FIELD DAY IN HOUSE

Congressmen Treated to Two Sensations.

HEPBURN DENOUNCED HAZING

An Exciting Row Was Caused Over Items in the Deficiency Bill for Extra Compensation for Employes of the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-This was another field day in the House. Two distinct sensations occurred. Early in the day. during the consideration of an amend-ment to the deficiency appropriation bill to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy. Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) used exceedingly strong language while invelghing against the practice of hazing, charging by indirection that the habits of tyranny and oppression formed by the officers of the Army and Navy at their academies was responsible for the refusal of sailors to enlist in the Navy and the large number of desertions from the Army. Moreover, he alleged that the officers stood by each other when in trouble, saying that the commanders of 25 vessels of the Navy lost since the Civil War, with one exception, escaped with slight punishment. Cannon (Rep. Ill.) and Dayton (Rep. W.

Va.) warmly defended the Navy. The stir caused by Hepburn's speech, however, was mild compared with the row which was kicked up over some items in the bill for extra compensation to employes of the House. Dinsmore (Dem. Ark.) exposed the fact that one of the employes of the House, while occupying one position, was drawing a salary for enotities and that the difference. ary for another and that the difference etween the salaries was to be made up in one of the items of the bill. This led to a general ventilation of the domestic affairs of the House, during which Balley (Dem. Tex.) declared that the situation was a scandal upon the integrity of the House. He charged that there were em-ployes of the House who were dividing their salaries with others who performed no work and challenged any one on the other side to deny his allegations. He offered to produce sworn testimony in substantiation of his charges, if an investigating committee were appointed. It was explained by Joy (Rep. Mo.) and others that there was no law concerning em-ployes of the House. Balley offered a resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee, which was referred to the committee on rules. The general deficiency appropriation bill—the last of the appropriation bills—was passed. Immediately after the reading of the

Journal the House went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the general deficiency bill. The point of order against Sherman's amendment to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which was pending when the House adjourned yesterday, was passed over temporarily. At the suggestion of Mudd (Rep. Md.), Sherman (Rep. N. Y.) modified the amendment so as to make a cadet dismissed on account of hazing ineligible for reappointment as a cadet at Annapolis or West Point. Sherman said his only object was effectively to abolish hazing at the Naval Academy, as he be-lieved the action of the House had stopped the practice at West Point. Grosvenor (Rep. O.) said he did not

think a young man who might have been guilty of the practice of hazing should debarred forever from aspiring to the dignity of a soldier of the United States. The highest crime in the calendar was treason. Yet men who had fought four years against the flag of the United States were on the rolls of the Army as Brigadier and Major-Generals—as loyal men as ever lived. No cadet should be forever branded. He favored the Sherman proposition as it was proposed to

Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) did not believe the neasure to repress hazing should be too . While he believed public senti-should have weight in legislation, he did not believe a passing agitation should govern in legislation. He referred o the crusade against Roberts of Utah, and to the events that were occurring in Kansas under the leadership of a "mis-guided, hysterical woman" as evidences

of public sentiment run wild. Hepburn followed and created a sensa-He recalled the fact that when the Booz case first attracted the attention of the country, the superintendent of the Military Academy rushed into print to declare that hazing had ceased at West Point. Yet the committee of the House had found 41 cases where under-classmen had been called out to engage in brutal prizefights. When he declared that he moved a "certain, fixed, severe punishment" for the cowing and brow-besting of the younger class at the academies, he

was greeted with a round of applause Why, Hepburn asked, was the Navy De partment 8000 men short of its cor ment? Why had there been 4000 deser-tions from the Army? Because the men were American citizens compelled to serve inder men "schooled in tyranny and op-These officers." Hepburn said "stood

by each other. I have in my pocket a list of 25 vessels of the United States cast away upon the rocks or shoals by incompetent officers since the close of the Civil War. In many cases the ships were totally destroyed, but with a solitary ex-ception their brother officers let the commanders off with slight punishment. The severest punishment inflicted was suspension of rank. Even in China public opinion compells a commander who loses his ship to commit suicide. Here, when a ship is cast away and becomes a total loss, nothing is done. I want to see a fixed and certain punishment for hazing. Men inured to the custom of hazing are unfit to command troops or of the United States and boys will not serve under men reared in the unwholesome, pernicious and damnable atmosphere of tyranny." (Great ap-

On Wheeler inquiring if Hepburn favored "expulsion for childish pranks," the

"It is not a 'childish prank' if you or I have a son at the academy for an upper classman to compell him to perform menial service for an upper classman. It is not a 'childish prank' for upper classmen to pick out an athlete to beat a new boy, (Applanse.) It is not a 'childish prank' to indulge in brutality that is a

Cannon briefly replied to Hepburn. He recalled the tidal wave which swept over Samon, wrecking the Trenton and beaching the Yantic, and paid a glowing tribute to the American sailors, whose hero-ism had rarely been equaled. The Charleston, he said, had been lost in new seas, and through the use of imperfect Spanish charts. Not one of the 25 cases referred

to had been caused by negligence. Hepburn, replying, gave a detailed list of naval casualties covering a long period "To show how unjust, nay, how brutal, is that list and its inferences," exclaimed Dayton, "I will place in the Record the proceedings in each case, showing the cir-

challenge the gentleman to bring in all the court-martial proceedings," reded Hepburn warmly.

The point of order against the Sherman mendment finally was sustained. Fitagerald (Dem. Mass.) offered as amendment to appropriate \$500 for the entertainment of President Kruger upon the occasion of his visit to this country

mules and supplies from our ports for the use of the British Army in South Africa. He charged that the Secretary of State was in league with the British, and contended that the treaty of Washing-ton, made between Great Britain and the United States in 1871, was being violated. His remarks drew from Hitt (Rep. III.) chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, a very clear statement of the po-sition of the United States relative to the war in South Africa from an interna-tional standpoint. Hitt made it clear that both the United States and Great Brit-

ain had variously construed the treaty of 1871 and international law as affecting the sending of supplies and arms to beilig-erents, according to the purpose to be served. By the ancient doctrine of the American people as to the rights of neu-trals to trade, our people, he said, are free to sell horses, to sell flour, to seil even arms, at their risk. They may be inter-cepted, but that is the doctrine of na-A long row was stirred up in connec-

tion with some items for extra pay for certain employes of the House. Maddox (Dem. Ga.), Loud (Rep. Cal.) and others endeavored to ascertain what extra work these employes had performed. In the course of tse dispute that fol-lowed, Dinsmore (Dem. Ark.) sprang a

sensation by asserting that one of the employes, J. J. Constantine, the telegrapher of the House, was not getting the pay of the telgrapher, but that another man was drawing that, while Constan-tine was drawing that of another position. That developed that Constantine was on the rolls as a teamster, Balley (Dem. Tex.) charged outright

that for four years employes of the House had been compelled to divide their salaries with those who did not work at all. "If what the gentleman says is true," called out Olmsted (Rep. Pa.), "then the gentleman ought to ask for an investiga-"Much good it would do in this House,

replied Bailey. Then suddenly he straigh-tened up and delivered another challenge. "I will ask consent," said he, "for the appointment of an investigating committee, and I agree to produce employes who will make affidavit to the truth of the statements I have made."

Balley paused. Some one on the other side said such a request could not be made in committee of the whole, "Too late, too late," called Sprague (Rep. Mass.).

Balley-then gave notice that as soon as the extra session met he would ask unani-mous consent for the appointment of an investigating committee. He pointed out that the man who was on the rolls as a telegrapher, but who was also performing in the library, was to be the cipient of, in an Item in the bill, \$400 in addition to the \$1000 he drew as a teleg

This drew an explanation from Steele (Rep. Ind.), who said that the gentleman in question had come here to take the position as telegrapher at \$1600, but yielded the position to the man then telegrapher upon the appeal of Berry

Fleming (Dem. Ga.) then announced that until the committee of investigation, which Bailey would ask for, reported, he would explain all the items for extra service in the bill, and they went out on points of order.

Mercer (Rep. Neb.), chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, offered the omnibus public building bill, providing for additional appropriations for 63 public buildings in the United States. Cannon raised a point of order against the amendment, and was sur tained by the chair.

Olmsted (Rep. Pa.) offered an amend-ment to provide that no money appro-priated in the bill should be paid to any cadet at Annapolis or West Point who had been guilty of a brutal form of hazing. The amendment was adopted. This completed the bill, which was then

It was agreed by unanimous consent that tomorrow the session until 1 o'clock should be devoted to unanimous-consent legislation, and the remainder of the ses-sion divided between the committee on claims and the committee on pensions. Bailey, in accordance with the notice he had given in committees, then asked ous consent for the consideration

of the following resolution: of the Resolved. That the Speaker House shall immediately appoint a com-mittee consisting of five members, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the appropriation of payments to the employes of the House, and report all the facts relating to said employes to the House within six

days after its appointment,"
On motion of Payne (Rep. N. V.), the resolution was referred to the committee on rules. Payne said that, in his opin-ion, the committee should report the resolution promptly.

M. DE WITTE'S STATEMENT. He Says There Is No Export Bounty on Russian Sugar.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Russia's Minister of Finance, M. DeWitte, replied as follows to questions relative to the sugar question by the Journal and Advertiser: "By order of the Minister of Finance, the industrial section has the honor to announce: A lowered tariff, the same as that upon the products of countries with which commercial treaties had been goncluded, was applied to American prodects. Today, instead of the conventional tariff, the general tariff with the additional duties is applied to American products. This measure, having been taken expressly for economic motives, has for its sole purpose the defense of the com-mercial interests of Russia. Russian su-gar is subject to an indirect tax applying to internal consumption, and this impost does not apply to sugar exported to foreign countries. No bounty to ensrage the export of sugar exists in

No Breach of Neutrality. NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- A dispatch to the

World from London says: Sir Charles Dlike, replying to a ques-tion as to whether America's permission to England to obtain supplies of horses for use in South Africa was a breach of neutrality, said: "It is no breach of neutrality, but it is perfectly competent for any government to refuse to allow horses to be exported without committing an unfriendly act. Such countries never per-mit the export of horses for war pur-

A member of the House of Commons who disapproves of the government's South African policy, said: "I think it a miserable thing that the great American Republic should aid this great monarchical empire in crushing these little-South African Republics by supplying England with horses. We can get no horses from France, Russia or Germany, and there is no doubt that assistance in the shape of horses has done irreparable damage to the cause of the Boer inde-

Cable to Brazil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that the route to Brazil, "via Galveston," and the lines and cables of the Central and South American Telegraph Company will be reopened on the 22d inst, at re duced rates, as follows: To Soure, Mosqueiro, Pinheiro, Cameta,

Breves, Gurupa, Chaves, Macapa, Montealegre and Santarem, \$1.20 per word; to Alemquer, Obidos, Perintins, Itacoa-tiara and Mansos, \$1.40 per word. To all other stations in Brazil, \$1 per word

Country Bank Blown Open. ST. ALBANS, W. Va., Feb. 21.—The safe of the St. Albans Bank was blown open Cannon at once made a point of order against it, and Lawrence (Dem. Mass.), in the chair, sustained him.

Fitzgerald criticised the Government for not preventing the shipment of horses,

PNEUMATIC TUBES

APPROPRIATION IS ELIMINATED FROM POSTOFFICE BILL.

The Anti-Trust Question Was Discussed by the Senate for Nearly Two Hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- For nearly two hours today the Senate had under discussion a resolution by Jones (Dem. Ark.) to discharge the judiciary committee from further consideration of the anti-trust bill passed by the House at the last session, and to bring it before the Senate for consideration. The majority maintained that the House measure clearly was unconstitutional. They protested, too, against the taking up of so great a question in the closing hours of the session. The resolution finally went to the calen-dar. During the remainder of the afternoon, the postoffice appropriation bill was inder discussion. After a prolonged contest the appropriation for pneumatic tube service was eliminated entirely, so that as the bill stands now the service will have to be discontinued after July 1. The old controversy over the special appropriations for fast mail service engaged the attention of the rest of the day. It day voted to make a favorable report on

Government of the United States. It had CONCESSIONS IN facilities afforded it by the Government, but furnished nothing but an ability to control a Board of Aldermen, thus enabiling the company to get the right to lay its pipes in the public streets. The amendment offered by Carter was re-jected as amended, ayes 26, noes 37. Rawlins offered an amendment striking out the paragraphs making appropriations of \$171.238 for the Southern fast mail fa-

cilities, and of \$25,000 for special facilities

on the trunk lines from Kansas City to

Newton, Kan. Turley said the Legislature of Tennes-see had adopted a resolution requesting the Senators of that state to vote for the resolution, but he could not comply, as he regarded it as a subsidy, pure and sim-Wotcott took the same view, and declared the appropriation did not at all facilitate the transmission of mails. Lodge said the appropriation was a mere gift to the railroad people. Bate denounced the appropriation as a subsidy, and declared he would not vote for it. He could see no difference between giving a subsldy to a railroad and giving subsidies to

After an extended discussion the bill was laid aside for the day, without ac-tion upon Rawlins' amendment. Allison asked unanimous consent that the Senate tomorrow afternoonstake a recess until 8 P. M., and it was agreed to.

Favorable Report on Lovering Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The House on banking and currency



GOMEZ: THEM'S MY SENTIMENTS. EXACTLY: -St. Paul Ploneer-Press

stone tomorrow night, Hoar said no Senator on either side lation had agreed that his points against the House bill were well taken. upon he had prepared a carefully considred substitute for the House bill. He would be giad to have it taken up and

Platt (Rep. Conn.) said that with only eight working days of the session re-maining, and many of the appropriation bills yet undisposed of, it would be im possible to discuss properly what Con-gress should do with the trusts.

"This is a great question," said Platt, Too large and momentous a question to be used in the political game of battledore shuttlecock, and that is all there is

to this." He was quite willing that Congressional action should be taken in proper restraint of great monopolistic enterprises. He did not think any lawyers in the Senate believed that the provisions of the House bill were constitutional. It was manifest to him that the only object in bringforward the pending resolution this time was to gain some political advantage, and was not actuated by any honest purpose.

Bacon challenged Platt's assertion that the House bill, in the opinion of every lawyer in the Senate, was unconstitution its general features, although there might some doubt as to one or two mino provisions.

Spooper said he was not willing that the judiciary committee should report a great measure like this without positive mendation, and such recommendation did not seem probable. All the members of the committee realized and con-ceded that the evil ought to be remedied as soon as was possible. So far as he knew, only one member of the committee had expressed entire approval of the

"I am not willing," he said, "to pass a bill here that is evidently unconstitutional.

At this point, the unfinished busine the oleomargarine bill, was laid before the Senate. Spooner asked that a vote be taken upon that bill, and all pending amendments at 5 P. M. March 2, but Pet-The resolution under discussion then

inder the rules went to the calendar, and consideration was resumed of the postoffice appropriation bill. The chair sus-tained the point of order made by Hale against Mason's pneumatic tube service amenument at the close of yesterday's

Carter, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, reported the amendagreed upon this morning by postoffice committee, relating to the pneumatic tube service. The amendment provides for the establishment of a system in St. Louis, as well as in Chicago, and reduces the appropriation to \$225,000. The following provisos also were added to the amendment: "Provided, that the annual pneumatic tube rental shall not in any case exceed the rate of \$12,000 per mile, including the cost of operation, nor shall any contract for such service be made to extend for more than one year; pro-vided, further, that of the amount herein appropriated \$80,000 shall be reserved by the Postmister-General for service in Chicago and St. Louis, when pneumatic tubes become available in those cities."

The time saved by the pneumatic tube service, he argued, was inconsequential and by no means corresponded with the outlay of the Government. It originally had been inaugurated by an filegal action of the then Postmaster-General, he de-clared, and without reflection upon those persons now engaged in promoting it, its interests had been advanced by jobbery and corruption. The service, he said, necessarily must be a monopoly, as it ex-ists now. It had but one customer—the

was decided to begin holding night ses- what is known as the Lovering banking bill, which has aroused widespread interest in banking and financial circles. The would approve the House anti-trust bill. He pointed out that the most notorious and wicked offender under the proposed law would have only to get somebody to institute against him a civil suit to go absolutely free. He further directed attention to the fact that the House bill sections." The chief feature is in authorizing National banks to issue circu-thorizing National banks to issue circu-thorizing National banks to issue circucontained a provision that no labor organization should be liable to punishment unlating notes not in excess of 10 per cent der the proposed act. Labor organiza-tions interested in promoting the legisbonds.

> Amendment of an Anti. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Senator Rawlins today gave notice of his intention to est the following as an addition the Spooner Philippine amendment to the

Army appropriation bill: "Provided, further, That the Government of the United States declares that it is its purpose and intention not to retain or exercise permanent control or sovereignty over the Philippine Islands; but only to the extent necessary to secure their pacification and the establishment of stable government therein by their people; and upon the accomplishment of these ends, and after securing by ami-cable arrangement suitable naval, military and coaling stations, and proper guarantees for the safety of those have adhered to the United States and for the performance of the treaty obligaions of the United States to the other nations, the Government of the United States hereby pledegs itself to withdraw from the said islands and leave the government and control thereof to their own eople, and the powers hereinbefore conferred upon the President and the persons selected by him are to be exercised to the ends herein provided."

Deadlock on War Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The Repulsion n members of the conference committee on the war revenue reduction bill were seted for a time today, and the ouncement was made after the meeting that the Democrats would be called in tomorrow. While no definite statement was made, it is understood that representatives of the two houses are still at on most of the items covered by the bill.

An Extled German Nobleman. CHICAGO, Feb. 21 .- A man believed to Baron von Ketlenberg, who was exiled from Germany years ago for writ-ing a poem attacking Prince Bismarck was found dead in bed here today. At the house where he lived he was known as Hugo C. Schultze, but an examination of his papers leads the police to believe he was really the expatriated German no bleman. He made a speaking tour for the Republican ticket in 1896 and during the recent Presidential campaign he spoke in and around Chicago. The Coroner's jury found death due to pneumonia, superinduced by privation,

Lead Trust Meeting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21,-The annual meet. ing of the National Lead Company was held today in Jersey City behind closed It was learned that objection was made to some features of the annual port, which, however, was accepted. The report was objected to, according to persons who were present at the meeting, by two stockholders because of a morton the plant of the St. Louis Smelt ng Company, held by the National Lead Company.

To Pay Washington Surveyor. WASHINGTON, Feb, 17.-The Commis-loner of the General Land Office has rec ommended a deficiency appropriation of 1991, to pay Isaac M. Galbraith, late deputy surveyor for certain surveys made in the State of Washington during the year 1866. The account, like many others, has been held up by irregularities, but is recognized as entirely meritorious. If provision is made for its payment, it will be on one of the general appropriation bills.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY, Take Lazative Bromo-Quinine Tableta. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NO MORE LAND-GRABBING BY THE POWERS.

Movement Begun by the State Department Bears Fruit-China's Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. - At the instance of the United States Government

the powers have accepted the principle that no further individual concessions of territory in China shall be sought or obtained by any one power without international assent. This agreement applies not only to Tien Tsin, where there has been some rivalry exhibited in the effort to obtain concessions for foreign settlents, but to all other Chinese points. The State Department began this movetent some time ago, and it is surmised that the occupation of Russia of the important concession opposite Tien Tsin caused the initiation of the movement. Moreover, it was realized that it might be difficult to deal with a separate case, because thereby National pride might be aroused. But it was conceived that all of the powers might be willing to subscribe to a general principle which promised upon its face to maintain the rights of all against selfish individual efforts conjecture was well founded, for after the department had addressed each power on the subject, the answers received from not only a majority, but nearly all of them, and certainly a sufficient number to insure the execution of the pian, were an acceptance of the Ameri-can principle. So hereafter, if any one nation seeks to secure room for its indi-vidual settlements or like privileges, in ports or elsewhere in China, the applica-tion must be approved by the other powers before the Chinese Government will be permitted to assent, even if it desired it

THE CHINESE EDICT. Not What Was Wanted, but It May Be Accepted.

asking new concessions

PEKIN, Feb. 21.-Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have received telegraphic instructions from the Court to notify the Ministers of the powers that an edict has been issued regarding the punishments of Chinese officials, confirmatory of the demands made by the Ministers as follows: General Tung Fuh Stang, to be degraded and deprived of his rank; Prince Tuan and Duke Lan to be disgraced and exiled; Prince Chuang, Yien Nien and Chao Shu Chiao to commit suicide; Hsu Chen Yu, Yu Hsein and Ki Hain, to be beheaded.

This is not exactly what the Ministers demanded, but it is considered advisable to agree to it, as the demand for lives has been agreed to except in the case of General Tung Fuh Siang, whom the court is powerless to molest. There is a pri-vate understanding that his life will be claimed when it is possible.

The European and Chinese secretaries

of legations and others who have lived in China for years consider that China has gained a victory, as the only man the court has to behead is Yu Hslen. The other two are in the hands of the Japanese, and could be beheaded when their execution is wanted. Suicide is no grace whatever in the eyes of the Chi-

No one believes General Tung Puh Siang will ever suffer punishment. People here say Chinese imperial edicts are very un-stable documents, especially when private edicts to the executive officials accompany the public edict. A recent decree ordered all the indicted officials to com-mit suicide, yet it is evident a secret edict was sent instructing the persons implicated not to obey. What proof, it is asked, is there now that the terms of

the decree will be carried out?

Prince Ching is greatly alarmed at the preparations for the military expedition into the interior. He asks why they are untermanded, now that China has banks' assets instead of on Government agreed to the demands of the powers, instead of which the preparations continue. J. Fowler, the United States Consul at Che Foo, has sent Minister Conger a proclamation issued by Yuen Shi Kai, the Governor of the Province of Shan Tung offering a reward of 200 taels for the cap ture of any of the ringleaders of the reent disturbances, and offering a reward of 100 tacis for the capture of others than those actually committing outrages. The civil and military authorities will be held strictly accountable for the good order of their districts. When outrages are committed, they will be disgraced and reported to the throne. Where no other outrages occur for three years the civil and military authorities will be rewarded by a merit tablet and button.

The merchants of Tien Tsin have sen memorial to General Chaffee asking him to resume the occupation of the For mosan concession, long ago given up and unoccupied, though both the British and German commanders talk of annexing it The merchants point out that they will be badly handicapped without the concession, as they would have to pay wharfage to a foreign power, as well as to the Chinese officials. The General desires that the matter be referred to Minister Conger for decision.

REPORTED BY CONGER.

China's Agreement to the Punishment Named by the Envoys. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- A cablegram as been received at the State Departm from Minister Conger, stating that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have informed the Foreign Ministers that the Emperor has agreed to all the punishments named in his (Conger's) telegram of February 6

The persons named in the telegram referred to, with the punishments prescribed, were as follows: For Princes Tuan and Lan, degradation and exile; the death penalty for Yu Hslen, Chih Liu and Hsu Sheng Yu, the two latter being prisoners of the Japanese; posthumous honors for the four members of the Tsung II Yamun who were executed last Summer by the Chinese because of their intercession for foreigners. The great difficulty in the way of executing General Tung Fu Slang being recognized by the Ministers, it was agreed that some punishment to be deter-mined on later should be administered to him when it was possible to do so. A subquent message from Minister Conger includes in the punishment list (and it is understood here that they are also included in the Emperor's promise just given), Chuang, who is to be executed: Chaio Shu Chaio, Ying Nien, Chi Hsu and Hsu Cheng Yu, who are to be punished in some

method yet to be determined, It is still uncertain whether Mr. Conger's message marks the passage of this important phase of the Chinese question relative to punishments and the taking up of the questions of indemnity and guarantees. All depends upon whether the foreign Ministers at Pekin have determined that the sentences above described must be executed as a preliminary to further progress in the negotiations. It is sed here that such is the case though it is regarded as an unnecessary delay in the negotiations, which it is apparent to the official mind, must consum many weeks before the single question of indemnities can be cleared away. Apprehension on this score is based upon reports, unofficial but credible, indicating the purpose of the Germans to claim in demnities, which both in amount and in the method of payment would be far beinless the just claims of the other powers are ignored.

The Chinese Loan. NEW YORK, Feb. El.-A report in Ber-

lin yesterday that China is negotiating loan of 300,000,000 marks in New York, seems to be based purely on conjecture, so far as can be learned from New York so har as can be learned from New York bankers. It is a matter of course that China will have to borrow to meet the demands upon her for indemnities by the powers. It is expected that the cheapest money market will be appealed to for resources for such a loan. New York, in the circumstances, will be called upon for at least part of such a loan, but of any actual negotiation, no trace can be found. It is not considered probable that any plan has yet been formed for such a financial operation, as the amount of

Russian Losses Large.

China's requirement is yet wholly con-

jectural.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The expeditionary plan of Field Marshal Count von Walder-see continues in disfavor with the larger part of the German press. The Colorne Volks-Zeltung publishes today a special dispatch from New Chwang which anunces that Soo, the Military Governor of Mukden, gathered an army and Feb-ruary 19 and 11 attacked the railroad to Shan Hai Kwan and surrounded Russians in Tehin Cho Tu and Kabon Sebn. General Fleischer sent forward two regiments of reinforcements to their relief. The Russian losses were large. The Russlans are unable to master the uprising or defeat the Chinese military forces,

France Opposed to Expedition. PARIS, Feb. 21.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has excellent authority for the statement that Field Marshai Count von Waldersee's expedition will not start as it is believed a decree will be published in Pekin today, ac-cepting the terms demanded by the Ministers. The expedition, therefore will not be necessary. Should the information prove untrue, it can be said upon the same authority, it is most certain France and Russia will not participate in any punitive expedition, as those nations have consistently, with the United States, op-posed any military reprisals beyond those necessary to relieve the Legations. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that the French Minister of For-There is another and a very important point of the agreement, which is that the present is not the most opportune time for eign Affairs, M. Delcasse, is strongly opposed to the proposed military expedition.

> Trouble in Southern Manchuria. ST. PETTERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The Nyoe Vremyn's Viadivostock dispatches report that trouble is again brewing in Southern Manchuria. Boxer missionaries have already arrived there, and Chinese forces are joining the Boxer movement.

TRIBAL WAR AT SITKA.

Federal Authorities Take a Hand in the Row Over the "Frog" Emblem.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 21 .-According to advices brought from Sitka by the Cottage City, arriving today, the climax in the tribal war among the Indians over the adoption of a "frog" as a family emblem has resulted in the arrest and imprisonment by the Federal author-ities of Koo Hatch, head chief of the Kakerutees, and eight other leading members of that tribe. When the Kluk-Na-Ha-Del clan started to adopt the frog as a family emblem, and a big frog was carved on wood and placed on a totempole in front of the head chief's house in Sitka, the opposing clan appealed to United States Judge Charles S. Johnson, who, fearing serious trouble between the clans, enjoined the Kluk-Na-Ha-Dels from setting up the emblem until the case was decided. Recently United States Judge Brown took it up and decided the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the Indians immediately set up the totem. This so enraged the opposing clan that the chief and eight others, during the night, made an assault on the totem-pole and demolished the frog. Indian police attempted to arrest the assaulting party, but failed, and the United States Marshal's force was sent for. The Kluk-Na-Ha-Dels are very ugly, and are making threats. A clash is daily expected between the opposing tribes. The indians arrested were charged with riot, and were

Sitka. James Fox, ex-bugler in the Marine Corps, was employed as watchman at the Rodman mine. Running out of provisions, he and his wife started to the beach, nine miles distant over the ice and snow. Before they had proceeded a great distance Fox became weary and started to return to the mine. He told his wife to go on and make some coffee and he would rest. It was dark when she reached the mine, but her husband failed to appear, and darkness prevented from going to his assistance. At daylight she started and found him frozen to death half a mile from the mine. Mrs Fox started alone to the beach, wher Indians could be found. She was picked up unconscious by a party of Indian hunters, who succeeded in reviving her.

The transport Port Albert arrived today from Manila, and was sent to Diamond Point quarantine. The Fort Albert was six days overdue, having encountered head winds all the way. Major L. C. Andrew, who arrived on her, reports everything when he left the Philippines as looking favorable for an early termination of the insurrection, and that up to January 5 1100 Filipinos in Panay district had surrendered.

BRANCH SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate Discussion Over One Proposed for Fort Sherman, Idaho.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Senator Shoup, as has been heretofore stated, recently of-fered an amendment to the sundry civil bill, directing the Board of Manager of the National Home for Disabled Volunte Soldiers to inspect the buildings and grounds of the Fort Sherman Military reservation, Idaho, and make a report to the next Congress as to the advisability of establishing a branch home at that place. The board, under this amendment, s also called upon to report as to what additional buildings, if any, will be re-quired to make this old post suitable for a Home.

The amendment was referred to the ommittee on military affairs, which, after a brief discussion, directed Senator Shoup to make a favorable report. In do-ing so, the amendment was then referred to the committee on appropriations for its action. Senator Hale, of Maine, manifest-ed a spirit of opposition to the further establishment of branch homes, saying the appropriations committee was continually besieged with applications for more homes. He took the position that as time went on, and the period following the Civil War increased, there would be less and less demand for soldiers' homes. His an-tagonism, however, was not severe. Senator Shoup, in answer to the Maine Senator, said that his amendment proosed to establish a home at old For

Sherman, a post that has been abandoned by the military authorities and has been turned over to the Interior Department He said that Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana felt that this abandoned ost should be converted into such "The amendment carries no appropriation with it," he explained. ly calls for an investigation, and I sinrely trust there will be no opposition to There is not a branch of the National

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Chart Helthir.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

51st ANNUAL STATEMENT

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Conn. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

January 1, 1901. Assets, Jan. 1, 1901... \$ 56,092,086-01

Legal Reserve, 4 per cent Standard, and all claims 49,092,876.61 Special Reserve, in addition to 4 per 1,934,000.00 cent reserve

Guarantee fund in excess of Require-ments by Compa-ny's Standard..... 5,065,209.40

Guarantee fund in excess of Require-ments by Standard of Conn. and other States 6,999,209.40 Payment to Policy-5,369.738.27 Premium receipts in 8,257,624.59 Interest receipts in 2,353,420.57

10,611,045.16 Life, Endowment and Term Policies is sued and revived in 1900, 20,317, insuring 39,044,847.00

Total receipts in 1900.

Life, Endowment and Term Insurance in in force Jan. 1, 1901. 192,592,816.00 Accident Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1901. 160,114,620.00

Paid Policy Holders Since Organization

\$119,963,152,99 GAINS IN 1900

Increase in New Premium In-512,655.62 Total Premium In-1,133,973,05

Assets ... 3,241,786.11 Life. Term and En dowment Insurance Issued and Revived 14,550,302.00 Life, Term and En-dowment Insur-24, 143,026.00 ance in force

Accident and Health

24,307,150.00 Insurance in force. Number of Policy-25,148 C. A. McCARGAR, Manager,

Soldiers' Home in all the Northwest. This covers a great many states, and, in addi-tion to the remaining veterans of the Civil War, there are a great many in those states who served in the recent war with Spain."

Pettigrew Had His Say. Senator Pettigrew rather interposed his objection, claiming that the men of the South Dakota volunteer regiment that went to the Philippines had returned in poor condition, and would need a home in that state for their own care and com-fort. Senator Hale also stated that he believed that the war in the Philippines was making a great many subjects for soldiers' homes, and was breaking down the health of a large number of troops who are compelled to serve in the islands. He thought, however, that, rather than go to soldiers' homes, many of the return-ing troops will prefer to draw a pension ing troops will prefer to draw a pension and live outside the homes. He thinks there will not be a sufficient number seek-ing admission to the home a warrant the establishment of new instituti

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, by way of contrast, put in a good word for the bill, and the proposition generally, saying: .
"I believe that there is a necessity for National Soldiers' Homes in the North-west. So far as Wyoming is concerned, it has established a state home. It did not feel that it wished to enter into com-petition, asking for a National Home bound over under \$1000 by United States when Colorado in the one direction, Idano in the other, and South Dakota in the Commissioner DeGroff.

The Cottage City brings news of a tragother were asking for homes. The old oldiers who went from the Civil War to the West and who are unfortunate in their old age, should be provided for somewhere in that part of the country and in

> have been living for many years.' Will Be No Irrigation Legislation. WASHINGTON, Feb, 17.-The House ommittee on irrigation has reported an elaborate scheme to aid in the reclamation of the arid lands. The action of this committee will probably give encourage ment to a great many people, who think that the Government really means to do something, but it may be stated very positively that nothing will be done. In the first place, it is absurd to think that anything could be done at this stage of the only good effect the report can have is that it can be printed and read by those interested. It can also be franked all over the country to Congressional districts, where it will do some good to those members of Congress who are besteged and urged to press legislation for the irrigation of the arid country. If anything was to be done in this irrigation matter. it would have been done in the last session when there was time for consideration. Several other committees have taken action to report important legislation just at the close of the session, when there is no possibility of getting it through. This has come to be known among the people who have been long in Congress as "fake" reports or "record" reports, and are generally rushed in at the close of a session when nothing can

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Billousness, sour stomach, constipa-tion and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills The non-irritating cathartic. Price

25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Doctors Say;

Bilious and Intermittent Fevers which prevail in miasmatic districts are invariably accompanied by derangements of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

The Secret of Health. The liver is the great "driving wheel" in the mechanism of man, and when it is out of order, the whole system becomes deranged and disease is the result.

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