THE FIRST AND LAST

Towne's Speech in the Senate on the Philippines.

A PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE

When He Concluded, His Successor, Senator Clapp Was Presented and Sworn In—Little Progress With the Indian Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate turned from the grind of appropriations to listen to a speech, which partook of the character of an oration, by Towne. Since he entered the Senate, a few weeks ago, on appointment of Governor Lind, the young Minnesotan has had little opportunity to display his talents. As his reputation as an orator had preceded him, there was much interest in his speech today, which was in advocacy of his resolution for a cessation of hostilities in the Philippines. The floor was crowded with Senators and members of the House. The galleries, public and private, were crowded to overflowing. The Senators on the Democratic side gave Towne marked attention. On the Republican side the attention was less noticeable, although Hoar and Hale at first followed the speech closely, at times exchanging smiling comment on some of the utterances. Towne's style of delivery was clear and forcible. Although restricted by manuscript, he had the subject well in hand, and rolled out the fine periods with a fervor that sent them echoing through the chamber. The speech abounded in apostrophes to liberty and patriotism, and scathing and scornful arraignment of the policy by which the Filipinos were being annihilated. Immediately following Towne's speech, the credentials of his successor, Clapp, were presented, and after being sworn in, the new Senator took his seat, and Towne retired. The rest of the day was devoted to the Indian appropriation bill, the discussion turning on irrigation, little progress being made.

When the Senate convened the presiding officer, called attention to the following cablegram, which was read:

"Manila, Jan. 28.—To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington: Accessions to Federal party by thousands in all parts of archipelago. The attitude of hitherto irreconcilable press and the general public opinion show that labors of party to bring peace will soon be crowned with success.

"Until now political parties have attempted formation of plans more or less questioning American sovereignty. Our platform makes its main plank the sovereignty of the United States, with liberty to each citizen to pursue peacefully his political ideas. The hour of peace has sounded. On our platform are grouped many Filipinos of hitherto irreconcilable ideas, but some more obstinate decline to join, for, though willing to accept sovereignty of the United States, the prospect of indefinite continuance of military government makes them distrust the purposes of the United States and delays their submission.

"Adjournment of the present Congress without giving the President authority to establish a purely civil government, with the usual powers, and postponement for at least a year of such government until new Congress, will certainly confirm this distrust. The directory of the Federal party believes that conferring such authority on the President would inspire confidence and hasten acceptance of the sovereignty of the United States and the coming of peace. The directory therefore prays both houses of Congress to authorize President McKinley to establish civil government whenever he believes it opportune.

"FRANK H. BOURNS,
"DR. PARDO DE TAVERO,
"FLORENTINO TORRES,
"JOSE NAR TOMAS DEL ROSARIO,
"C. S. ARELLANO,
"Directory of Federal Party."

Jones presented the credentials of his colleague, Berry, for the term beginning next March.

After the disposition of routine business, Towne was recognized. In opening his address, Towne referred to the petition presented to the Senate a few days ago by 2006 Filipinos for a cessation of hostilities and for the granting of independence to the people of the Philippines. He maintained it would "prove a quickening appeal to the ancient spirit of the Republic, or its rejection must dedicate the 20th century to a reaction prejudicial, if not fatal, to free institutions."

While discussing the events which led the United States forces to the Philippines, Mr. Towne referred with particularity to the charge that Aguinaldo had sold his country to the Spaniards for a bribe. He declared the accusation "was gratuitous in calumny when we consider that the official publications of our own Government contradict and destroy it."

The Senator declared that "We are in alliance with the Filipinos, an alliance sought by ourselves, availed of by us for our advantage, and finally to our everlasting shame in the estimation of honorable men, repudiated by us when we found it no longer necessary, and when lust of empire had so blunted our moral sensibilities that we could mount from an act of perfidy to the grand larceny of a nation."

Referring to Admiral Dewey's denial that he had ever treated the insurgents as allies, Towne said sarcastically:

"I fear the honest sailor's terminology has suffered from recent contact with the nice discriminations of Administration diplomacy."

Discussing the acquisition of the Philippines, Senator Towne said:

"It is not easy to fix with accuracy the time when the design was formed to take forcible possession of the Philippine Islands, nor to ascertain the mind in whose gloomy recesses this enterprise of sacrilege and violence first gathered form. There has indeed been evidenced a disposition by its most illustrious sponsors, as if their prophetic souls already trembled at the inquisition of after ages, to impute the dubious responsibility of Providence itself. I know not which to admire the more, whether the modesty which disclaims credit for the policy, or the colossal presumption that challenges and betrays the vaunted confidence of the Almighty.

"No man, no party, no nation, can escape accountability for actions by attributing their origin to any other source than human motives and human judgment. The policy of the administration towards the Filipinos must be justified, if ever justified at all, in the forum of the reason and the conscience of mankind."

Mr. Towne declared that upon the arrival of General Merritt at Manila, "a distinct change of tone was observable," between the United States officers and the Filipinos, the altered attitude being so marked as to force the conclusion "that part of General Merritt's pre-arranged task was to maneuver out of an awkward friendliness with Aguinaldo and thus to reach a footing for the convenient development of some secret policy with which he had come fresh-freighted from Washington."

If there was doubt of the pre-arrangement of the plan, it was banished, in Mr. Towne's opinion, by the President himself. The third article of the protocol with Spain read:

"The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

Yet, despite that definite provision, the President, the Senator urged, issued, on December 21, 1898, his famous "benevolent assimilation" proclamation.

"Thus," he continued, "the dilemma is this: Either that article of the protocol does not mean what it says, or the President of the United States in causing the issuance of the proclamation to which I have referred, broke the plighted faith of this Government. It is not agreeable to me to use this language; but I devoutly believe that the Republic is at the gravest crisis of its history, and I feel that a necessary preliminary to its getting safely out is to cause the people to realize how it came to get in."

Mr. Towne said of the President's proclamation that "Among the roses of its soft rhetoric of love, its fair speech about our coming 'not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends' of the 'mild sway of justice' and of 'benevolent assimilation,' the already awakened distrust of the Filipinos clearly beheld the unsheathed and glittering steel of despotism."

"If we are bent on slaughter," said he, "let it be in open guise. If we lust for this people's land, let us not glaze our enterprise with false and sinister pretense. Rather let us boldly raise the somber flag of international piracy, whistle scruple down the wind, and then close in upon our feeble victim to the cry of 'loot and glory.'"

Towne maintained that the United States was under the obligation of circumstances, if not indeed actual promise, to grant independence to the Filipinos, and that among nations the former was quite as binding as the latter. Towne then argued at length in support of his contention that the Filipinos were perfectly capable of governing themselves, pointing out that 80 per cent of the population of Luzon can read and write, and holding that the government established by Aguinaldo was strong, symmetrical and progressive, even in the difficult and disturbing conditions which surrounded it. He declared that the Filipino statesmen "would creditably meet almost any emergency, or administration in even the most advanced government, and would have dignified and ornamented the early struggles for nationality of any people known to history. There is excellent reason to believe that even at this day the existing Filipino Government, low as it is in estate and migratory to some extent as to location, exercises a wide and respected authority in the Philippine Islands, and is obeyed quite generally by the local authorities in the interior.

"There is not the slightest ground for believing that any appreciable impression has been made upon the determination of the Philippine people to resist us to the end. There is no evidence that any strong native pro-American element has any existence whatever. As the result of two years of wasting war we occupy about one five-hundredth part of that archipelago. No district is really 'pacified.' We hold the ground our troops stand on, practically nothing more. During the campaign of 1900 it was a false accusation against the opponents of the Administration policy that they were keeping alive a smoldering 'rebellion' in the Philippines. The newspapers and magazines made most of this foolish argument, and in many a home where the gospel of the bullet has supplanted the Christianity of the Bible, the pious anathema of prudent priesthood rose to heaven on the wings of prayer."

Towne then declared that after the elections the resistance in the Philippines increased, and that it had been announced in the Senate within a week that 30,000 American soldiers would be needed in the islands for an indefinite period.

"Is it not clear," he inquired, "that the way of duty is equally the path of profit? Do we need to own people in order to trade with them? Is it not better to allow our customers to live, to have their good-will, and give them the means of payment, than to kill the strongest of them, to earn the hatred of the survivors and to impoverish all by desolating war?"

He held that it was better to trade liberty to the Filipinos for security to the United States in the islands than to force "a sullen unwillingness into slavish compliance with some of our customs," by the employment of an army of 100,000 men.

It was a habit of the defenders of the Administration policy to sneer at the term "imperialist," he said, but it could not be sneered away. "You can have imperialism without an empire, just as the Romans found that they could have a more than royal master, though he did not wear the name of King," asserted Towne. "The retention of the Philippines will commit us to the whole programme of empire. There is a law among nations, as Hamlet says there is among men, by which a bad appetite grows by what it feeds on. No nation in history has resisted it, and to every nation that has yielded to it, it has brought destruction. Athens succumbed to it and perished. Rome indulged the mad ambition and followed it to her downfall. It was the ruin of Venice. It will work the destruction of England, in my opinion, ere the close of this fateful century. Are we, with all the lessons of history before us, to prove the next victim of this insatiate passion—the greatest, most lamentable, most gratuitous sacrifice in all human tragedy?

"I do not wish to convey the impression that in my opinion the present policy will, at one fell swoop, convert this Republic into an empire in fact. But I do say that the seeds of empire lurk in this policy, and in time will bring them to their flower and fruit unless we make a seasonable prevention. God speed the day when the American people, whose annals blaze with a record of unequaled heroism and who again and always, if some great cause demands it, would freely pay with life itself the price of its defense, shall have the moral courage to do their civic duty—a rarer thing than to face undaunted the cannon's mouth, and with their sovereign voice declare that this unholy war for greed and empire shall be stopped, and that no soldier of the United States shall ever again, in all our history, be sent to other lands to war on people fighting for their liberty.

"I shall not willingly cease to dream of a twentieth century devoted to the demonstration, the first and only one in history, that 'a Government of the people, for the people and by the people,' need not perish from the earth. There is an inspiration in the thought that to our beloved country may be reserved the culminating glory of the ages in crowning with success the long experiment of righteous self-government."

Towne closed at 3:15, having spoken just three hours. There was a round of applause shortly before he closed, which the presiding officer checked with a warning to the galleries, but the galleries broke again into applause as Towne closed. He was heartily congratulated by Senators and Representatives.

Almost following Towne's speech the credentials of his successor, Moses E. Clapp, of Minnesota, were presented and he was duly sworn in. The credentials of Joseph W. Bailey, as Senator from Texas, and F. M. Simmons, as Senator from North Carolina, were also presented. McComas created something of a stir by moving that the credentials of the North Carolina Senator be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Hoar emphatically objected, saying the people had the right to change the political complexion of the Senate every two years, and that there should be no interruption in the reception of credentials except under most urgent conditions and after full explanations. McComas withdrew his motion on Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, giving assurances that no rights would be waived by the present reading of the credentials. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, the pending amendment relating to irrigation along the San Carlos River for the benefit of the Indian lands. Spooner and Carter urged that the broad, general question of irrigation should not be prejudiced by dealing with separate features of the subject. When the debate had run on some time, Pettigrew remarked ironically that he was convinced the ship subsidy bill had been abandoned by Republican Senators, as they had taken two days to discuss the minor amendment. The general subject of irrigation was discussed, Jones (Ark.) arguing that the subject was too important to be dealt with in an amendment to the Indian bill, and Teller urging that it could best be dealt with by applying it to special localities. The San Carlos irrigation amendment was agreed to, with changes providing that the surveys shall not commit the United States to the execution of the plan of irrigation.

Thurston proposed an amendment authorizing a joint commission of three Senators and three Representatives to investigate the questions of forests and agriculture on Indian reservations. This and several other amendments went over.

Chandler gave notice that if the Indian appropriation bill were not disposed of tomorrow, he would ask for a night session.

The Senate, at 6 o'clock, finding itself without a quorum, adjourned until tomorrow.

POSTAL REVISION BILL

PASSED THE HOUSE PRACTICALLY WITHOUT CHANGE.

Discussion Over Claims Bill—Encounter Between Delegate Flynn and Congressman Stephens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The major portion of the day in the House was occupied in the transaction of District of Columbia business. The bill to revise and codify the postal laws, which has been under consideration at intervals for 10 days, was finally passed today. Its friends succeeded in confining the measure strictly to the purpose for which it was framed—a codification and revision of existing laws. All attempts to amend it in any vital particular failed.

At the opening of the session the Speaker appointed Dalzell (Rep. Pa.), Grosvenor (Rep. O.), and Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) members of the joint committee to arrange the details of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the appointment of Chief Justice Marshall.

After the passage of several other bills of minor importance, Brosius (Rep. Pa.), chairman of the committee on banking and currency, called up his bill to extend National bank charters for 20 years. Richardson, the minority leader, demanded an explanation of the bill, and Brosius explained that the charters of 1713 National banks would expire July 14, 1902. Richardson objected:

"Does the gentleman understand," asked Brosius, "that this bill is absolutely necessary to continue the existence of the National banks?"

"If it is absolutely necessary," replied Richardson, "why has it not been brought in before this time. I object to its consideration except by unanimous consent."

King (Dem. Utah) asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill to confirm the location of Chippewa half-breed scrip in Utah, but Grosvenor objected, and later said he did so partly in retaliation upon the Democrats for Richardson's objection to the bank charter extension bill.

A bill was passed to authorize deputy clerks of United States Courts to administer oaths.

The Senate bill to confer upon the Courts of Claims jurisdiction to adjudicate the claims of citizens of the United States which the United States agreed to settle by the terms of article 7 of the treaty of Paris, aroused considerable discussion. The original Senate bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the claims, which already aggregate $28,000,000, was recommitted to the committee on war claims, with instructions to report a bill to refer the claims to the Court of Claims. After Haugen (Rep. Ia.) had obtained unanimous consent for the consideration of the amended bill as reported back by the committee, stating that it complies with the instructions of the House, he took the floor and argued against the amended bill on the ground that the Court of Claims already was overloaded with work, and that to refer the claims to that court practically amounted to repudiation. He asked the House to vote down the amended bill and pass the original bill for the appointment of a committee.

Underwood (Dem. Ala.), in opposing the bill, recalled the history of the bill at the last session, pointing out the great opposition which it developed, and the large majority by which it was recommitted with instructions. While the committee was obeying the letter of the instructions they were breaking the spirit. He charged that the bill had been unfairly brought before the House. Members had been taken completely by surprise, he said, by the way in which it was now proposed to procure a vote on the original bill. Hopkins (Rep. Ill.) asked unanimous consent that the bill be postponed for one week. There was no objection and the bill went over.

The House then, after passing some District of Columbia bills, resumed consideration of the bill to revise and codify the postal laws. Shepherd (Dem. Tex.) offered an amendment providing that a Postmaster shall have resided within the delivery of his office for six months prior to appointment. Some of the Southern members, notably Bartlett (Dem. Ga.), supported the amendment warmly, urging that it would put an end to carpet-bagging in the South. The amendment was defeated, 36 to 45.

A rather sensational passage occurred between Flynn (delegate from Oklahoma) and Stephens (Dem. Tex.) during the debate. It arose out of the refusal of Stephens early in the day to give unanimous consent for consideration of an Oklahoma bill. Flynn declared that the proposed legislation was imperative, and said if it failed he (Stephens) would be responsible. He then attacked Stephens personally, charging that he had placed in the Fort Hall reservation bill surreptitiously a section which no one knew was in the bill.

"Then," he continued, "he telegraphed a man in Texas that he had gotten the section in the bill, advised him to throw up his job, locate a claim and said that he (Stephens) was 'in with it.'"

"Any one who makes that statement, no matter who it is," shouted Stephens, jumping to his feet, "tells a willful falsehood."

"Do you deny that you telegraphed to a blacksmith to that effect?" asked Flynn.

"I reiterate that it is a falsehood."

"I received my information of the man to whom the blacksmith sold out," replied Flynn. "But if the gentleman says it is untrue, I will take his word for it."

The incident ended here. The postal codification bill was passed. The Senate bill to place brevet Colonel Thomas P. O'Reilley on the retired list of the Army as Second Lieutenant, was passed. O'Reilley was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry, in 1872, and was dismissed on charges preferred by General E. S. Otis.

At 5:30 the House adjourned.

GEORGE K NASH.

THE OHIO GOVERNOR, WHO IS TRYING TO PREVENT THE JEFFRIES-RUHLIN FIGHT FROM BEING HELD IN HIS STATE.

GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME

New Fleet Will Be Ready for Service in Five Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Germany has so laid out the work in connection with the naval shipbuilding programme adopted in 1899, that instead of being completed in 1916, as originally contemplated, all the ships will be ready for service by 1906. This important information has been received by the Navy Department, and has been given consideration by the Dewey policy board. The programme now being carried out will add to the German fleet 24 battle-ships, 29 large cruisers and 43 small cruisers, all thoroughly modern. There will be other and older battle-ships available for duty, and the German fleet will consequently have a strength of more than 40 battle-ships. The haste being observed by the German Emperor in the construction of his new Navy is directly traceable, of course, to his desire to provide his Government with a Navy which shall properly protect its interests. The feeling is that it is of especial importance to this country, in view of the possibility of trouble between it and Germany, to which Representative Foss made reference when the naval bill was under consideration in the House, and to which Secretary Root also called attention in connection with the necessity for an increase in the Army when he said last Spring that there was "one nation" that the United States must not lose sight of.

The Naval war board, which under instructions given by Secretary Long last Summer, devoted itself to the preparation of plans of campaign to be followed in Chinese and Philippine waters in case of hostilities with other powers, practically has completed its work, it is understood, and is now devoting itself to problems in connection with the defense of the United States and its nearer dependencies. No one here expects hostilities with Germany or any other nation, and the President is doing everything in his power to foster friendly relations. There is no doubt that he and other Administration officials sincerely regret the course Germany has pursued in the Chinese negotiations. The Berlin Government has recently shown a willingness to make a solution of the Chinese problem more probable, and this change of attitude is a matter of much gratification in official circles here.

It is hoped by the Administration that the haste being observed in the completion of the shipbuilding programme has no reference to the United States, and it is to be expected that the Berlin authorities will disavow that this is so. At the same time this Government understands the necessity of being prepared, and will probably urge Congress to continue the policy of increasing the Navy. With the two battle-ships authorized in the pending naval bill, the United States will by 1904 have a fleet of 18 battle-ships and 10 armored cruisers. This will be less than half the strength of the German Navy in 1906.

Miners Fell From a Cage.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 28.—George W. Kingsbury and Anthony Smale were instantly killed this morning in the L. E. R. mine by falling from the cage while being hoisted toward the surface. It is supposed they were overcome by gas.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure, No Pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist don't keep it in stock send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., Manufacturers of Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

Charter for Women's Federation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, today reported favorably the bill granting a charter to the Federation of Women's Clubs. The incorporators mentioned in the bill include many women prominent in club life. An amendment made by the committee requires annual reports to the Smithsonian Institution.

No Extension of Hyatt Patent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House committee on patents today killed the bill to extend the life of the Hyatt patent, on which over 250 cities and towns are paying royalties in connection with their filteration plants. The bill was vigorously opposed by the municipalities interested.

Payment of Travel Allowances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Hull today introduced in the House a bill for the payment of travel allowances on the discharge from the Army of volunteer officers and men, who re-enter the service in the Philippines.

DRASTIC MEASURES NEEDED

General Merritt on the Hazing Evil at West Point.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Hazing at West Point is discussed by Major-General Wesley Merritt, United States Army, in Leslie's Weekly. General Merritt was formerly superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He says in part:

"When I was a cadet at West Point, from 1855 to 1860, I was opposed to hazing, both as a 'plebe' and as an upper class man, though I had to endure a good deal of what was termed 'yanking.' That consisted of pulling a sleeping cadet out of bed and dropping him on the floor. This, as a rule, did no harm, though I remember one fellow cadet who has rather seriously hurt. 'Yanking' amounted only to a pleasantry, of course, but it was annoying and unjust when added to all the hard work that the 'plebes' were required to perform through the day.

"I recollect that three of us occupied a tent together, and that we took turns in sleeping in the most exposed position. This was in the bed at the front of the tent. One night, when I was awarded what was considered the safest place—the bed at the rear—I sank to sleep with a blissful sense of security. The next thing that I knew I was flying through the air and landed jarringly on my back. Another form of hazing in those days consisted of the unmerciful chaffing of new men, but I always endeavored to give back as much as I received.

"Fighting, in the sense of today, had not been instituted then. There was no 'scrapping committee,' and combats between representatives of classes were unheard of. During my whole time at West Point I had but one fight, and that was with a fellow class man over a personal matter. The new kind of fighting is to be unsparingly condemned, as the man who has been at West Point a year and has been training all that time is sure to be better qualified for a personal encounter than a man of the same height and weight who is fresh from home. For this reason a fight with a 'plebe' and second-year man amounts to a piece of brutality. There are a great many Army officers—though there were more formerly than at present—who heartily favor hazing, on the principle that it is in the interest of discipline and teaches the future officer to obey without hesitation. One of the chief difficulties that I encountered when superintendent of the academy, from 1882 to 1887, was that quite a number of the younger officers were diametrically opposed to my views on hazing—so much so, in fact, that I could not obtain their cheerful acquiescence in what I was trying to do to stop the practice.

"I found, to put the matter plainly, that I had to deal with old 'cranks' and young 'cranks.' The older ones were some of the members of the academic board, and the younger ones were cadets who thought they 'knew it all.' For the first three years I was very much interested in my work. During the last two years there was so little co-operation with me in my efforts to abolish hazing that I became very tired of the post, and was glad when my appointment as a general officer relieved me of the superintendency.

"Will hazing ever be stopped at West Point? Not unless drastic measures are employed. The superintendent must be a man who is bitterly opposed to hazing, and I believe Colonel Mills thoroughly meets the requirement. When he makes a recommendation to the War Department to dismiss a cadet from the service that recommendation should be promptly and favorably acted upon.

"When a young man goes to West Point and develops what is termed a 'freshness,' he is certain to be hazed. Distinctions in social standing are never made on account of family, position or wealth. I remember that the most popular man in my class of 45 years ago was one who, upon his arrival at West Point reported his family as being in indigent circumstances. He was very kindly treated by all. George Vanderbilt, son of Commodore Vanderbilt, was put through the paces with great rigor."

Carnegie's Tube Project.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Pittsburg Post says:

"Negotiations are pending in New York at the present time which, if successful, will result in the Carnegie Company abandoning its plan of building a great steel tube plant in Connesut, O. Joshua Rhodes, chairman of the board of the National Tube Company, admitted that the officials of that company were making overtures to the Carnegie Company for the abandonment of the Connesut plan. How far along these negotiations have progressed Mr. Rhodes could not say, but he seemed confident that the $12,000,000 tube mill of the Carnegie Company would not be build."

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances shows:

Available cash balance.....$140,646,196
Gold 79,791,313

Phenomenal Champagne Imports.

Not only maintaining its long years' leading position, but even beating its own highest record, is what G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry did in 1900, importing 110,441 cases, or 79,238 cases more than any other brand.

MATTER OF PUNISHMENT

FOREIGN ENVOYS AT PEKIN REACH AN AGREEMENT.

Few of the Minor Officials Will Be Beheaded—Native Christians in Honan Are Boycotted.

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—A meeting of the foreign envoys was held this morning, attended only by those whose fellow countrymen have been killed in the interior provinces, the object being to decide what punishment should be inflicted upon minor officials. A report will be made to a general meeting of the Ministers, to be held probably after the funeral of Queen Victoria. The Ministers refuse to state the decisions arrived at, but it is believed few will be beheaded, and certainly not the highest officials.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have, on their request, had Sheng and Chou Fu appointed to assist in the negotiations. Chou Fu is the newly appointed treasurer of Chi Li, and was formerly Chinese Minister to Corea.

The Germans today began building barracks for the legation guards.

Reports from the Province of Honan say the native Christians there are not molested, but that they are boycotted, and are suffering much distress in consequence.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Foreigners Brought on the Trouble in China Says Bishop Potter.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 28.—Bishop Henry C. Potter, in an address to the Yale undergraduates on the missionary question, said:

"Our policy in China has not thus far been a happy one. The professing Christian engineers, capitalists, merchants and bankers there are responsible for what has happened the past year. If I were to defend any nation against the charge of un-Christian outrages, I would take a brief in favor of China. Nothing could have been more brutal than the policies of Christian nations in dealing with this pagan people. We have trampled under foot everything the Chinese have deemed most sacred. The railroad could have passed around the tomb of an ancestor or ruler, but instead we tore it down and went through the spot where it stood.

"I was traveling in Ceylon some time ago and happened to ask an English-speaking stranger the direction to the steamship office. I was being carried by a jinrikisha man, and dismissed him, asking him what his charges were. He answered: 'Two annas.' 'You scoundrel!' yelled the English-speaking man, whose business it certainly was not at all, 'the charge is only one anna.' Thereupon he knocked the jinrikisha man down. That is the sort of a way Christiandom served the pagan nation today.

"As far as the American missionaries in China are concerned, they have been the real heroes of the situation. They went to China, not to get, but to give, and their efforts have been rewarded by making peace, where it has been made. There can be no settlement of the Chinese question as long as we go to that country in the spirit of greed and until the white man learns to respect the brown, black and yellow man."

Effect of the Atrocities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—George Lynch, an English war correspondent who has arrived on his way to England after having gone through the disturbances in China, said of the atrocities committed by the allied soldiers—from which the Americans, Japanese and English troops were excepted:

"Any thoughtful person who has been in Pekin with the allied troops cannot but speculate as to what effect this visitation will have on the people of China. It is luminously evident to my mind that for generations to come the progress of Christianity in China is absolutely killed. In China the faith was practically making no real progress, but what little progress it has made among the lower classes and the destitute coolies, who form the bulk of the so-called converts, is now utterly wiped out. It will be generations before the recollection of the latest crusade is erased from the memory of the Chinese people."

Negotiations With Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Sheng, the Taotai, has received a telegram from Li Hung Chang saying that the Russian representatives in Manchuria presented to Tsing Chi, the Tartar General at Shen King, nine peace conditions restoring Manchuria to China, but giving Russia absolute control of the province, she undertaking in case of war to support China. As Tsing Chi rejected these conditions, Li Hung Chang ordered Cho Hai Pau, the new Tartar General at Kai Lung Kang, to undertake the negotiations.

Piracies Near Canton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following cablegram was received at the State Department today from Unite States Consul McWade, at Canton, dated today:

"Pirates at Sinyonkeo, near Kamchuk, attacked a European houseboat early Sunday. They killed a Chinese boatman and wounded severely Brockhurst and Spalinger, Europeans. Piracies occur daily in the vicinity of Canton."

Boxers Held for Punishment.

PEKIN, Jan. 28.—Hsu Cheng I, son of Hsu Tung, the notorious anti-foreign guardian of the heir apparent, and also Chih Sin, a member of the Tsung li Yamun and the Boxer leaders captured in the Japanese quarter, are being held for punishment.

Earl Li Has a Fever.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the North China Daily News, of this city, from Pekin, says that Li Hung Chang is suffering from fever and is delirious, his life being despaired of.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Swordsmen Fought a Duel.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A duel between well-known fencing masters, a Sicilian, Baron de San Malato, and a Frenchman, Professor Damotte, occurred this afternoon at the Velodrome, on the Parc des Princes. The meeting was the outcome of their rivalry as swordsmen. The combat was short. Damotte was pinioned in the armpit during the third onslaught. The duel was a superb display of skill. San Malato is the son of a celebrated swordsman.

The Danish Antilles Deal.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 28.—It appears that only a single member out of the 15 comprising the finance committee of the Folkething opposes the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The objector is starting a newspaper campaign in favor of their retention, but the finance committee of the Landsthing will shortly report in favor of the sale of the islands. The agitation of the inhabitants of the islands against their sale is largely artificial, and, therefore, of not much weight.

Eulogized in Italian Parliament.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded today, when the President, Signor Villa, the Minister of Education, Signor Gallo, and Deputies of all parties eulogized the late Guiseppi Verdi. It was decided to drape the chamber in mourning for a week, to send a delegation to the funeral and to hold a solemn memorial celebration a month after the funeral, which, in accordance with Verdi's request, will be most simple. The session of the House was then suspended.

Hurricane on Dutch Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is reported from Londonderry that a steam trawler has foundered off Dunaff Head, all hands being lost. Dispatches from Holland say that a terrible hurricane is raging along the coast, doing enormous damage. Several small shipping casualties are reported.

Movements of Dewet.

VENTERSBURG ROAD, Orange River Colony, Saturday, Jan. 26.—Generals Dewet and Paterson, with 500 Boers, crossed the railroad between here and Halfontein January 23. Twenty-five British in ambush killed five of the Boers.

Exempted From Taxation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28. — An Imperial ukase has been gazetted exempting foreign holders of 4 per cent rentes residing abroad from all taxation on the income derived therefrom.

Ir's Worse For a Woman

To suffer with skin disease than it is for a man, for a smooth skin and a clear complexion are essential elements of female beauty. When the taint of scrofula is in the blood it will be sure to show itself soon or late. Often its manifestations are as repulsive as they are painful. Many people have been cured of scrofula in its most malignant forms by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This remedy is remarkable for its power to purify the blood. It absolutely eliminates the corrupting elements. It makes the blood clean and rich. It increases the action of the blood-making glands, and so increases the quantity of pure blood supplied to the body.

"I will forever thank you for advising me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Jas. Murphy, of Fonda, Pocahontas Co., Iowa. "It has cured me of chronic scrofula, of twelve years' standing. I had doctored for the trouble until I was completely discouraged. I also had chronic diarrhea for twelve years. I am in good health now—better than I ever was in my life, owing to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took several bottles of the 'Discovery' before I stopped."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work for every woman, is sent free, on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps (to pay cost of mailing *only*), for paper edition. Cloth-bound, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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In Half-Pound Tins only.

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doesn't make things greasy like lard and similar products; but does make things crisp, delicious and healthful; jumps into popularity at once in every household.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs and disturbs the stomach.

It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on scrofula or the scrofulous habit.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.