

THE HAZING PENALTY Senate Rejected the Conference Report.

BY DECISIVE VOTE OF 18 TO 42

The Conclusion of a Spirited Debate on the Military Academy Appropriation Bill—Debate Spoke for Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—By the emphatic vote of 18 to 42 the Senate today afternoon rejected the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill. This action came at the conclusion of a spirited debate upon the provisions against hazing inserted in the report by the conference committee of the two branches of Congress. Discussion of the provision, which was precipitated at the close of yesterday's session by Daniel, occupied the greater part of today's session, and the report of the conferees was rejected because it was regarded by a large majority of the Senate as too drastic, and while no instructions could be given the conferees by the Senate, it was understood that the Senate favored action by the Senate, a modified provision as to the penalty for hazing would have to be presented and agreed upon by the conferees.

Early in the day Deboe delivered his announced speech upon the Nicaragua Canal. He reviewed at length the proceedings which led up to the present situation, and strongly advocated the construction of the waterway by the United States.

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"Under the objection," said Hale, "the bill will go to the calendar. I give the Senators to read as soon as practicable I shall call up the bill. If anything is to be done it should be done within a few days, in order that it may have consideration by the House of Representatives and President. If it is delayed, it will fall by the wayside and nothing will be done."

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Pettus argued that the provisions of the conference report which debarred a cadet convicted of hazing from ever holding a commission in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps was clearly unconstitutional.

Butler argued that Congress ought not to be swept off its feet by popular clamor. He believed that in this instance Congress was enacting extreme legislation without due consideration. He said hazing, in moderation, is a thing to be put down by penal legislation. He had known men in college who were the better for hazing in moderation. It did them good, he said, to see their fellows.

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posed legislation was more suitable to the Middle Ages. The conference report was rejected, 18 to 42. Sewell, Warren and Harris were named as members of a new conference committee on the part of the Senate. Nelson reported the river and harbor bill, and gave notice that at the earliest possible time he would call it up for consideration. A bill was passed to extend to the support of Everett, Wash., the privileges of the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned at 5:35 P. M.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Last Supply Bill Reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures of the Government, was reported to the House today by Chairman Perkins in the appropriations committee. The bill, which is the last of the general appropriation bills, the deficiency, 600, reappropriated for expenses of the military establishment, \$12,500,000. The items are:

Treasury Department, \$2,266,527. Military establishment, exclusive of \$2,500,000 reappropriated, \$6,592,000. Naval establishment, \$3,731,473. Total, \$12,500,000.

The bill includes \$300 for the heirs of the Mexican, Florentino Suasti, lynched in Texas in 1855, and \$400 for the heirs of the Italian, lynched at Tallulah, La. The \$1000 payment to Spain provided in the provision, which was precipitated at the close of yesterday's session by Daniel, occupied the greater part of today's session, and the report of the conferees was rejected because it was regarded by a large majority of the Senate as too drastic, and while no instructions could be given the conferees by the Senate, it was understood that the Senate favored action by the Senate, a modified provision as to the penalty for hazing would have to be presented and agreed upon by the conferees.

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THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

ARID LAND QUESTION THRESHED OVER IN THE HOUSE.

Bill Placed the Cost of the Irrigation Scheme at Thirty-Six Millions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House spent the day upon the sundry civil appropriation bill and reached the 30th page. There are 135 pages in the bill. The feature of the day was the debate upon the question of National irrigation of arid lands in the West, which came up incidentally. No material amendment was placed upon the bill today. Cannon reported the last day the general appropriation bills, the deficiency, 600, reappropriated for expenses of the military establishment, \$12,500,000. The items are:

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RAIDERS SLAYED IN MURDER

SALOON SMASHING IN KANSAS WITH FATAL RESULTS.

Wife of a Millwood Bartender Was Killed During the Melee—Raiders Were Masked Men.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 19.—Twenty masked farmers, armed with shotguns, attempted to raid a saloon at Millwood, a small place 14 miles north of here, last night, and in the melee that followed, Mrs. Rose Hudson, wife of the bartender, was instantly killed, her head being completely blown off. William Webb, one of the raiders, was shot in the arm, and two of the others were slightly hurt. One hundred shots were fired. The town is in a fever of excitement, and further trouble is threatened.

William A. Starkweather, it appears that William A. Starkweather was a resident of the United States and of Illinois, and that during this period Mr. Starkweather employed as a clerk in his office one Owen Wade; that such employment and service covered 24 months and five days, and that he paid Mr. Wade for such services out of his private funds the equivalent of the amount here allowed, \$120.

Avery D. and Margaret I. Babcock—This is a claim of A. D. Babcock and wife for the use and occupation by the United States of certain lands in the State of Oregon. The lands in question were settled, improved and occupied as early as April 1834, by Avery D. Babcock and his wife, under the Oregon donation laws, and that a patent to the donees was issued March 2, 1835. From the evidence it appears that the lands were taken possession of by the Babcocks in 1834 and 1835, and were continuously used and occupied by the United States for over 10 years, some portions for Indian and other portions for military purposes. The value of the use and occupation of these lands is variously estimated at from \$2000 to \$3000. The estimate of the Secretary of War is \$2000, which is the lowest estimate of the Babcocks, and the committee has adopted those figures in recommending the appropriation.

Twyman O. Abbott—The facts upon which the claim is based are as follows: In 1838 the Postoffice at Tacoma, Wash., an inspector to secure enlarged quarters for the Postoffice at Tacoma, Wash., and he advertised for bids to provide such quarters for a term of five years. In response to his advertisement he received several proposals, among others one from Twyman O. Abbott. The offer was duly accepted by the department, and Abbott was instructed to proceed with his building. The building was erected at a cost of \$115,000, and the Postoffice room was occupied about January 1, 1850. The premises were abandoned after nine months' occupancy, on the 15th of February, 1851, not conveniently located for Postoffice purposes." The Federal Circuit Court for the District of Washington found the facts as represented by Twyman O. Abbott, and the claim is based on the fact that he expended for furniture, fixtures, heat, light and other necessary articles, in the performance of his contract, \$115,000. This committee has in previous reports recommended that the sum of \$5000 for rent, which action was, we think, correct. The sum due is \$19,767.75. Of this amount \$1900 was paid under act of March 2, 1850.

James C. Drake—During the year 1857 James C. Drake, while acting as United States Marshal for the District of Washington, had some of his accounts disallowed by the Auditor for the purchase and other disallowances are shown under the three heads following: First, for commission as Deputy United States Marshal, \$1000; second, for fees and expenses to the United States Marshals in transporting prisoners to the Territory of Idaho, \$5000 for rent, which action was, we think, correct. The sum due is \$19,767.75. Of this amount \$1900 was paid under act of March 2, 1850.

Darius B. Randall—The bill appropriates the sum of \$100 to pay the balance of the estate of Darius B. Randall, deceased, for certain improvements made by the deceased on the Nez Perce Indian reservation and relinquished by him to the United States such sum to be reimbursed to the United States from the last 20 annual installments to be appropriated in fulfillment of the provisions of the treaty of June 11, 1855, with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians. It appears from the proof submitted that Darius B. Randall, by special license of D. M. Sells, then agent of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians in the Territory of Idaho, and in conformity with the third paragraph of the eighth article of the treaty of 1855 with said tribe, in the month of August, 1855, went upon and made valuable improvements upon the Nez Perce Indian reservation, variously estimated at from \$1500 to \$2000. On August 4, 1857, the said D. B. Randall, by special request of the Government, and by the consent of the agent, General J. P. C. Shanks, and

under promise of a fair consideration for his improvements, signed and delivered to said agent a release of all his rights, title, claim and interest in and to the said improvements. The evidence further shows that the said Randall delivered possession of all his improvements to said agent for the use of the Nez Perce Indians, and that they did get the use and benefit of the same. On July 5, 1857, Randall was killed in battle with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians.

Glenn Sawelle—It is shown by evidence on file in the War Department that in August, 1857, when the United States troops, under the command of General O. Howland, in the campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, occupied the premises of the beneficiary named in this bill at Henry's Lake, Idaho, that the troops carried off or destroyed his carpenter tools, blacksmith tools, mowing machine, 15 tons of hay, etc. It is also shown by competent evidence that they destroyed or damaged all his boats, fishing tackle, etc., and that on account of the loss sustained by the loss of his boats, fishing tackle, etc., the said claimant was so damaged as to be debarred from pursuing his occupation as a fisherman and putting up fish for winter sale, which was the sole support of himself and family. The entire damage aggregated \$2000.

Albert C. Brown—This claim is in recognition of Captain Brown's services in rescuing the crew of the schooner C. G. White, which was wrecked off the south-west coast of Kodiak Island, Alaska, on April 18, 1858. In the campaign against the Nez Perce Indians, the crew would have perished had they not been rescued by Captain Brown and served with necessaries, relieved, protected and transported to Wood Island by him. Congress has in the past made appropriations for other cases of a similar nature.

Hamilton Jury Still Out. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The jury in whose hands hangs the fate of Frank H. Hamilton, tried on the charge of having stabbed Leonard R. Day to death, retiring last night about 11 o'clock, and nothing has leaked out from the jury-room to indicate how the case stands. Under the charge four verdicts are possible—murder in the first or second degree, manslaughter and acquittal. Hamilton retained his composure remarkably well. He is confident of acquittal.

Blamed the New Religion. PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 19.—The attorneys in the Moezer murder case, now on trial at Peoria, made their opening arguments to the jury this afternoon. Attorney T. N. Greene, for the defense, severely arraigned the new Amish religion and stated that it was responsible for the murder of Mrs. Moezer and her children.

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory— Hood's Pills

CUT OUT THIS AD.

Enclose It to Me With Ten Dollars And I will furnish you all complete, ready for use, my 1501 Model No. 7 SANDEY ELECTRIC BELT. It is superior in make, quality and power to any belt offered by other dealers for which they charge \$40.

DR. SANDEN'S BELT Has no equal for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Varicocele, Premature Decline, Loss of Memory, Wasting, etc., which has been brought about by early indiscretions or later excesses.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS. Write today for my latest book, "Health in Nature," and "Strength in Use and Abuse by Men."

DR. A. T. SANDEN Cor. Fourth and Morrison Sts. PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. BURKHART'S WONDERFUL OFFER 30 DAYS' TREATMENT for 25 CENTS

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RELEASE AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The obsolete navigation laws of the United States bind us hand and foot and prevent growth and activity. As long as such absurd and ridiculous laws exist, the presentation of bounties and subsidies from the Government can benefit but little; they merely help the cradle and allowed to assist itself, it would need no subsidy. What we do need is the right to permit sailors and officers we can employ, no matter what nationality, to man them with the most competent men, and to fly the American flag by virtue of the fact that the ship is owned in America. Given these privileges, and there would be no lack of an American merchant marine; not them, all the subsidies which Congress can afford to pay will be powerless to create one.

The present American navigation laws are so absurd and ridiculous; so ultra-protective and chivalrously narrow, that they have "prevented" our ship out of existence. What is needed in this direction is freedom and an emancipating policy, which has no one made, but itself, and in the case of the shipping interest, killed the very object it was supposed to protect. If such laws cannot be repealed, the attempt to subsidize a merchant marine into existence is but an effort to lift ourselves by our boot straps.—Northwestern Miller (Minneapolis).

Treasury is hereby requested to furnish the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with public policy, with copies of letters to him from persons, firms, companies or corporations and all letters from him to them, or any of them, together with the reports, decisions and examinations, with his reasons for the same, given on all other data, facts and information in any way relating to the imposition of a tax on the importation of foreign goods, and what action Russia has taken in regard thereto by way of retaliation.

PAPERS ADVISE CAUTION. Views of the Russian Press on the Sugar Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Ambassador Tower explaining the views of the Russian press on the sugar bounty question. He says the papers advise caution and conservative action by the Russian Government. The cablegram was laid before the Cabinet today by Secretary Hay and discussed at some length. The Ambassador made it plain that, in his estimation, there was little danger of any such action being taken by the Russian Government. He said that the Russian press is directed against the United States and Russia, while there was a general conviction among newspapers and the public that the present economic issue between the two countries will be settled in such a manner as to leave not a scar. A considerable portion of the Cabinet session was given up to a discussion of matters relating to Cuba, and the statement was made that the President still maintains that an extra session of Congress will be necessary in case the Cuban constitution does not reach here in time to be acted upon at the present session.

A Canadian Proposal. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 19.—In the House of Commons, Mr. MacLean of East York called the attention of the government to a St. Petersburg dispatch announcing the imposition of a retaliatory tariff against the United States. Mr. MacLean argued that Canada should follow the example set by Russia and have a sliding-bounty tariff which would favor friends and hurt enemies. He said that those who were not in sympathy with the export trade of this country should be outside customer the United States had, and so long as Canada was fool enough to go on as she was doing at present, she would never get fair treatment from the United States. He said that the tariff on the American pocket through the tariff. If Canada did so, the Alaska matter, both countries would soon be disposed of.

Chicago Manufacturers Protest. CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, resolutions declaring that the recent tariff on the importation of sugar from Russia will, under existing circumstances, and the retaliatory attitude taken by the Russian Government most seriously affect, if not destroy, the export trade of this country to Russia. A meeting of the association is called for February 23 to determine upon such action as may be necessary to secure a hearing or a reversal of the decision.

Belgium May Make Reprisals. LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Brussels correspondent of the Morning Post says: "Belgium is preparing to make reprisals against a country which has refused to make a concession for the importation of Belgian sugar."

A Poolroom Raid. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Behind closed doors, Judge Jerome of the Court of Special Sessions today held an examination of some of the men held in custody as a result of a poolroom raid which he and District Attorney Philbin carried out yesterday at No. 20 Dry street. Assisted by District Attorney Schuman, the court present district officers would be implicated. Maurice F. Holman, president of the Board of Public Improvements, who was in the place at the time it was raided, was taken to the police station, where he was held for four months.

Contracts for Military Supplies. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Contracts for several hundred thousand dollars' worth of military supplies were awarded today by Colonel Patten, Quartermaster, acting for the Quartermaster-General. The following contracts were made for delivery at San Francisco: 25,000 Nickelsburg & Co. of San Francisco, 25,000 russet shoes; 25,000 pairs black calfskin shoes.