## SCHLEY TAKES EXCEPTION

PROTESTS AGAINST THE FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Asks to Be Allowed to Be Heard in Connection With the Objections to Be Flied by Sampson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Late this afternoon Admiral Schley, through his counsel, filed with the Secretary of the Navy his bill of exceptions to the majority findings of the court of inquiry, and also a letter asking to be allowed to be heard in connection with the objections to be filed by attorneys for Admiral Sampson to the individual opinion of Admiral Dewey. This action was taken after Mr. Raynor, Mr. Teague and Cap-tain Parker had held a consultation

tain Parker had held a consultation throughout the day with their client. Secretary Long, almost immediately after the receipt of the communication, called Judge-Advocate Lemiy and the solicitor for the department, Mr. Hanna, into conference. At its conclusion the Secretary said that he had no statement to make regarding any action that he neight take in the premises. He, how-ever, indicated to Mr. Teague, through the Judge-Advocate, that he would not bear an oral argument by Mr. Raynor regarding Admiral Sampson's protest, but that he would receive a written state-ment. It was expected that counsel for

fore Friday.

The bill of exceptions declares that the applicant "objects to the approval of the findings of the court upon the ground that the opinion rendered and the report of facts made by the majority of the case is unparalleled in the annals of civi court in their said opinion have ignored the testimony of the applicant and of the whole of the applicant's wlinesses, and tion, is entitled to have his evidence con-all that portion of the evidence given by sidered and passed upon. We shall wlinesses for the Government which was favorable to the applicant, and have thus edy that we have to impeach this appalldeprived him of rights guaranteed to ing verdict." on of the United States."

The bill claims that the majority of the court gave their opinion that Commodore Schiey should have proceeded with the ut-most dispatch off Cientuegos when there was no specification covering this point, and without giving the applicant an op-portunity to furnish evidence on it. The fact that no place was mentioned in what is known as the McCalla memorandum for meeting the insurgents is regarded as a paramount reason why communication was not held with the insurgents, and further that the said memorandum was sent to Commodore Schley only for use in con-mection with the Information which it contained relative to certain batteries at or being constructed in the vicinity of

The bill further contends that overwhelming evidence was presented to the court to show that a close blockade of Clenfuegos was maintained, that the majority of the court actually ignored the uncontradicted testimony proving that the Brookly fought then an hour and the Brookly fought then an hour and the British steamer Adula was allowed to a half with the Colon. Evidently the cuter Clenfurges to obtain information credit of the first part of the battle, durcuter Cienturges to obtain information remarking the Spanish deet; that the or-fer of Admiral Sampson, known as No. 7, was an imperative order for Commodore Schley to hold his squadron off Clenfuegos, whether the Spanish fleet was in that harbor or not; that the majority of the court have denied the admitted fact that the commander of the Eagle did not comnumicate the situation at Sanilago to Commodore Schley; that they ignored the fact that Captain Evans tailed to communicate to Commodore Schley the meanis to of the serm; lights on share at Clen-fuegos; that Commodore Schley, as proved by the evidence, had no knowledge of these lights until the right of May 22 1838; that majority of the court are shent in their reference to masking the movement of the flying squadron in front of Cien inegos; that the majority based their opinion as to the retrograde movement you a statement that Commodore Schley before sailing from Clenfuegos, had reli-able information that ships could be couled in the vicinity of Cape Cruz and Gonaives Channel, whereas it is denied that there was any such positive inforuntil three days after leaving Cienfuegos old Commodore Schley receive definite in-formation concerning the feasibility of outling ships from a collier in Gonzives Channel; that the majority erred in stating that Commodere Schley received no positive information from the scout ships as to the enemy's presence in Santiago harbor, because Captain Sigsbee had re-

ported to Commodore Schley that the Epunish fleet was not in that harbor, The bill denies that the conditions of wind, sen and weather from May 25 to June I were invorable for taking coal em a collier off Santlago; it also claims hat the coal charts submitted in evidence showing the cruising capacity of the flying squadron have been ignored; that no ref erences have been made to the orders the Secretary of the Navy forbidding the azard of American ships against shore batteries; that the majority opinion failed to contain any reference to the character of the blockade of Santiago, nithough covered in the specifications; that the dem-onstration made by Commodore Schley pefore Santiago, on May 29 and 30, was premeditated and executed solely as a reconneissance, and not as a formal atupon the Colon or other vessels in the harbor; that the majority opinion the court is ambiguous with respect to the loop of the Brooklyn in that it holds that said loop was made to avoid getting in dangerous preximity to the Spanish vescels, without stating whether such acr was due to personal fears of Commodore Schley or to his desire to preserve the ship intact and ready for further work; that the majority of the court entirely ignored the overwhelming testimony in arriving at the opinion that Commodors Schley erred in commencing the engage-ment on July 2 with the port battery, and that the Brooklyn did not use either distance or position with the Spanish ships in making the turn; that the majoropinion is ambiguous on the subject of the backing of the Texas in that it does not state whether the danger of collision was real or imaginary; that Captain Cook's testimony on this point is entirely ignored; that the finding with entirely ignored; that the finding with regard to the Hodgson controversy was repeatedly contradicted by the testimony; that the majority opinion that Commodore Schley's conduct was characterized by vaciliation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise is not justified by the evidence shown; that the majority opinion is en-tirely silent upon a charge by the Judge-Advocate coming within the purview of the first specification, that Commodore Schley was derelict in the discharge of his duty; that the majority of the court failed to determine who was commander-in-chief in the battle of Santiago, which nding was necessary to determine the first specification of the precept as to the ict of Admiral Schley; that the maority of the court have rejected the whole of the testimony on behalf of the applicant and the testimony of the applicant him-self, and that by so doing have perverted the ends of justice and deprived him of his common law and Constitutional rights; that he has been found guilty upon specifications substantially abandoned by

Judge-Advocate, and that the testimony of a few hostile witnesses has been made Upon the grounds set forth, the applicant "respectfully prays that the appro-val of the opinion of the majority of said court of inquiry be withheld, and that said opinion be disapproved, and that he may be afforded the opportunity to have the testimony on record of himself and witnesses properly his witnesses properly considered and passed upon, and that the proceedings be remitted to the court for that pur-pose, and that he be given such other and further relief as he is entitled to in

against the protest of Admiral Samp-son's attorneye follows:

"I. In regard to the reported intention of Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy, by his counsel, to file with your consent a protest against your approval of that portion of the dissenting opinion of Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, to the majority of the findings of a court of inquiry recently held, and before which I was the applicant, wherein the inventor of compandership. wherein the question of commandership of the American navai forces during the battle of Santiago is decided in favor of Commodore W. S. Schley, United States Navy and credit for the victory won in that battle accorded to the eaid Commodure Schley. I have the house to most

dore Schley, I have the honor to most respectfully request as follows:
"2 That if such protest is filed with you by the said Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy, I may be given an opportunity to present, through my counsel oral argument against such

protest. Very respectfully,
"W. S. SCHLEY,
"Resr-Admiral U. S. N. (Retired).
"ISIDOR RAYNOR,
"JAMES PARKER,

"Counsel for the Applicant Before Said Court of Inquiry." Commenting on today's action, Mr.

Raynor said: "The objections that we have filed rest upon the ground that Admiral Schley has been deprived of his rights as guaranteed to him by the laws of the land and the Constitution. We claim that the whole of the evidence in favor of the Admiral, including his own and the ten-timony of all of his witnesses, has been rejected by the majority of the court, and not even considered or passed upon. Such a method of procedure would not Admiral Sampson would file their objections to the findings of Admiral Dewey in the case today, but it is now stated that such objections may not be offered be
The Admiral was on the stand for about force and the stand for a moment because the stand for a four days, and not a word that he ut-tered and not a solemn assertion that he made under the sanction of his oath has been adverted to by the majority of the court. Such a method of disposing or of criminal law. The greatest male-factor in the land, under the Constitu-

### SPANISH CAPTAIN'S OPINION. Schley Won the Battle on Sampson's Plans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-Captain Diag Moren, who commanded the Colon at the battle of Bantiago, says that Admira: Sampson could take no active part in the fight because his ship was 12 miles to the west of Santiago harbor when the Span-ish squadron appeared, while Admiral Schley, with the Brooklyn flying his penmant, and the lowa, were close to the mouth of the harbor, cables the Madrid correspondent of the Journal and Adver-

"Both warships," said Captain Moren, "fought the Maria Teresa, which, seven minutes afterwards, was aftre. My ship, the Colon, appeared then, firing her lar-board artillery against the Iowa, which, credit of the first part of the battle, durcays were placed hors de combat, bepart, during which the Colon fought alone ngainst the Brooklyn, the Iowa and the Oregon. She was finally vanquished by superior artillery of the lows and

the faster special of the Oregon,
"I think admiral Dewey's praise to
Schley is just. It does not diminish Admiral Sampson's glory, to whom, as superior commander, was due the positions of the ships, held in the line of blockade, and without whose instructions the result might be seen in another light,"

## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

Statement Issued From the Labor-Capital Conference.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-The committee which was chosen by the conference called to consider plans for healing the differences between the capitalistic and mation and that the records show that not labor interests of the country organized teday elected officers and issued a gen-eral statement of its mission. Senator M. A. Hanna was chosen its chairman, with Samuel Gompers first vice-chairman. It retains its connection with the National Civic Federation and becomes the industriel department of that organization. The statement which was issued e pressed a determination to strive for industrial co-operation; to aid in establish-ing rightful relations between those who toll and their employers; to confer and advise with employers and employed when in conflict; to encourage agreements under which labor shall be pered, and to arbitrate disputes wher both sides to the dispute shall ask for such mediation. A determination to avoid discussion of abstract industrial problems was avowed. The statement was as fol-

"This committee shall be known as the industrial department of the National Civic Federation. The scope and prov-ince of this department shall be to do what may seem best to promote indus trial peace; to be helpful in establishing rightful relations between employers and workers; by its good offices endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lockouts; to ald in renewing industrial relations when a rupture has occurred.

"That at all times representatives of employers and workers, organized or unorganized, should confer for the adjustment of differences or disputes before an acute stage is reached, and thus avoid or minimize the number of strikes or lock-

That actual agreements as to conditions under which labor shall be formed should be encouraged, and that when agreements are made the terms should be faithfully adhered to, both in letter and spirit, by both parties.

"This department, either as a whole or a subcommittee by it appointed, shall, when required, act as a forum to adjust upon questions at issue between workers and their employers; provided in its opin-ion the subjet is one of sufficient import-

This departrment will not consider abatract industrial problems,
"This department assumes no power of arbitration unless such powers be ferred by both parties to a dispute. "This department shall adopt a set of

by-iaws for its government."

Officers were elected and committees appointed as follows: Chairman, Senator Marcus A. Hanna; vice-chairmen, Sam-uel Gompers and Oscar S. Strauss; treas-urer, Charles A. Moore; secretary, Ralph M. Easley, committee on by-laws, Oscar S. Strauss S. R. Calloway, James H. Eck-els, John J. McCook, Samuel Gompers and Harry Hite. The committee on by-laws will report a set of by-laws to the executive committee at a meeting to be held about the last week in January, the

Cleveland line Not Accepted. PRINCETON, N. J., Doc. 18.-Ex-Prest-dent Cleveland was asked today whether he had accepted membership on the labo he had accepted members of the committee appointed in New York yester-day. Mr. Cleveland said: "No, I have not yet accepted it. I am not prepared

to make a statement at the present time. Steel Rail Pool.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Journal of Commerce will say tomorrow: "It is rumored that the steel rail pool ntinue in force another year, under present agreements. In other words, If this report is true, prices will continu

To Cure a Cold in One Day nd further relief as he is entitled to in he premises."

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. A drugglets refund the money if it falls to cur E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

FAVORABLY REPORTED BY SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Nominations Afterward Confirmed in Executive Session-Funston Is Now Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate committee on military affairs today agreed to report favorably all the Army nomina-tions before it except those to staff positions concerning which questions have been raised. The exceptions which were not passed upon were the nominations of Captain William W. Crozier, to be chief of the Ordnance Bureau, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Colonel George L. Gli-lesple, to be chief of engineers, and General George B. Davis, to be Judge-Ad-vocate-General, and other nominations de-pendent upon those three. Owing to the fact that the committee will not meet again before adjournment for the holi-days, action by the Senate on these nom-

names. Among them is that of General Funston, to be a Brigadler-General, In the case of Ceptain Croxier there

discriminated against by his nomination.

time for which his tenure of office should

continue, whether for four years only or

in the capture of Aguinaldo, but the pro-

motion was defended by Benator Harris,

of General Punston's own state. Senator Harris quoted from the records to show

that both General MacArthur and Gen-

eral Wheaton had indorsed the nomina-tion, and that both had been cognizant of

the expedition in search for Aguinaldo before it was undertaken, and had fa-

ored it. After hearing these explana-

lons the committee decidedly unanimous-

Confirmed by the Senate.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Senate to-

day confirmed several hundred Army pro-

Brigadier-General Lloyd Wheaton, U. S.

To be Brigadier-Generals-Colonel J. H.

Smith, Seventeenth Infantry; Frederick Function, Kansas (Brigadier-General, U. S.

V.); Colonel J. M. Bell, Eighth Cavairy,

and Colonel William H. Bisbee, Thirteenth

William R. Williams, to be Assistant

Angus Campbell, to be Consul at War-

Swnin, Visalia, Cal.; M. C. Barrow, Doug-

veyor of Customs, San Francisco.

To be members of the California Debris
Commission-First Lieutenant R. P. John-

ston and Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Heap,

ANTI-ANARCHIST MEASURES.

Bill Introduced in the House by

Chairman Ray.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. - Chairman Ray, of the House committee on judiciary, today introduced an anti-anarchist meas-

ure which will probably be the basis of legislation on that subject in the House.

The measure is very elaborate, and brings together features of the many proposi-tions for dealing with the subject. It

provides the death penalty for assaults on the President or other executive offi-cer. It is made a felony to advise or to

teach the overthrow of the Government or any interference with Government of-

ficers. The death penalty is also provided

Penrose and Commissioner-General Powderly, has been inriduced in the Senate by Mr. Frye. The bill pro-

vides an educational test, and in addition to the present system of domestic inspec-tion of immigrants, authorizes the ap-

pointment of inspectors at the principal foreign ports from which immigrants sail,

with instructions to exercise special scru-tiny of the police records of immigrants, with the view of excluding anarchists. The bill also provides for the deportation

Open Session of the Senate.

of aliens who prove to be anarchists.

killing of a foreign King, Emperor,

production of Senator

for conspiracies in this country !

A new immigration bill, which

President or other ruler.

be Registers of the Land Office-P.

to report the nomination.

to be Major-General,

Infantry.

at Chicago

Russia

transaction of routine business in the Senate Platt (Conn.) offered a resolution suspending the rule providing for the appointment of members of the various Senate committees by ballot. The resolu-tion was adopted. Platt then submitted another resolution appointing formally the committees for the 57th Congress. A bill authorising the construction of a railroad bridge across the Arkansas River, near Fort Obson, I. T., was passed. At 12:45 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and at 2:30 P. M. adjourned.

Missouri Appointments. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-It was an-WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It was announced at the White House today that the President has decided to send to the Senate tomorrow the nominations of Charles Gailenkamp, of Union, Mo., to be surveyor of the port of St. Louis, in place of Charles H. Smith, and Charles F. Wenneker, of St. Louis, to be Collector of Internal Revenue. It also was stated that the recommendations of the Republican members of Congress will largely lican members of Congress will largely govern the President in the selection of officers in their respective districts in Missouri and that in the state at large the recommendations of Richard Kerens, the Missouri member of the Republican



inations will necessarily be postponed un-til after the reconvening of Congress, Jan-mittee, will be given favorable considera-

mittee, will be given favorable considera-tion. The appointments apparently are re-garded as eatisfactory by both Missouri factions.

uary 6. It is specifically stated by mem-bers of the committee that the delay is only for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the various nom-inations. The nominations to be favora-bly reported include several hundred Anti-Oleo Hearing. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The House committee on agriculture today fixed January 18 for taking up the anti-oleomarg-arine question, at which time the various arine question, at which time the various interests will be assigned dates for hear-

has been some criticism on the ground that other officers of superior rank are ing. Representative Wood, of California, to-Representative Wood, of California, to-day introduced a bill to establish a de-partment of mines and mining.

United States. As long as you keep up the bars of protection and forbid the Fil-ipinos to trade with us, just so long will Senator McComas introduced in the Senate today the bill for Admiral Scaley's permanently. Complaint was made that Function's promotion to a Brigadier-Genbenefit which was published this morn-

Senator Hale introduced a bill authoriz. ing the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve.

Argument for Exclusion. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House ommittee on immigration had an informal hearing on the subject of Chinese exclusion, prominent members of the Asiatic Association being heard in favor of fair treatment to Chinese merchants, travelers and students, while Representative Kann, who represents the San Francisco district, neluding Chinatown, and Herman Gut stadt, representing the Federation of La-bor, spoke for the rigid exclusion of Chinese. Representative Kahn stated that the mercantile community of San Franmotions and several promotions in the Navy, also the following: cisco was about 3 to 1 for exclusion.

To Entertain the King of Siam. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Senator Frye has introduced a joint resolution author-izing the President to invite the King of Siam to visit the United States. It sets forth in a preamble the fact that the King of Siam has made known to our Min-Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Jonathan Merriam, to be pension agent ister at Bangkok his desire to visit the United States, and the resolution pro-vides that he shall be invited to become the guest of the Nation while here. An appropriation for His Majesty's suitable Henry Meldrum, to be Surveyor-General of Oregon, Frank L. Osborne, to be Assistant Jusentertainment is provided, but the sum is left blank for the present.

Presidential Nominations WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-The President M. Mullen, Rampart City, Alaska; A. E. Hoyt, Sun Dance, Wyo. To be Receivers of Public Moneys—A. H. today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Miguel Otero, Governor of New Mexico: Benjamin S. Baker, Nebraska, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court nss, Wyo. To be Collectors of Customs-William of New Mexico; Levi Davis, Receiver of Public Moneys at Santa Fe, N. M. Also the appointments under the Department Penn Nixon, Chicago; S. A. Campbell, Humboldt, Ia.; Patrick F. Garrett, Paso-del Norte, Tex.; Joseph H. Spear, Surof Justice announced yesterday after the Cabinet meeting.

> Duty on Silver Imports. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-Senator Penrose today introduced a bill levying a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on all importations of unmanufactured silver. A preamble to the bill declares it to be the purpose of the measure to protect the ver mining industry of the West.

A New Legal Hollday. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representa-tive William Alden Smith, of Michigan, has introduced a bill asking that the birthday of President McKinley, January

29, be a legal holiday.

nent.

Decided That Strikes Are Lawful. ST LOUIS, Dec. 18.-In the St. Louis Circuit Court Judge Talty decided that strikes are lawful, and that any number of men may band together for the purpose of enforcing a demand for an in-crease of wages by leaving the service of their employers. November 1 last the steamfitters struck for higher wages. Among those who refused the demand was Elbridge Chase, head of the steamfitting firm of Chase & Co., who secured a temporary injunction from the Circuit Court to restrain the unions and all those connected with them from in any manner nterfering with his business. The court

Dr. Kennedy Honored.

refused to make the injunction perma

PARIS, Dec. 19.-The Rome corresp nt of the Paris edition of the New York Herald says that the Rev. Dr. Thomas Kennedy, rector of the American Col-lege of Rome, has been appointed do-This is one mestic prelate to the Pope WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. - After the of the highest posts at the Vatican.

(Continued from First Page.)

the law were of the opinion that the fifth Justice, in deciding with them, assumed a position inconsistent with that taken by the same Justice in another decision promulgated by him on the same day, One Justice said that the two positions were irreconcilable. If his positions were irreconcilable, who shall say which one was right and which was wrong? It may, therefore, fairly be said that upon these questions which involve our power to make the people of the Philippine Islands mere chattels without a country, to confer upon them a bastard, common law citizenship, and cynically to torce upon them a cruel commercial isolation, the court stands four and a half Justices ranged upon one side and four and a haif upon the other."

So far as the pending bill is concerned,

McCall said that he disbelieved so pro-foundly in the Administration's Philippine policy that he could not support it. "What have we seen in the last three years?" he asked. "We have witnessed the solemn farce of four or five very estimable American gentlemen sitting as a Legislature over 10,000,000 of people of whose language, customs, conditions and existence they were probably ignorant four years ago. We have witnessed the speciacle of an American army, numberng over 70,000 men, engaged in conquering people struggling for independence. We have seen our highest court, apparently forgetful that this Nation was established as a protest against the power of one people to tax permanently another peo-ple, declaring Congress exempt from the Constitutional limitation upon the great central power of taxation and thus opening the way for autocratic government and for the expioitation of subject peo-pies. We have seen our permanent standing Army multiplied more than three-fold, and the expenses of our military estab-lishments approach that of most of the army-ridden nations of Europe. We have seen ourselves take a position highly inconsistent in point of justice with the Monroe Doctrine, when, demanding that the governments of the overcrowded Eastern Continent shall keep their hands off this hemisphere, we ourselves with hun-dreds of millions of untilled acres and vast untouched forests, selze at one stroke a thousand islands in the other hemisphere. If four years ago a writer of burlesque opera had put these things in a play he would have stood apart and alone in his profession as the consummate creator of npossible situations.

"I believe now, as I have always be-lieved, that when our commissioners set their hands to the treaty annexing the Philippine Islands, they inaugurated as fatuous a policy as any upon which a great nation ever embarked. It was a policy which has been followed by the destruction by us of tens of thousands of innocent, brown more who had sever done. innocent brown men who had never done us any harm and who were lured by our own glorious history to fight for their freedom and their homes. It was a policy, too, as a result of which thousands upon thousands of the goldlers of American mothers will sleep their last sleep upon the banks of the Ric Grande and the Pasig. I know it is said that it will give us commerce. Our trade with those isl-ands appears today to have reached the magnificent proportions of the trade of a corner grocery, but if it should promise to bring to this country all the wealth of the Indies, I believe that our National honor, the preservation in their integrity of republican institutions, our future peace and safety, every dictate of interest and justice demand that we shall now so shape our steps that we may return again to the Ged of our fathers."

Closed by McClelinn.

After a few remarks by Green (Dem. Pa.) in opposition to the bill, McClellan (Dem. N. Y.) closed the debate for his side. The acquisition of the Philippine Islands, he said, was the most costly plunge ever made by a reckless gambler at the Monte Carlo of international politics. "Your justification for embarking this country upon a policy of colonialism, he said, "was that it would onen new he said, "was that it would open ne markets for American products. now, despite your solemn promise, you oss, by this bill to close the markets the Philippines to the people of the they remain our enemies. If they cannot sell to us they will not buy from us, and if they cannot trade with us their sympathies will follow their interests. If you tear down the barbarous restrictions of a protective tariff between different parts of our territory, you will not only open new markels for American products, but by permitting the Filipinos to prosper you will have begun the work of cation and of fitting them for self-gov-

The debate was closed by Daizell (Rep. Pa.) In a speech of an hour. He drew a parallel between the government of the Louislana Territory immediately after its ulsition and the government of the lippines, to show that the latter was less arbitrary and despotte than the former. He commended to those on the other side who were so zealous of the rights of "the little brown men" in the Philippines, the protection of the rights of the black men in the South.

"This measure purports to be a revenue interrupted McDermott (Dem. N. J.). "Can be cite any act which imposed a duty on goods from one territory or state to another?"

"Certainly," replied Daizell, "If the gentieman will examine history he will find that dutice were levied for a long time on goods from the Territory of Louisiana, and also of Florida." (Republican ap-plause, followed by laughter, as Mann (Rep. III.) called out to McDermott: "Go way back and sit down,")
"I mean an act of Congress," persisted

McDermott. "He cannot cite me to an act of Congress, because there is none. Daizell declined to be interrupted for ther. He taunted the other side with their utter inability to present anything as a substitute for the pending bill. He said they desired to make their protes; as ineffectual as possible. In conclusion he declared that to turn the islands over to the Filipinos would be to make them the prey of some buccaneer country; to put them up at auction would be dishonor. "I rather indulge the belief and hope," said he, "that, traveling along our traditional historic lines, we shall go forward to the Christianization and civilization of those islands of the sea, until we shall estab-lish there the principles of civil and re-ligious liberty." (Republican applause.) Motion to Recommit.

Richardson, the minority leader, moved to recommit the bill with the following in-structions:

"To report a bill reducing the tariff laws and internal revenue laws now in force in other portions of the United States, to a revenue basis; and to apply the same to all portions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands, to be in effect until order has been re-stored there and the Filipinos permitted, with the sid of the United States, to establish a stable and independent govern

ment."
The motion to recommit was lost, 122 to 172. It was a strict party vote so far as the Republicans were concerned, but there were three votes against the motion on the Democratic side, cast by Brous-sard, Davey and Robertson, all of Louis-lana. Meyer (Dem. La.) was paired against the motion with Foster (Dem.

The bill was then passed, 163 to 128. The three Democrats from Louisiana who voted against the motion to recommit voted for the bill, and five Republicans-Mc-Call (Mass.), Littlefield (Me.), Heatwoie, Eddy and Stevens, all of Minnes with the Democrats against it. At 4:40 the House adjourned.

Will Recover From Chicago. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 18.-By a de-ision of the Supreme Court handed down today John McKechney and John McKechney, Jr. surviving pariners of the firm of Wier, McKechney & Co., will recover

# THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BRIGADIER-GENERAL COOK

(One of the Many Famous Men Who Believe in Pe-ru-na.)



Brigadier-General George W. Cook, Washington, D. C., writes:

"As a number of my friends have used Peruna for catarrh, with such good results, I can safely recommend it to all sufferers of like disor-BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE W. COOK. They have never thought that what

DR. HARTMAN SAYS

Catarrh Is the Scourge of the Nineteenth Century.

Have you catarrh? Maybe you have have catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the bowels, ca-tarrh of the kidneys, catarrh of the blad-der, and also the other peivic organs? Are any of these organs affected in your

This is not true. Catarrh may affect any organ of the body. Thousands of people who have been sick a long time have catarrh, but do not know it. They have doctored for every imaginable disease but catarrh, and find no cure.

Write at on. Write at on.

they had been calling dyspensia or liver compinint, or kidney disease, or female weakness, is catarrh of these organs. If they did know that this was the case they would get Peruna and cure themselves, Peruna cures catarrh of any locality.

If catarrh is in the head, Peruna cures
It; if in the stomach, Peruna cures
It; if in the stomach cure
It is the storage of the storage
It is the storage of the storage
It is the storage of th book on catarrh and other diseases of

Winter by writing at once to The Peruna Medicine Company, of Columbus, Ohio, 64 If so, the probability is that you have chronic catarrh. So many people think factory results from the use of Peruna, This is not true. Catarrh is confined to the head. pages, instructively Plustrated, write at once to Dr. Hariman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable ad-

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Santiarium, Columbus, Obio.

pproximately \$500,000 from the City of Chicago, Wier, McKechney & Co. did work on a tunnel to bring water from the take to the pumping stations. Unex-pected rock was struck, and the firm sued for extra compensation for remov-

WRECK ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Passenger Trains Collided in Monterev County-One Is Burning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.-Trains Nos. 9 and 10, the north and southbound overlands, on the coast division of the South ern Pacific, came in collision about 2 o'clock this (Thursday) morning near San Ardo, Monterey County, 180 miles south of this city. No particulars are obtainable at this hour, further than that No. 9, the northbound train, due to arrive in this city at 7:30 this morning, is on fire. Train No. 10 left San Francisco last night.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.-Albert Griffiths, well known as "Young Griffo," a clever lightweight pugilist, has been forced to quit the ring because of a valvular affection of the heart that may bring death to him in the ring at any time. Late to-day Dr. McGregor, physician for the Olympic Athletic Club, examined Griffiths, and because of this weakness re-fused to allow him to enter a match for which he was scheduled tonight.

Colorado Roads Blockaded. DENVER, Dec. 18.—The Colorado & Southern Railroad is in the threes of its annual struggle with the snow on the South Park division, and at the pres time both the Gunnison and Leadville branches are blockaded. Snow slides are also threatening and three large ones have already occurred.

An Offer to Wellesley. WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 18.—President Caroline Hazard, of Wellesley Conlege, announced today that J. D. Rockefeller has offered that institution \$150,000 for a dormitory and central heating plant, provided an equal amount is added to the endowment fund from sources before commencement day, 1992,

What are Humors They are vitlated or morbid fluids courng the veins and affecting the tissue hey are commonly due to defective digeon but sometimes inherited.

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