits in the various banks, or whether a part should be taken from the Treasury and a part from the banks. Attention was called to the fact that even if considerable sums were drawn from the depository banks in these settlements, it would only amount to a transfer from one bank to another or from the credit of the Government to the credit of the party surrendering the bonds.

CRIME OF A TRAMP.

May Result in a Lynching by an Indiana Mob.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 9.—Alexander Carter, a young man, 32 years of age, while in a temporary fit of insanity, today shot and fatally wounded his brother Charles, aged 22 years, in the hotel in North Berkeley. Then, placing the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, he blew out his brains. His brother died this afternoon.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance.....\$90,846,922 Gold reserve.....129,638,000

AN ARIZONA FEUD.

Cattlemen and Sheepmen are at War in the Tonto Basin Country. PRESCOTT, Ariz., March 9.—Persons who arrived in Prescott yesterday from the Tonto Basin country state that another war is threatened there similar to that last year and 1888, when 40 people were killed in what was known as the Tewksbury-Graham feud. While not to exceed half a dozen men of those engaged in the above are alive today, the causes which brought it about still exist, and new men seem willing to fight on the same old lines.

The trouble is between the cattlemen and sheepmen. Large herds of sheep from Northern Arizona are driven South for the winter, returning to their Northern grazing grounds again in the Spring, and one of the favorite routes is via Tonto Basin, which is usually well watered and abounds in good grass. The drought of the past year has caused a shortage of both, and cattlemen served notice on the sheepmen that on account of the conditions, they would not be permitted to return North by this route this Spring. The latter sent back word that they were going through Tonto Basin if they had to fight their way. The advance guard of the returning flocks were met by the cattlemen and turned back and scattered. Several cases of arms and ammunition are known to have been shipped into the sec-

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Convicted Murderer—Objected to Life Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Archibald Carie asked Judge Hretano yesterday to grant him a new trial, so he might plead guilty to murder and be sentenced to be hanged, instead of going to the penitentiary for 25 years, as sentenced by the jury for killing Hector McKenzie. A motion for a new trial was denied and the Judge asked the prisoner if he had anything to say before sentence was imposed: "Yes," replied Carie. "Grant me a new trial, so I may plead guilty to murder and be hanged. I much rather would die on the gallows than go to prison for 25 years. If Your Honor will grant me a new trial, I promise to plead guilty to murder, so that I may get the rope."

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

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