

ONE DEMOCRAT LESS

Congressman Young, of Virginia, Unseated by the House.

WISE, REPUBLICAN, GOT THE PLACE

Brother of Contestant Removed From the Hall for Interfering in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Today, for the second time within a week, a Democrat was unseated by the House and a Republican seated in his place. R. A. Wise was given the seat vacated by Young of Virginia. Young, a Democrat, was unseated by the House on the second day of the session. Young, a Democrat, was unseated by the House on the second day of the session.

An important bill, reported last week from the public lands committee, to extend the placer-mining laws of the United States, with certain modifications, to Alaska, was passed. This bill is designed to meet the conditions obtaining at Cape Nome. Lacy (Rep. Ind.), chairman of the committee, said the bill was introduced by the Alaska authorities and miners generally.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, first on the substituted resolution, declaring the sitting member, Young, entitled to his seat. Considerable excitement prevailed, as it was seen that the vote would be very close. In the end, the Democrats were one ahead. The Democrats called for an announcement of the vote. The Speaker directed the Clerk to call his name.

The witness stated that another time, while in the "bullpen," a man who said he was authorized by an official offered him \$50,000 to implicate two persons in the blowing-up of the mill. The man said he did not matter much who were implicated, but the names of certain miners and the County Assessor were given whom it was most desired to implicate for the purpose, the witness said, of hanging them or getting them out of the country.

The witness detailed an interview with an Army officer, in which the latter declined to permit a priest to be summoned to one of the prisoners who was dying, and also refused to allow the committee to communicate with his partner as to the disposition of his property. He detailed many other instances of the alleged cruelty.

One of his recitals related to the brief visit by General Merritt to the "bullpen" and the refusal to allow the prisoners to communicate with him. In telling of the shooting of Johnson, the prisoner who was killed, the witness related the additional testimony that while Johnson was running away, a certain mine official shouted: "Shoot, shoot," and the soldiers accordingly shot.

He had read the act of 1893, conferring upon the President the power to govern the Territory of Louisiana. He had read the opinions of Kent and other English publicists as a basis for his argument. Those people—the "Philippine-never-give-up-the-allegiance-to-this-Government," said he, "Hence there is no insurrection against the United States. A war of aggression is being waged against them. The purpose, I believe, in the drafting of the bill proposed by the Senator (Spooner) is to secure a recognition by Congress of a state of war in the Philippines. It comes to us in disguise, and for the purpose I have stated, and to relieve this Administration from its present anomalous position."

After saying he presumed that the speeches of Beveridge (Rep. Ind.) and Lodge (Rep. Mass.) voiced the sentiment and presented the program of the Administration, Rawlins said: "I am opposed to the carrying out of this program. No vote of mine will aid in carrying into effect the policy outlined by those Senators. I oppose the program because it is a violation of the fundamental principles upon which our free institutions are based, because it is in opposition to the Constitution, because it proposes to rule by a despotic power and not by rights secured under the Constitution; because it is not expansion, but retrogression of all that we have held highest, and because it is unjust, immoral, and a breach of the pledged faith of this Nation."

In response to an inquiry by Spooner, Rawlins said, in the course of his Constitutional argument upon the rights of the inhabitants of the islands, that the inhabitants of the islands derived from Spain by the United States to accordance with the treaty. It did not, however, he said, confer that authority upon Congress with regard to other than native inhabitants of the islands. He maintained, therefore, that the Constitution must necessarily extend over the outlying territory and the Americans, Germans, French, and the people of the islands could be governed by Congress only under the limitations of the Constitution. Rawlins declared the Philippines had been received by the proclamations issued to them by the United States and its officials. "They have been induced," he said, "to believe that the great white Republic spoke to them with a receptive and forced tongue, and that the death of many brave American soldiers, and the waste and bloodshed that have occurred."

RAWLINS ON PHILIPPINES

UTAH SENATOR SPOKE AGAINST EXPANSION.

Declared a War of Aggression Is Being Waged Against the Philippines—Reply to Spooner.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—During almost the entire session of the Senate today, Rawlins (Dem. Utah) occupied the floor in a discussion of the Philippine question. He went deeply into the Constitutional phases of the question. His argument was largely legal and technical. He is opposed to the holding of the Philippines. Eighty-six private pension bills were passed.

Under a special order the Senate convened at 10 A. M., the two hours before the regular hour of meeting to be continued by that bill were to be employed in what was the Philippine bill voted against the measure. If this war is a vile and outrageous rape of liberty, I may be pardoned if I cannot see how the Senate can reconcile his past vote with his present position. When Congress, by solemn enactment, raises an army for a specified purpose, and then, when the President employs the army for that purpose, I do not see how Senators who vote for the enactment can consistently criticize the President."

Rawlins replied that the proposition he voted for was one to supply troops for the relief of those situated in the field. There was nothing in the enactment which could be construed into a declaration of war. "I did not do that," he said, "because I do not believe that the use of an aggressive war against the Philippines."

Later, in his remarks, referring to the speaker in China, for which much credit had been given Secretary Taft, he said it was purely an English triumph, not a triumph for this country. "What right has a great trust of nations like Russia, Great Britain and Germany to form a conspiracy and declare to China: 'Our best interests must be served; and then proceed to parcel out the markets and possibly the territory of China? The open door achievement of the Secretary of State is on a par with this achievement known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty."

At the conclusion of Rawlins' speech the Senate passed 86 private pension bills, and the following: Approving a revision and an adjustment of certain sales of Missouri lands in the States of Nebraska and Kansas; to provide for necessary repairs of the steamship Thetis for service as a revenue cutter.

After a brief executive session, at 4:30 P. M., the Senate resumed. At 5:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Frankfort until the Federal Court has finally passed on the disputed Governorship. The belief among Republicans that attempts will be made to arrest Republican Legislators in connection with the assassination of Governor Goebel has resulted in several members leaving town. The Democratic officials refuse either to confirm or deny the accusation and the reports that such warrants have been issued, although it is admitted more arrests will take place within a few days. It is asserted that Taylor was urged to move the executive offices to London, where he so far he has refused to entertain the idea.

Both houses met in a short conference with Governor Beckham and Castleman at the hour of the meeting, but members of the Legislature were allowed to meet without molestation. The squad of militia, under Lieutenant Penke, who were started for London Saturday as general security for State Power and Captain Davis, returned to Frankfort this morning.

Adjutant-General Collier arrived from Louisville after a short conference with Governor Taylor announced that Taylor had no intention of leaving Frankfort or of bringing any more troops here at present. Sheriff Butler assured General Collier today that no warrant for his arrest had been issued. General Collier smilingly replied that he would be easily found if a warrant is issued.

THE SOUTHERN END OF LUZON



The pacification of the southern provinces of Luzon is practically complete. The American forces under Generals Bates and Kobbie have occupied the principal towns in Albay, Tayabas and the two Camarines, and, except at Lihmanan, in South Camarines, have met with but little resistance.

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sumed in the reading of the Alaskan civil code bill. During the greater part of the two hours only two or three Senators were in the chamber. The clerks in the two hours read 123 pages of the bill. Allen (Rep. Neb.) offered the following resolution, which was passed: "That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate whether or not any communication has been received by the Government from its Consular representative at Pretoria, embodying the requests of the Presidents of the South African Republics for mediation or intervention, with a view to ending the war now in progress between these republics and Great Britain, as reported in the British press; and if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the Senate of the results of such communication or communications."

Routine business having been concluded, Rawlins addressed the Senate on our relations with the Philippines. He had read the bill of Spooner (Rep. Wis.), conferring authority on the President to govern the Philippines until Congress otherwise provides. "That bill," said he, "is but the prologue of the swelling act in the imperial theme."

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SITUATION AT FRANKFORT

THE WAR SCARE HAS APPARENTLY FLATTENED.

Organization of a New State Guard, Under Beckham and Castleman, Is Proceeding.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 12.—The situation in Frankfort tonight shows a radical improvement from that of 24 hours ago. Public excitement, worked up to the highest pitch by the arrests of Secretary of State Powers, Captain Davis and the others accused of complicity in the assassination of Governor Goebel, and by rumors among the Republicans that the hastily organized militia of Governor Beckham was to attempt to take possession of the state buildings, or arrest Governor Taylor, and among Democrats that the state militia would attempt to arrest Governor Beckham, died away almost entirely when it became evident that neither side had any intention of initiating hostilities. Nevertheless, great uneasiness still exists, especially among the Republicans. Governor Taylor has been urged by several Republican leaders to remove the seat of government to London for the present, where he would be safe from possible arrest, but it is understood he has refused to take such action, and will remain in

Frankfort until the Federal Court has finally passed on the disputed Governorship. The belief among Republicans that attempts will be made to arrest Republican Legislators in connection with the assassination of Governor Goebel has resulted in several members leaving town. The Democratic officials refuse either to confirm or deny the accusation and the reports that such warrants have been issued, although it is admitted more arrests will take place within a few days. It is asserted that Taylor was urged to move the executive offices to London, where he so far he has refused to entertain the idea.

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Another Arrest for Conspiracy. LOUISVILLE, March 12.—W. L. Hazelopp was arrested this afternoon on a charge of conspiracy. Mr. Hazelopp is alleged to have been implicated in the plot to assassinate William Goebel. He is the Steward of the Central Aylum, and was appointed to that office by Governor Bradley during his term.

COMMITTEEMEN AT KANSAS CITY. Started the Machinery for Handling the Democratic Convention. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—Five members of the Democratic National Committee came to Kansas City today to start in motion the machinery for handling the Democratic National Convention next July. They are W. J. Stone, of Missouri; J. G. Johnson, of Kansas; Judge Adair Wilson, of Colorado; D. J. Campau, of Michigan, and C. A. Walsh, of Iowa.

Steps the Cough and Works Off the Cold. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25c.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Richard A. McCurdy President

STATEMENT For the year ending December 31, 1899

Table with columns for Premiums, Disbursements, Assets, and Liabilities. Total Assets: \$173,152,411.74

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager. ISAAC F. LLOYD, Vice-President. ROBERT A. GRANISS, Vice-President.

THE PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Extraordinary Precautions Will Be Taken by the Health Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held to consider the plague situation, there were present Health Officer, Dr. Kinsey, Federal quarantine officer, Dr. Gassaway, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and Professor Armstrong, of the University of California. Dr. Kinsey reported that all of the animals at the quarantine station on Angel's Island which were inoculated with virus from the body of the Chinaman who expired a few days ago, with the exception of a monkey, and it was in a dying condition. An autopsy on the rats and guinea pigs showed that they had developed symptoms of the bubonic plague. After discussing the matter, the board decided that the Chinaman who died at 100 Dupont street, had been afflicted with the plague. A request was made for the medical profession to make a house-to-house examination, and aid the board in thoroughly fumigating and disinfecting the entire Chinatown quarter. We are prepared to procure injunctions from the courts, and will protect the rights of our people as far as possible.

Regarding the case in question, there is no cause for panic. I have every reason to believe the inspection will minimize the danger to such an extent that the disease will not succeed in getting a foothold in the city. No alarm is felt by physicians who discuss the matter, and some doubt is expressed as to the nature of the disease from which the Chinaman died. Consul-General Hoyow says: "I believe that this is nothing more nor less than a case of the bubonic plague, but home plague in Chinatown, but if there was, I would be the first person to assist in protecting the health of San Francisco. Any more attempts are made to block the Chinatown quarter, we are prepared to procure injunctions from the courts, and will protect the rights of our people as far as possible."

Distress in Puerto Rico. Inhabitants Must Be Fed for Some Time. NEW YORK, March 12.—Accompanying the report of Brigadier-General Davis, Governor-Governor in the island, is a report made by Captain H. S. Bishop, of the Fifth Cavalry, stationed at Manabo, which he makes a strong appeal for food. Captain Bishop states that the pressure for relief supplies is greater today than it was before the hurricane. The sugar industry will give employment to only a few, leaving the rest of the poor class without any occupation or means of support. In some sections they are beginning to raise sweet potatoes, but in the center of the island, or the coffee district, there is no other means of support. The poor class and plantations will not be ready for two to four months. If the rations are not continued, Captain Bishop states, there is almost certain to be an outbreak of disease and an increase of deaths and the death rate. He says he had hoped to reduce the rations, but reports from all sections of the district indicate increased destitution.

General Davis states that such of the coffee-planters as could have cleared up the rubbish and weeds in their fields, having no money to pay their hands, have laid them off. Workmen and their families, lacking money to live, are drifting into the towns, demanding food. General Davis asks for a second shipment of 200 tons of rice, codfish and bacon, and also proposes to follow the 500 tons to be sent on March 15.

Carnegie Files His Answer. PITTSBURGH, March 12.—Late this afternoon the answer of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, defendant, in the equity suit of H. C. Frick to determine the value of his holdings in that company, was filed in Court No. 1, Federal Court No. 1. The answers filed are for the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and 30 individual defendants who are stockholders and directors of the corporation. The document completely makes nearly 2,000 words meeting every averment of the plaintiff in fullest detail. The defendant asks that the bill be dismissed, with costs placed upon the plaintiff.

Snuff Trust Incorporated. TRENTON, N. J., March 12.—The American Snuff Company was incorporated today, with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000,000.

Colonist Rate Withdrawn. CHICAGO, March 12.—The mass meeting of the Western and Pacific Coast Colonist Rate Withdrawal Committee, which was convened here today to carry out the details of the agreement for the restoration of passenger rates adopted by the New York Colonist Rate Withdrawal Committee last week, was busy all day trying to adjust troubles with the Canadian Pacific. The latter road was the only line in the country that had not joined in the president's agreement for the withdrawal of the commission payment or for the withdrawal of colonist rates to the North Pacific Coast. After a long conference regarding the withdrawal of the colonist rate from St. Paul to Seattle, the Canadian Pacific, in view of the previous withdrawal of that rate by the Great Northern, consented to do the same, and promised to put the withdrawal into effect March 25. A strong effort was made to induce the Canadian to become a party to the anti-commission agreement, and the prospects were good at adjournment tonight that the effort would succeed.

Tried Many Faiths. NEW YORK, March 12.—During the last illness of Joseph W. See, who lived on the farm at New Rochelle, formerly owned by Thomas Paine, he was attended by two Christian Scientists, two regular physicians, a Methodist minister and a Roman Catholic clergyman. He died at 10 o'clock last night. The doctor told See, who was 36 years of age, that he had not one chance in a thousand to live. Then a Christian Scientist, who lived on the farm, was called in, and he promised to put the divine remedy to the test. A strong effort was made to induce the Canadian to become a party to the anti-commission agreement, and the prospects were good at adjournment tonight that the effort would succeed.

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