

### THE NAVAL CONTROVERSY

#### BROUGHT UP IN THE SENATE BY MASON'S RESOLUTION.

Extending the Thanks of Congress and Providing for Award to Admiral Schley—Was Referred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—An effort was made in the Senate today by Mason to obtain consideration for a joint resolution which he introduced extending the thanks of Congress to Rear-Admiral Schley "for his brave and able conduct while in command of the American fleet at the victorious battle of Santiago." The effort, however, was unsuccessful. Mason's resolution, in addition to the thanks of Congress, provided that Admiral Schley should be presented with a sword, that bronze medals commemorative of the battle of Santiago should be distributed to the officers and men "under the command of Schley during said battle," and that \$10,000 be appropriated to meet the expense of the resolution. On motion of Hale, the resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

The Rev. J. J. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, Ia., father of Senator Dolliver, pronounced the opening of today's session of the Senate.

Nelson called up the Department of Commerce bill, and the various amendments offered yesterday were considered. Soon after the session convened, Hale moved that when the Senate adjourns today it shall be until Monday next.

Pending action upon the motion, Lodge, in charge of the Philippine tariff bill, said he had been informed by Rawlins, in charge of the minority substitute, that the opponents of the measure were not prepared to proceed with the debate today, but would be on Monday. Lodge gave notice that on and after Monday he would press the measure daily for consideration.

Hale's motion for adjournment was adopted. Mason offered the following joint resolution:

"That the thanks of Congress be hereby tendered to Admiral Winfield Scott Schley for his brave and able conduct while in command of the American fleet at the victorious battle of Santiago."

"That a sword be presented to him by the Secretary of the Navy, and that the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for the purpose of this resolution out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

"That the Secretary of the Navy shall cause to be struck bronze medals, commemorating the battle of Santiago, and distribute the same to the officers and men under the command of Schley during said battle of Santiago."

Mason said the resolution was practically the same as that adopted in the case of Admiral Dewey.

"I think we would better let this resolution go over," suggested Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs. "The matter involved is a controversial one. It ought to go to a committee."

"I do not see that it is necessary," said Mason, "that the resolution go to a committee. It is a resolution of honor, and it has been passed upon by the American people. Under the rules it can be read a second time and passed."

The chair explained that a resolution could not be read a second time in the face of objection that had been made. Hale said he had no objection to the second reading of the resolution, and it was read a second time.

The measure was referred to the committee on naval affairs, which was done by a viva voce vote.

Teller called up his resolution introducing yesterday, providing for the intervention of the United States Government in behalf of Commandant Schepers, of the Boer Army, sentenced to death by the British in South Africa. He explained that he had introduced the resolution because his attention had been directed to what seemed to be a violation of articles 5 and 6 of the Geneva convention. He introduced the resolution, however, he said he had been informed by the Associated Press that the death sentence had been commuted by the British in South Africa.

He had criticized him for introducing the resolution, although he had always been very careful about introducing bills and resolutions referring to other governments.

"It is said," continued Mr. Teller, "that the resolution might be offensive to the Government of the United States. It is a Geneva convention, to which both the United States and Great Britain were parties, means anything, it means that we should intervene in such a case as this. If this man was captured, as stated, while lying in a hospital, Great Britain, in putting him to death, is guilty of a vile assassination."

Teller read the articles of the Geneva convention applying to this case and said: "These are rules of warfare which the half-civilized Turk and the semi-barbarous Persians respect. These rules, this was a case in which the United States or any other nation party to the Geneva convention had ample right to intervene."

After further comment, Teller asked that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, which was done.

Consideration of the Department of Commerce bill was resumed, the pending amendment being that offered by Pettus, providing that the Department of Labor be not transferred to the proposed new department. Pettus made a brief argument in support of his amendment.

In reply, Nelson, in charge of the pending measure, said that throughout the consideration of the bill he had heard no protest against the transfer of the Department of Labor to the Department of Commerce until recently an official of a labor organization had objected to a transfer. He was convinced, he said, that whatever opposition had been aroused among labor people to the transfer of the Department of Labor had been inspired from within the Department of Labor itself.

Bacon strongly supported Pettus' amendment and urged that in the absence of some good evidence to the contrary, the American Federation of Labor, against the transfer of the Department of Labor to the new department ought to be heard.

Hanna said the establishment of the new department was in the interests of both capital and labor. The labor interests of the country would not be injured by the transfer of the Department of Labor. Personally he believed all bureaus or independent departments ought to be attached to some executive department. It had been his privilege to discuss this subject with laboring men of the country and he was certain they favored the pending bill.

At 2 o'clock one wished to discuss the Philippine bill, and Hanna, continuing his speech, said that the time had come when we must expand our commerce or restrict our production. The session was interrupted by Hale, who said that the United States already had captured all the foreign trade worth having, and he inquired of Hanna

### SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY

#### DETAILS OF THE BILL DRAWN UP BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Death Penalty for Attempts on the Life of the President or Any One in Line of Succession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The details of a bill restricting anarchy and anarchists was practically determined upon today by the special committee of members of the House Judiciary committee appointed to consider this subject. The language of some of the provisions as yet to be settled, but all of the essential features of the forthcoming measure are determined upon.

The measure will provide the death penalty for an attempt to kill or assault the President or any one in line of succession for the Presidency. An accessory before

the fact is to be treated as a principal, and an accessory after the fact is punished in a less degree than a principal. Any person who counsels, advises or advocates the assaulting or killing of any officer of the United States shall be fined or imprisoned. No alien who advocates an overthrow of organized government, or who is affiliated with an organization holding such views, is to be admitted to this country. Provision also is made for the punishment of those conspiring in this country against a foreign ruler.

The special committee probably will report to the Judiciary committee within the next few days, and a report to the House is expected soon thereafter.

#### NEW OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The friends of the measure for rigid instructions on oleomargarine and kindred products carried their point before the House committee on agriculture today, and by a vote of 12 to 5 ordered the report of a bill which is even more restrictive than the original Groout bill reintroduced by Representative McCleary, of Minnesota. The subject has been under consideration for the past 10 days, all of the various interests having been granted hearings. Before the House today the friends of rigid restriction

joint resolution expressing sympathy for the two South African Republics, and regret over the suffering caused by the war. The resolution expresses the hope that this declaration by Congress will influence Great Britain to consider favorably a settlement of the troubles. Provision is made for forwarding the resolution to the British Government and to President Kruger.

Asked by National Board of Trade. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The National Board of Trade concluded its session here today, after adopting resolutions asking Congress to enact laws for the improvement of the consular service, and to provide a currency that can be easily circulated in times of distress. Later about 25 members of the board called on the President and expressed their satisfaction with the stand he had taken in favor of a new Department of Commerce.

Indian Land Leases. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on Senator Rawlins' resolution authorizing that committee to investigate land leases of lands on Indian reservations.

### COLLECTOR FOR PUGET SOUND CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

#### REAPPOINTMENT OF P. D. HEUSTIS.

Major-General O. Howard said he endorsed all that Mr. Foster said. He had come in contact with the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, and characterized the alleged indifference of Chinese inspectors in the performance of their duties "as among the iniquities of the present execution of the exclusion law."

Mr. Foster spoke of the matter referred to by Mr. Foster, and said he thought it grew out of an anonymous communication. The case, he said, was investigated and found to be without a shadow of truth. Mr. Foster brought to the committee, in custody of a United States Marshal, two alleged Chinese merchants, who he said, were samples of the "merchants" who were being allowed to enter the United States in 1897 on forged certificates.

Richardson K. Campbell, a Chinese inspector, said in his opinion there are 100,000 Chinese in the United States who were admitted on false certificates.

Mr. Foster concluded that there are only 25,000 Chinese in the United States, but Mr. Campbell stated that the department's information is that the Chinese in this country number 300,000.

The committee will further discuss the subject next Monday.

The Interpreter, Charles Kee, a Treasury official, described methods pursued by a Chinese company of Chicago in manufacturing fraudulent certificates.

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### OPPOSES EXCLUSION BILLS

#### JOHN W. FOSTER BEFORE SENATE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

He Says the Mitchell Measure is a Plain Violation of Our Treaty With China.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster appeared before the Senate committee on immigration today and spoke in opposition to the Chinese exclusion bills which have been introduced in Congress. His remarks were directed more particularly to the Mitchell or Pacific Coast bill, which, he said, is a plain violation of our treaty with China. Mr. Foster said our Government had four times asked China to modify existing treaties in the interest of American citizens, and that in every instance China had acceded to our request. He then submitted for the consideration of the committee three propositions.

The first proposition is that the Government refused to make it for more than 10 years. He also insisted that when the treaty of 1894 came to an end the Burlingame treaty of 1868 would be revived and continued in force, which treaty stipulated for the free and unrestricted immigration of Chinese of all classes into the United States. The treaty, he said, has only been suspended as to immigration, not abrogated.

His second proposition is that the exclusion laws should not be made applicable to all our insular possessions, and said that the islands presented the exact state of affairs which is contemplated by the American negotiators for the exclusion treaty, in which they gave the assurance that such a condition of affairs should be a condition of the treaty.

Mr. Foster's third proposition is that the existing exclusion laws and the legislation proposed are in clear disregard of the treaty stipulations. He cited the provisions of the treaty of 1868 which guaranteed to all Chinese in the United States the most favored nation treatment and the privileges of treaties with other nations guaranteeing them the same treatment as to the protection of their persons and property as that enjoyed by native citizens.

Mr. Foster read from the remarks of Mr. W. before the committee on foreign relations during the last session, in which he spoke of the indignities and humiliations alleged to have been suffered by some of his people at the hands of our immigration officers.

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### REFORM IN NEW YORK.

#### Mayor Low's Attitude on the Excise Question.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Mayor Low today made public his reply to a letter recently addressed to him by the Society for the Prevention of Crime. He expressed his attitude on the excise question as follows:

"The attitude of this administration toward the excise law can be clearly defined. It will continue to enforce the excise law as one of the general body of laws which it is called upon to enforce in the best manner practicable with the means at its disposal, but it will not concentrate the entire police force on this one law and let all other laws go by the board. It will also do everything it can to break up the bribery and corruption of which the excise law has so long been the fruitful parent."

Murderous Highwaymen Captured. GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 23.—Word reached the United States Marshal's office here today that two of the highwaymen that figured in the fight at Anadarko on Sheets Smith and Beck were killed last week were captured last evening on the Kaw Indian reservation, 15 miles northwest of Newkirk, O. T. The capture was made by Sheriff Bell of Bell County, and a posse. The two men tally exactly with the description of the highwaymen who killed the Anadarko officers, and there is no doubt in the minds of the authorities that they have the right men. One gave the name of Cooper, and the other Charles Moffitt. They have been in hiding in that vicinity for two days, and are now in jail at Newkirk. They were heavily armed, having 300 rounds of ammunition. The third highwayman is known to be badly wounded.

Conference on Schley Appeal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Long and Solicitor Hanna, of the Navy Department, were summoned to the White House today by President Roosevelt and detained there nearly an hour in private conference. It is a matter of some interest as to the subject under consideration, but it is believed it was the appeal of Admiral Schley left with the President a few days ago by his counsel.

Heavy Bonds in Ore-Purchasing Suit. HELENA, Mont., Jan. 23.—Notice has been served upon the attorneys of the Boston & Montana Mining Company by also is serving restraining orders on Ore Purchasing Company that next Monday they would apply to the Supreme Court for an order directing the Clerk of the Supreme Court to turn over to the Delaware surety the \$350,000 bond as a bond in the case of the Boston & Montana against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company. Counsel for the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, however, says the action brought by the Boston & Montana Company, involving the disputed ground in the Pennsylvania, has been finally settled. The Boston & Montana's attorneys declare that the question is not to be determined. The bond was originally \$500,000, but has been increased until it amounted to \$1,300,000. The last in fact of William Rice, was the position of the Boston & Montana, and amounted to \$350,000. This bond was furnished through the Delaware Surety Company, the money being paid into the court and deposited by it in several banks.

The Patrick Trial. NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—When the trial of Albert T. Patrick, charged with the murder of William McKinley, was resumed before Recorder Goff today, Assistant District Attorney Osborn continued his opening statement to the jury. He concluded shortly before 4 o'clock, having spoken for an hour and a minute. Court adjourned at once, and the first testimony will be taken tomorrow.

Judge Noyes' Condition Serious. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Judge Arthur H. Noyes, of Alaska, is at the Mount Zion Hospital, in an exceedingly precarious condition. The physicians who are attending him at the hospital, and hope that he will recover. The jurist is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, induced by tuberculosis. Owing to the copious loss of blood his system has been greatly weakened.

California Gets McDonald and O'Connell. OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 23.—President T. J. Moran, of the California League of Bars Clubs, announced today that he has appointed Jimmie McDonald and Jack O'Connell as umpires for the next season, and that they will be accepted. Their will be bound in a manner to be arranged, for several leagues are bidding for their services.

Anacoona Case Appealed. HELENA, Mont., Jan. 23.—The appeal of the Anacoona Mining Company from the order of Judge Clancy, denying a petition for an injunction restraining F. Aug. Heinz and the Montana Ore Purchasing Company from extracting ores from a portion of the Snow Bird mine in dispute, was submitted to the Supreme Court this afternoon.

Row at Corinto Conference. SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 23.—Reports received here concerning the recent conference of the Presidents of the Central American Republics at Corinto, Nicaragua, are to the effect that a serious misunderstanding between President Regalado, of Salvador, and President Cabrera, of Guatemala.

Mrs. Dabols' Model Nursery. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—One of the interesting features for the National Congress of Mothers, which will meet here next month, will be a "model nursery" which has been established by Mrs. Fred T. Dabols, wife of the United States Senator from Idaho.

Colonel Griffin. LONDON, Jan. 23.—The death is announced at Hempstead of the prominent Baptist layman, Colonel Griffin. He had been president of the Baptist Union, was born in the United States and reached his rank during the Civil War.

Denied by Archbishop Kane. DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 23.—Archbishop Kane denies the report from Sioux City that the late Bishop Quinn was appointed to that see before his death.

Headache. Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills.

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### METHODIST WHO DOUBTS BIBLE MIRACLES.



PROFESSOR CHARLES W. PEARSON.

Charles W. Pearson, professor of English literature in Northwestern University, Chicago, who has published a paper declaring that the Bible is not infallible, has long been an advocate of the revision of the creed of the Methodist Church. Two years ago, in a paper read before the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he stated that the story of Eve was a myth, and that the Christian church should abandon all creeds. Mr. Pearson's life has been one of practical experience. At the age of 14 he left home in England, and then went to South America and taught in a mission school. Later he entered the academy of Northwestern University, and was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1871.

He is now in jail at Newkirk. They were heavily armed, having 300 rounds of ammunition. The third highwayman is known to be badly wounded.

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