MAY LESSEN WAR TAX

The House Calls For Information as to the Surplus.

BROUGHT UPBY PAYNE OFNEWYORK

A Bill Passed to Throw Open Idaho and Oklahoma Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, April 2.- A possible reduction of the war taxes was foreshad-owed in a resolution adopted by the House today, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the probable surplus that the existing revenue laws would create during this and the coming fiscal year. The resolution was presented by Payne, the floor leader of the major-ity. Under suspension of the rules, bills were passed to open to settlement 418,000 acres in the Fort Hall Indian reservation and 2,500,000 acres in Oklahoma by ratifying the agreements with the Bannock and Shoshone Indians and the Kiowas, Co-manches and Apaches; to divide the Northern Judicial District of New York into two districts and to appropriate \$100,006 for a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

When the House met, Payne (Rep. N. Y.) presented the resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the war revenue act created a surplus and all the details concerning the revenue under that act, with estimates of expenditures. The presentation of the resoluwhich may furnish a basis for the reluction of the war revenues, created considerable interest.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) asked if it covered anything save the internal reve-nue taxation under the war revenue act, Payne replied that it did not. There was no division on the adoption of the resolu-tion, which was as follows: "Revolved That the Secretary of the

Treasury be and is hereby requested to inform the House of Representatives whether, in his opinion, based upon such knowledge as he has, the present laws for the raising of revenue are creating and will continue to create a surplus in the Treasury over and above the wants of the Government, and, if so, to what ex-tent at the end of the current year, and like report as to the fiscal year ending une 30, 1901. That he also report to the House his estimate of the probable re-ceipts of the Treasury from all sources of revenue for these years, to-wit: Cuscoms, internal revenue and miscellaneous

Resolved. That he also report to the House the amount of Internal revenue taxes received under the war revenue act of June 12, 1888, upon articles not theretofore taxed; that said statement be item ized as far as possible for the year ending June 30, 1899, and for the nine months ending March 31, 1900."

Grosvenor (Rep. O.) then introduced the

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the reasury be and he hereby is requested report to the House of Representatives the names of firms, persons and corpora-tions who, from time to time, have paid customs duties on goods and articles of every description which have entered the United States from Puerto Rico since the treaty with Spain, with the articles and amounts paid by each and the dates of such payments."

McRae (Dem. Ark.) offered an amend-

ment, adding to the resolution the words: "And also, if possible, from whom these porters purchased said goods

Growenor declined to accept the amend-ment, and the Democrats forced an aye and no vote upon it. The amendment was lost, \$1 to \$9, and the resolution was then adopted without division. This being District of Columbia day, the

House then proceeded to the considera-tion of District business, passing, among other measures, a bill to increase the tax on premiums of foreign insurance com-panies doing business in the District of

panies doing business in the Columbia from 1 to 2½ per cent.
Curtis (Rep. Kan.) moved the passage under the suspension of the rules, of the under the suspension of the greement with Fort Hall reservation in Idaho. The House committee had amended the bill to include ratification of the Klowa, Coman che and Apache agreements for opening to settlement 2,500,000 acres in Oklahoma the land in the Fort Hall reservation, aggregating 418,000 acres. Wilson (Sil. Rep. Idaho) and others advocated the passage of the bill, and it was passed without A Senate bill was passed to appropriate

\$100,000 for the establishment of a military post at Sheridan, Wyo.

At 4:45 P. M., the House adjourned.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE'S STATEMENT. War Tax May Not be Reduced at This Session

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The resolution of Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, relative to the treasury surplus and the probable income and expenses of the Government, results from the desire of the ways and means committee to know whether it will be safe to recommend any reduction in the present sources of income. After the idoption of the resolution by the House Payne authorized the following statement:
"The object of the resolution is to get

information from the Secretary of Treasury that will enable the ways and means committee to determine whether it is safe to attempt a reduction of the revenue, and in case that is decided affirmatively, then along what lines this reduction should be made. It is true there is a surplus of \$54,000,000 for the nine months ending Saturday last and \$16,500,000 for the month of March. Whether this surplus is to be increased or not for the balance of the fiscal year is one of the questions on which we desire information.

"Should all of the \$85,000,000 of bonds which can be refunded under the refund ing act, be presented, some \$95,000,000 would be absorbed in this operation, will require \$30,000,000 to refund the bo already deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury under the act recently passed. What we desire to know is the passed. What we desire to allow and the robable expenses of the next fiscal year, probable expenses to determine upon a reduction of the revenue."

e was asked if he considered it de that legislation for this reduction would be presented at this session of Con-

the information. If any action is taken, sufficient reduction can be made under the war revenue act, which was an emergency act, passed in 1898. I am opposed to in-terfering in any way with the Dingley tariff laws of 1897."

Contractor Onderdonk Sued.

NEW YORK, April 2-A preliminary motion in a suit brought by Myers F Truett against Andrew Onderdonk, the contractor who bid for the Rapid Transit contract, was partly argued today in the Supreme Court before Justice Freedman, Truett sues for half the profits Onderdonk got out of the building of four sections of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and al-leges fraud on the part of Onderdonk. A motion was made today on behalf of Onderdonk for a bill of particulars in-stancing the fraud.

Removal of Professor Anderson. WASHINGTON, April 2. - No mem-ber of the Oregon delegation knows enything about the reported re-moval of Professor George Anderson, of Oregon, as Superintendent of Schools in the Philippines, to make place for Atkin-son, of Sprinteid, Mass., nor does Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Senator Simon made inquiry of General Corbin today.

asking whether Anderson had been re-moved and Atkinson appointed, and received a negative reply, with the furthe statement that all the War Departmen knew of the matter was that Atkinson was a candidate for the place, and had been around Washington some days seek-ing it. It was further intimated that it was not likely he would be appointed.

PLAGUES AT MANILA Beri-Beri, Smallpox and Bubonic

Plague Are Epidemic.

MANILA, March 6.—The census of Manila, just completed by the Health Department, gives the city an unpleasantly high rank among the unhealthful cities of the world. It establishes a death rate of something over 40 per 1000 at a conserva-tive estimate. Former estimates and cen-suses have always given Manila 300,000 population. This census was a careful count of natives and Chinese living in buildings and boats in the police districts of whom 30,000 were Chinamen. There are to be added the inhabitants of several vil-

of Manila, and it gave a total of 190,719, lages within the city limits, Americans and Europeans and 1400 priests in the monasteries. From reliable information the officials estimate their number at between The deaths in Manlin officially reported

during six months, from July 1 to December 21 last year, were 6263. Of these 2941 were children. Some of the principal causes were berl-bert, 570; tuberculosis, 385; bronchitis, 314; dysentery, 229; fevers, 287; while stomach troubles ranged high. Manila now has three diseases epidemic which would throw the average community into a panic-buhonic piague, beri-beri and smallpox. Beri-beri results from a diet Smallpox and leprosy, the Philippines always have, and the people look upon them as a matter of course, avoid direct contact but hardly giving second thought

to their presence in the neighborhood. Smallpox flourishes in some parts of Luzon constantly. Half of the natives in the country districts are pitted with it and mothers try to get their children infected with it, under the belief that it is less dangerous to the young. The towns along the northern coast and on the railroad between Manila and Dagupan are full of smallpox now: General Bell's famous volunteer regiment, the Thirty-sixth, is suffering from the epidemic, Lieutenant Toncray and Lieutenant Wing, both of whom were Tennesseeans, the former holding a commission as Captain in the Tennessee Volunteers, and several soldiers have died, and there are other cases

paid so little attention to leprosy that the Philippines have never been noted for that disease, but there are more than 100 lepers in the Manila Hospital.

Bubonic pingue is a visitor to which distance lends terror. Two months ago the first case was discovered in Manila. Since

that time there have been 200 cases, ac-cording to the estimates of the health officers, and at least 80 per cent of them have resulted fatally. Yet there has been no panic, no families have fied from the city, nor has the usual routine of life in the city been disturbed. The repressive measures of the health officers have been omparatively simple, but have proven re markably effective, considering conditions they have had to fight. Their aim has been to make the city clean and keep it clean This is the last thing the masses of Fillpinos and Chinamen propose to do unless

"They don't understand it, they conside it only a form of persecution," explained Surgeon-Major Ira C. D. Brown, when asked if the natives were disposed to co-operate in this work. The Filipinos are one of the most scrupthous people in the world about personal cleanliness. Their knowledge of sanitation, however, was gained entirely from the Spaniards, and is defective. The lower classes of Chinese the plague cases have been among them, nithough they number but a small mi nority of the population, testifies. White people have escaped altogether. Manila is practically without sewerage, and, be-cause of its low level, the cost of a system on modern lines would be almost prohibitive. As an offset is the character of the nipa huts, inhabited by most of the na-tives, which stand on posts above the ground, free from rats and well ventilated. The plague is supposed to have begun in Cavite. Its first visit appeared in Manila in the walled city only a stone's throw from the palace, where army headquarters are, and three persons were dead before the nature of their disease was suspected. Most of the later cases have been in the same section of the walled city or in the Chinese quarter, near the water front, Immediately Surgeon-Major Edle, the health officer, organized a force of in-spectors to enforce rigid sanitary meas-ures on everybody, and the plague work was put in charge of Major Brown, It was necessary to have men who could speak the language of the people, explain

to them what the inspection meant, and direct them how to keep their premises clean, so Filipinos had to be enlisted. The race question created complications mmediately. Between Filipinos and Chinamen there exists an inveterate hatred. The Filipino inspectors delighted in the chance to square grudges against their traditional enemies. They proceeded to file a batch of warrants for maintaining nulsances at police headquarters, and most of them were against Chinamen, who proved, on investigation, to be the most prominent and least offending of their race. Help came from an unexpected quarter, for the rich Chinese merchants, under the leadership of Palanka, the ex-Consul-General and the Chief Magisrate among them, offered to furnish 3 aspectors to work among their country

men and keep the Chinese reasonabl There are now 100 inspectors at work in Manila. 30 of them Chinamen and the others Filipinos. They are sent out in squads, usually two Filipinos and a Chinaman with a soldier to boss them, and see that they do their work and abstain from blackmailing. Major Brown and the officers of the Health Department boss the soldiers and the inspectors. Whenever a plague victim is discovered he is sent to the Chinese or the Filipino Hospital, if it is possible to move him. The house is thoroughly disinfected, a bonfire is made of everything movable, a yellow placard announcing "Bubonic Pest" appears on the door, white a sentry stands guard to keep people away. Four days guard to keep people away. Four days are isolated. When two or three cases develop in one street, the street is barred

The dead Chinamen are buried in a grave eight feet deep in the Chinese cemetery and covered with lime. The bodies of Filipinos are buried when the relatives will consent. Cremation is desirable for all, but the Chinese superstition against burning their dead is so strong that any attempt to compel it would result in concealment of the cases, and possibly riots.
The estimate of 200 deaths includes the
probable number of cases which have
been kept from the knowledge of the authorities.

The officials have hoped that when the rainy season gets fairly under way, with a few six-inch showers, it will wash up the town so thoroughly that plague will be impossible. Even at its worst the surgeons who had experience dealing with yellow fever in Cuba consider the bubonic plague easier to control than its South American rival. Already the number of cases week-ly reported is decreasing.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, April 2. Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold re-Available cash balance.......\$156,792,996

Murderer Escapes From Custody. CARSON, Nev., April 2.—Joe Pete, an Indian, under sentence of death for the murder of William Bangberg, has escaped from custody. He was to have hanged May 4, in Genoa, Douglas Cou

BUNKER HILL CONSPIRACY

STEUNENBERG ACCUSED BOYCE OF BEING AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Perfected His Plot Ten Days Befor the Blowing Up of the Mill-General Carlin Called.

WASHINGTON, April 2-The chief interest in Governor Steunenberg's testi-mony before the Coeur d'Alene investiga-tion today was in his continuance of the recital begun at the last session of the recital begun at the last session of the old conditions prior to the uprising of April last. He had been asked by Representative Dick why he refused to disband the militia of Coeur d'Alene district in 1877, as had been requested by the County Commissioners. He said at that time the officers of the Western Federation of Miners were advising the arming of the union and he had an address by one of these and he had an address by one of these officials, stating that "every camp should have a rifle club, and in two years we can hear inspiring music of 25,000 armed men in the ranks of labor." Steunenberg said that following this there was evidence in the Coeur d'Alene district that the ad-vice was being followed. A body of armed and masked men, he said, appeared at Mulian and compelled the delivery of a large supply of arms and ammunition owned by the State of Idaho, and stores there, pending the organization of a milital company. He began correspondence and inquiry, and could get no trace of the arms or of those who took them. When he applied to the local sheriff, the latter enswered in effect to "mind your own

The Governor said that about the time he received a letter from the G. A. R. Commander at Murray, stating that a number of rifles and ammunition were in danger of being stolen. Threats had been made to seize them, and a notification had been served that they would be taken. The G. A. R. asked to be relieved of further responsibility, and the Governor says he had the arms boxed and shipped away. Governor Steunenberg said he sent Ad-jutant-General French to Coeur d'Alene. who reperted that a movement was on foot on the disbanding of the militia for miners to come to Wardner and dynamite the Bunker Hill mill. There were repeated threats, the Governor said, that the officials of the mine would be murdered if they did not escape before the Canyon Creek miners came down. was shocked to learn that Frederick B. Whitney, superintendent of the Frisco mine, had been taken from his room at night by 16 armed and masked men, marched down to the creek and shot, dy-

ng in a day or two. A stir was caused in the committee-room when Governor Steunenberg, in answering a question as to what he knew of a conspiracy in connection with the blowing up of the Bunker Hill mill, said:

or the Bunker Hill mill, said:
"I learned that Ed Boyce, president of
the Western Federation of Miners, was in
the country 10 days before the explosion
of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill, and at that time he inaugurated or perfected this conspiracy, by choosing 20 men from the different organizations in that country and swearing them. These 29 men ch each, and swore him, and the 40 each chose a man and swore him, and the M each chose a man and swore him. In that were at least 160 men in this conspiracy to do this thing, sworn to se-

Representative Hay questioned the Governor sharply as to his source of info The Governor hesitated and then

"I learned these facts from James F Sovereign, through a mutual friend."

When Hay wanted the name of the when hay wanted the name of the friend, there was some question as to giving the name, but the Governor finally gave it as A. B. Campbell. Hay asked if Mr. Campbell was in the committee-room and the answer came that he was. Mr. Sovereign was also present.

The Governor said he had not been able to get further evidence, as people who lived in the country were afraid they would be assassinated if they were known to have given any information. The cor mittee then took a recess until 2 o'clock At the afternoon session Hay moved to strike out all of Governor Steunenberg's testimony of events prior to the conspir-This motion was defeated, 5 to 2. acy.

cluded the red and in the absence of Lentz, Robertson, private counsel for those making the charges, renewed the cross-examination of the Governor. It covered much explanadetail on the events previously testi-to. He said he did not charge the death of Superintendent Whitney to the miners' union. Later in the day Gov-ernor Steunenberg's testimony was com-pleted, after he had been on the stand 2 days, and he was excused. Brigadier-General W. P. Carlin, U. B

A., retired, was the next witness. He testified that he was in command of the United States troops in the Coeur d'Alene district during the trouble in 1892, and gave a recital of the disturbed conditions there. General Carlin will continue when the investigation is resumed tomorrow.

PUERTO RICAN FRANCHISES None Will Be Granted Until Govern

ment Is Established. NEW YORK, April 2.- A special to the

Herald from Washington says: Secretary Root has beened an order revoking the license granted to Ramon Valdes for the use of the water of the River La Plata, of Puerto Rico, to create electric power for a railroad. He has also announced that the department will grant no franchises or licenses in the island until the establishment of civil governmen the establishment of civil government there. Tracey, Boardman & Platt, of New York, represented by A. L. Arpin and Will-iam D. Noble, who applied for the revoca-tion of the concession and who, it is said, are endeavoring to acquire it for persons for whom they are acting as agents. The Drexels and other business interests of Philadelphia have vigorously fought the attempts of the New York firms. Secretary Root's decision, however, not only deprives Mr. Valdes of his license.

but prevents Tracey, Boardman & Platt's clients or any other person from obtain-ing its issuance in their favor. It is learned that this action was taken in accordance with a recommendation of Brigadier-General Davis, Governor-General of the island, who has made an extensive investigation. The issuance of the license to Valdes last Summer was made when Secretary Root received an opinion from Charles E. Magoon, solicitor of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs. whose wonderful reversal of ideas on the tatutes of the new American dependencles has surprised Congress.

The files of the insular division contain umerous applications for concessions or licenses, some from prominent people in the United States and others from na-

Starvation in Puerto Rico.

NEW YORK, April 2-At Sunday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, James P. Archfbald read a letter from Santiago Iglesias, delegate of the Puerto Rico labor organizations, who recently vis ited New York. Iglesias wrote that a few days after his return home he was called to a small town in the interior, where he found 150 women and children almost dead from starvation. General Davis, who was appealed to, supplied them with food. The Puerto Ricans who were employed, he said, were too poorly paid to aid the unsupplied the unsuppl

Antarctic Expedition Successful. Antarette Expedition Successful.

LONDON, April 2.—Carston E. Borchgrevink, the leader of the South Polar expedition, fitted out in 1898 by Sir George Newnes, of this city, who, with the surviving members of his party, arrived on the steamer Southern Cross at Cambelltown, near Bluff Harbor, N. Z., yesterday, telegraphed to Sir George Newnes that

the object of the expedition had been fully attained and the position of the south magnetic pole has been located. He adds that the expedition reached the furthest point south with eledges of which there is any record, namely, latitude 78 degrees 50 minutes south.

BOTH SIDES WERE HEARD.

All Classes in the Philippines Are Anxious for Reform

MANILA, Feb. 22.—The news that civil government is soon to be established in the Philippines gives the greatest satis-faction to all residents. Cablegrams came last week to two Manila newspapers an-nouncing that President McKinley would are to be a some some some some some send a commission to begin work on some substantial form of government and mod-ern systems of laws and taxation. Two military censors suppressed the messages but the news was too vitally importan to be kept secret, and it had spread abou the city almost as soon as the dispatches were locked in the censor's desk. About the same time, but without knowledge that a commission was coming, the Chamber of Commerce cabled to the Pres dent the following message:

"Respectfully urge immediate action substituting American laws for Spanish; reduction where duties are excessive; adjustment of shipping regulations, so American vessels may operate in coast-ing trade without requiring resident own-

both commercial and political reasons, for the speedy establishment of some form of permanent government. The view held by intelligent Filipinos, who have held aloof from or have deserted the insurrection, is that the most effective step toward restoring peace and prosperity will be to let the people know what government and what laws they are to live under, and what voice they are to have the people where the people w are to live under, and what voice they are to have in the conduct of the new machinery. 'It is recognized that the greatest handicap to the success of American rule thus far has been the retention of all the old Spanish laws, in the face of clamor from the foreigners and Filipinos, who expected immediate and sweeping reforms. Spanish custom duties on imports and exports are still collected. Spanish shipping and port laws are still enforced, inequitable and oppressive Spanish taxes are levied.

Residents declare that they find the American administration even more vexatious and hampering to business than the Spanish was, for the reason that the Americans try to enforce by the book all the laws which they find, whereas, during the former regime, many of the most unreasonable statutes he 1 fallen into Manuer Vertices. disuse. Various sorts of petty taxes which the Spaniards had discontinued are now revived. Natives are brought into courts and fined for failing to pay taxes which they were not aware existed—taxes for building nipa huts, for keeping a horse or a cart; a license for selling fish, pea-nuts or sea shells on the street, or an impost on each individual of the drove of useless but cherished dogs which ap-pertains to every Filipino household. While the cedula tax has been reduced from \$1 to 20 cents, the income tax on all salaries of 2½ per cent remains. Every one who conducts a business must pay a license, and the tariffs on imports are higher than ever before, so that the sum total of taxation is greater than un-

The most urgent demand of the business men is for tariff revision. The Spanish tariffs upon imports were almost prohibitive against every country except Spain, whose products were charged only a nominal rate. The purpose of the sys-tem, Spanish control of commerce, was realized, but the products of Spain could be bought at reasonable rates. The American Government has abolished the discrimination in Spain's favor, but has retained the other rates of the Spanish tariff, even against goods from the United States, so that the cost of all imported articles is much greater than before American control. It is significant of the rease in the taniffs that receipts therefrom have been much greater during the American occupation than at any time in the Spanish rule although only two or three ports out of Manila have been open, trade with most of the interior having been suspended, and supplies for the Army entered free.

Old residents estimate the general ad-

vance in the cost of living at 300 per cent. Salaries and wages have advanced hardly Salaries and wages have advanced hardly more than 50 per cent, and not nearly enough to keep pace with the increase in the prices of the necessaries of life.

This inflation falls particularly hard upon salaried employee of foreign commer cial houses, who are a majority of the foreign colony. War and tariffs are not altogether responsible for the costliness of living, because the past year's experi-ence has shown that the proverbial lib-erality of Americans in money matters will bring American colonies to the American scale of prices, instead of giving to the natives the benefit of Eastern cheapness. The masses do not stop to analyze causes; they only know that with the Americans in control everything costs more than during Spanish days. The dissatisfaction of business men with the courts is chiefly based upon the reten-tion of Spanish laws. The Philippine Judges have proved fairly capable men, but Spanish laws are extremely unpopular, even with the Spaniards.

Partly on account of war conditions and partly on account of the uncertainty what egislation Congress may enact, many en are at a standstill. The big inllow of American capital which was exsected has failed to appear, and intending pected has rated to appear, and meaning investors who visit the islands go home to await developments. A frequent re-mark among business men is: "We wish Congress would stop talking about the good government it is going to give the Philippines and begin to give us some

LIVE BIRD TOURNAMENT. Eighth Annual Match of the Inter-

state Association. NEW YORK, April 2-The eighth an nual live-bird shooting tournament of the Interstate Association was inaugurated today at Interstate Park, Queens, L. I. today at interstate Park, queens, 1. 1. The initial match was the interstate Park Introduction, eight birds, \$5 entrance, birds extra, 30 yards rise, four moneys—40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent—high guns, not class shooting, ties to be divided. The entries for this event closed with 100 shoot ers in line, among them being Mrs. S. S. Johnston. Each contestant began at No. 1 set of traps and finished at No. 4, completing the first half of the work. Frank S. Farmalee, of Omaha, was the first mun to be called to the mark, and, after making the round, had four kills to his credit. The match was concluded in the remarkably good time of 1 hour and 5t minutes. Twenty-four men killed eight straight, and divided the money. These were: Powers, Ell. Hirschey, Crosby, Nauman, Morrison, Clay, Woodruff, Doty, Hood, Marshall, A. P. Smith, Bryant, Dubray, Linderman, Gross, Blante, Tripp, the first half of the work. Frank Dubray, Linderman, Gross, Blante, Tripp, Jackson, Mat. Short, Malone, "Robin Hood" and Buckwalter.

Races at Oakland. SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The weather was fine at Oakland, and the track

nuddy Six furlongs-Regelond won, Milo Melo second, Harry Corby third; time, 1:18%.
Five and a half furiongs—Fidel Youlin von, May Dine second, Swift Water third; time, 1:11.

Futurity course—Uarda won, Orion sec-ond, Pompino third; time, 1:12. Mile and an eighth—Arbaces won, Malay second, Perseus third; time, 1:58% One mile—Flower of Gold won, Dr. Nem-pula second, The Fretter third; time, 1:45. Fell From a Car.

SEATTLE, April 2—An unknown man was killed about 9 o'clock this morning by accidentally falling from the rear platform of a Rainler Heights car.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25c. "Then the power of the President is lim-ted by the Constitution?" suggested Till-

Cullom (Rep. Ill.) addressed the Se

briefly in support of the bill. In the course of his speech, referring to the op-position to the bill, Cullom said:

"Let the truth be known. This whole free trade" scheme is nothing on earth but a deception, a delusion and a snare to

make our people believe we are oppress-ing poor Puerto Rico. Let the truth be

Depew (Rep. N. Y.) then delivered his announced speech. He vigorously supported the pending measure, and was given a cordial hearing. The following is

Depew's speech:
"What is all this contention about?

What is the apple of discord which is lash-ing some of the friends to fury? The President proposed free trade, and this bill gives free trade in all the necessaries of

life, in all implements and manufactures required for the resuscitation, development and working of industries, and a tariff,

amounting on the average to 5 per cent, upon the market value of other products. This tariff comes off by operation of law in two years, and as much sooner as the people of the island, through their own Legislature, decide to abolish it, because

Democratic position in regard to our island territories is clearly defined. They claim

that the moment any territory become

break down every protective barrie against pauper labor and admit free into our ports the things produced by people

working in our tropical possessions for a few cents a day, and would degrade our citizenship and, therefore, if they get in power, they will at once abandon these islands.

"The Republican party stands upon the

action of Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Pierce and Seward, that Congress has the

power to govern these acquisitions, subject only to the prohibitions of the Constitu-tion. I recall for the consideration and ad-

monition of our Democratic friends, that story of General Jackson's Governorship of Florida, to which he was appointed by

vested in such person and persons, and

President of the United States shall di-rect.' He claimed and exercised the exec-

utive, legislative and judicial functions of government under this commission, and was sustained in them all. As the legis-

lative, he enacted laws which brought him, as Governor, in conflict with the ex-Governor under Spain. As Governor, he

after all this that he became and has

since continued to be claimed as leader, counsellor and inspiration for the Demo-

"Under this power we can and will pro-vide both for the development of our new possessions and the protection of industries and employment within the United States.

As time and experience demonstrate th

ecessity for new laws and changes of existing laws, they will be enacted, but al-ways with intent to maintain the high

standard of American citizenship and the

standard of American citizenship and the scale of American wages. Preferential tatiffs will promote trade between the United States and all these islands. Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Tutulia and the Philippines are to be held and governed by the United States with an imperative duty on our part to their inhabitants for this civilization, for the encouragement of enterprises which will utilization to the contraction of the contraction of the encouragement of enterprises which will utilize

agement of enterprises which will utilize their resources, and for their constantly increasing participation in their local and

eneral governments, and also for their

"Order, law, justice and liberty will stim-

ulate and develop our new possessions. Their inhabitants will grow with the re-sponsibility of governing themselves, con-stantly increasing with their intelligence

stantly increasing with their intentigence into conditions of prosperity and happiness beyond their wildest dreams as the results of that self-government they now so vaguely understand, while the United States, in the increasing demand for the surplus of our farms and factories in Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines,

and in the tremendous advantages of po-sition from Manila for reaching the limit-

less markets of the Orient, can view with-out apprehension and with hopeful pride the inevitable expansion of our population

and productions."

Applause swept over the galleries at the conclusion of Depew's speech, and it was several minutes before Spooner (Rep. Wis.), who followed the New York Sena-

Partisanship should find no abiding place in this discussion, Spooner main-tained. The proposition should not be

elucidated simply by catch phrases. The phrase "the Constitution follows the flag"

was a pretty epigram, but epigrams were

"Does the Constitution follow the flag?"

he said. "No, it does not. Our army entered Cuba during the war with Spain. Our fing is there now. But is our Con-stitution there? No; certainly not. Can

we legislate for Cuba? No, we cannot. Our soldlers are there, but the Constitu-

tion is not. The only law which follows

lows the Constitution, not the Constitu

In response to a question asked by Till

man (Dem. S. C.), Spooner said: "The proposition that the Constitution extends

proposition that the Constitution extends of its own force over acquired territory was invented in the interest of slavery by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Webster opposed it in the interest of liberty and in the interest of the War of the Rebeilion. I had sup-posed that after slavery had been laid away we had heard the last of this con-

tention, which is by no means so new as many people seem to suppose."
Tiliman inquired how it was that the United States was in Puerto Rico.
"By the power of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army." re-

"Under the Constitution?" Inquired Till-

"Certainly, yes," responded Spooner, "to the extent that the Constitution makes

him Commander-in-Chief of our Army.'

tor, could proceed.
Senator Spooner's Argument.

and productions

ion the flag."

and our commercial progress and growth

I do not believe that we will incorporate the allen races and civilized, semicivilized, barbarous and savage people of these isl-ands into our body politic as states of our

craffe party.

"No; not at all," replied Spooner. "His limitations are only those of any Comman-der-in-Chief of a civilized nation." "Is he bound by his oath of office?" the Philippine door into the United States In that dilemma, this bungling treaty an no disrespect to its framers—has ced the Republican party. It was that covery which hastened the sugar and coo interests, as advanced couriers, to committee room.

"I do not suppose," retorted Spooner,
"that because the President took his Constitutional oath of office, he is bound to take a copy of the Constitution in his pocket wherever the Army under him may go. The President is in Puerto Rice toacco interests, as advanced couriers, to the committee-room with the ultimatum of no money for political campaigns un-less a barbed-wire fence of duties was placed around the industries which here-tofore have put so much money where it would do the most good."

In a discussion of imperialism, Bate said: just as he is in the Philippines; just as he was in California after the treaty of cession. He is there under the war power cession. He is there under the war power and he will remain there in the exercise of that power until Congress shall legis-late for Puerto Rico. By the exercise of "I rejoice in the conviction that neither in England nor in the United States are the sentiments, opinions and convictions of the people represented by the Adminthat power he changed some of the Puert

In answer to a question by Tillman a to why Puerto Rico should be treated United States, Spooner declared the pend-ing measure was the most generous over proposed for any territory belonging to the United States, and the people of the Island were being treated thus differently from those of the territories because they

were in dire distress.

Spooner maintained that territory julred by the United States over which known, whatever may happen. Any can-did man, I think, must admit that this bill is in the interest of the people of Puerto Rico." the Constitution had been extended could not be disposed of by Congress, and de-manded to know how we could proceed to establish a stable Government under the Constitution in the Phillipping for the Constitution in the Philippines, for in-stance, and then later cede the islands either to another nation or to the Fili-pinos themselves. If the Constitution ex-tended over the acquired territory auto-matically, that never could be ceded away, "Can Congress cede back the Gadssen

Purchase?" inquired Pettus (Dem. Ala.)
"I thing so." Spooner replied.
"But," said Pettus, "It cannot cede away Alabama. The wildest Republican would not go so far as that. The Con-stitution is in New Mexico, however." "It is there only by statute," replied Spooner, "but if the Constitution had gone there of its own force, Congress would have no power to cede it back."

An allusion being made further along to the lobby which Spooner said was urging free trade with Puerto Rico, Bacon (Dem. Ga.) suggested that Mc Opposite the contraction of the contra

free trade with Puerto Rico, Bacon (Dem. Ga.) suggested that Mr. Oxnard appeared before the committee.
"Yes," retorted Spooner, "and did the

Legislature, decide to abolish it, because they can raise the revenues necessary for the support of their government, their roads and their schools, and for their general walfare, by direct taxation.

"The opposition to this bill is the result of the usual tactical operations for advantageous positions in a Presidential year. The Calhoun theory of the Constitution and the century-old fight of free trade to destroy protection have made a united and desperate charge upon the policy and provisions of this measure. The Democratic position in regard to our island ommittee pay attention to him?"
"It looks so," replied Bacon. "The committee did what he demanded."
"The idea that the Congress of the United States can be influenced to do in-justice to the people of Puerto Rico," de-clared Spooner, vehemently, "by Mr. Oxnard or by any protected interest, is a libel on our institutions that ought not to be uttered here, and ought not to find lodgment anywhere. I want to repeat that a large and industrious lobby—and I the property of the United States, by con-quest, purchase, cession or discovery, it is under our Constitution and laws; that its say what I know-is here, endeavoring to induce Congress to pass a free-trade bill."
"I don't think," interjected Bacon, tartly, "that any one of that lobby has deemed it to his interest to speak to any Senator on this side of the chamber." people and products have the same rights and are entitled to the same freedom of movement over the United States as the people and products of any state in the Union; that statehood must speedily come and cannot be denied; that this would

Foraker (Rep. O.), in charge of the bill, said Mr. Oxnard had appeared before the committee, but since the day of ids ap-pearance he (Foraker) had not seen him. In answer to a question by Turley (Dem. Tenn.) as to the source whence the revenue would be derived under the pending bill, Spooner said: "I say it comes from the sugar trust and its imporers, or from the rich sugar-producers of the island. In either event, it is right, It comes from the right spot, and it will

go to the right spot."

Spooner concluded with an earnest appeal for the passage of the measure. Senator Perkins' Support.

Perkins (Rep. Cal.), one of the mem-bers of the committee which framed and reported the pending bill, next addressed the Senate in support of the measure. He said Puerto Rico had been thrust upon President Monroe, under the act of Con-gress of March 3, 1821, providing 'that all military, civil and judicial powers shall be the United States by the war with Spain. The customs and beliefs of the people were not those of Angio-Saxons. They were not Americans, and could not be-come so until they had passed through the stages of development which had elevated the type of citizenship of the United States. The United States was dealing with questions entirely different from those ever heretofore presented. from those ever necession to legislate Congress was called upon to legislate for a people foreign to our institutions and a union with us could come only after they had been Americanized. Selfgovernment and self-support, Perkins said, were inseparable. They never would the other. The proposed tariff would tend to make them self-supporting, and he be-lieved the proposition was as fair as any that had been suggested.

Senator Simon's Remarks.

In a brief speech following that of Per-kins, Simon (Rep. Or.) declared that he should vote against the pending measure He did not regard it as a party and, while he disliked to separate from the majority on the Republican side of the chamber, he felt fully justified in his course. He was assured, however, he said, that the people of Oregon were en-tirely in accord with him in opposing the measure. They were, he said, earnestly in favor of free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States as a matter of good faith. He did not think the enent of the bill into law would cause the loss of the state to the Republican party, "but if there is any one act passed by this Congress that will render it doubtful, this is the one.'

Simon was proceeding to elaborate. He said pledges had been made to the people of Puerto Rico, when he was interrupted

by Foraker:

"What single pledge or promise has been made to the people of Fuerto Rico which is not kept in this bill?"

Simon was about to read what General Miles had announced to the islanders in his procedure took the his proclamation, when Foraker took the words out of his mouth, so to say, re-marking that the pending measure was perfectly in line with the proclamation. Spooner called attention that, in any event, even if General Miles' promises had not been kept, his procla-mation was in no sense binding upon Congress.

Simon took the ground that the proposed act was a serious party as well as wrong in itself. He main tained that the people of the island were under our flag, and therefore it should not be held for colonial exploitation. The as sertion of our power to levy the proposed tariff was in violation of the tacit but well understood agreement with them, and he could not, therefore, give it his support.

After a brief executive session the Senate, at 6:25 P. M., adjourned until 11

NEW YORK, April 2-The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, which has been lying in the Brooklyn navy-yard since she re-turned from Manila last Summer, is to be commissioned again tomorrow as a training-ship for the second batch of lands ner of whom the United States is trying to make able seamen. She will sail later in the week for Norfolk, where she will take on part of her crew, and then start for a Mediterranean cruise. The Buffalo will have 200 young men on coard when she leaves the Brooklyn

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navy-yard, and will pick up 250 at Nor-folk. She will follow the route of the Dixle, which took out the first lot of rookles," as the blue jackets call them some months ago. The young men have all been enlisted inland. Most of them come from the farms, and many have never seen a ship before. They are a healthy lot, however, and the Government has found that they pick up seamen's lore pretty quickly.

SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT.

Dr. Parkhurst on the Topeka Editor's Faliure.

NEW YORK, April 2.- In his sermon last night at the Madison-Avenue Pro-byterian Church, Dr. Parkhurst referred to the experiment of the Rev. Mr. Sheldon as editor of the Topeka Dally Capital. He said: "One reason why men suppose that the

gospel can not be closely applied in com-mon life, is their fallure to understand exactly what its precepts intend—the point Christ aimed at in the enunciation of those statutes, at least some of those stat-utes. Secular papers, as a rule, have been nervously, and, in some instances, feverishly, interested in that unique enter-prise, and their restlessness has at times betrayed them into modes of Scripture exposition that were probably the best they were capable of, but that disclosed novel views of the gospel idea and that went a great way toward demonstrating the fact that even if Mr. Sheldon were not competent to conduct a daily secular paper in the way Jesus would, it was a great pity that somebody could not be preity soon that could.

"The feature in the case that commends ligelf to the church and the world, is the underlying principle involved, not the special application of it that happened at Topeka. The supreme question that you and I are concerned with is the matter of treating Christ's precepts as prac-tical statutes to be adopted into our work-day life; adopted there, put in controi there, not in journalism merely—that is only one thing and we are not many of us journalists—but in everything.

"Sheldon had a good deal to say about doing things as Jesus would do them. There is a suggestion about that phrase, although in his mouth it was not cant, but it was infelicitous; it gave opportunity to the ungodly to revile. 'Ploughing tis Jesus would plow-sanitary plumbing that would please Jesus, touches in an unpleasant way the spot where we keep our sense of the holy. Why not have said exercising in everything we do-editing, plowing or whatever else-the same spirit which Jesus exercised in what he did, and then everything would turn on finding out as accurately and nicely as possible just what that spirit was."

The Conchman Suspected.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2. - Diamonds, jewelry and money to the value of \$16,003 was stolen today from the residence of Charles Smith, at Germantown, a subura of this city, and suspicion rests upon Ed-ward Brannin, Mr. Smith's coachman, who is missing. One necklace among the missing property is valued at \$500

Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C., writes: "Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed, therefore, when a malignant Can-cer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unable to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S.,

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