

HOTTALK IN SENATE

Sharp Tilt Between Spooner and Tillman.

OVER THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION

Teller Takes Part in the Abuse of the Republicans—Whom the Department Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A Philippine storm was central in the Senate chamber today for nearly three hours, but was cold and devoid of passion. At times it looked very serious, and spectators who thronged the galleries watched it with breathless interest. Acrimony in Senate debates is not infrequent, but it has been years since there has been such a hurricane of bitter vituperation, of personal taunt, of ugly charges and of unmodified criticism as was witnessed today. Not only the discussion of the resolutions leading up to the Spanish-American War has any scene occurred in the Senate chamber comparable with today's. Even that debate lacked the personal bitterness manifested at times today. Irritation was aroused on both sides of the chamber, and once or twice personal encounters between Senators seemed imminent. Once, when Senator Teller taunted the Republican Senators by declaring that they knew the statements made in a recent dispatch from Manila, in which General Whelan was represented as criticizing the opponents of the Government's policy in the Philippines, were true, half a dozen Republicans were on their feet in an instant. Senator Spooner, who was sitting next to Teller, seemed to be aimed, particularly, hurriedly crossed from his seat in the center of the Republicans to the main aisle of the Senate and, with a look of indignation, pointedly challenged the statements of the Colorado Senator, and demanded that he withdraw. Senator Teller so modified the statement that further hostilities at that time were averted.

Proceedings in Detail.

A resolution introduced yesterday by Teller, authorizing the committee on the Philippines to make a special investigation of the Philippine question, and for that purpose to sit during the sessions of the Senate, was reported favorably and adopted by the Senate yesterday afternoon. Bacon offered a resolution providing that the committee on printing consider the expediency of printing a special edition of the Congressional Record, for sale to the general public at the beginning of the sessions and at the end of the sessions. It was not reported. Consideration of the bill to establish a Department of Commerce then was resumed. The pending amendment, being that of Pettus, providing that the Department of Labor should not be made a part of the proposed new department, after a discussion the amendment was rejected 19 to 12.

Tariff Bill Taken Up.

The Philippine tariff bill was taken up, McComber, referring to the statement of Dubois yesterday, regarding the attitude of the military academy, said General Whelan never had been at West Point, but resided in the ranks. Dubois said he was quibbling over the dispatch from Manila, but so far as he had observed, none of them had ventured to suggest that Army officers should not be reprimanded for their criticism of Senators.

Bacon presented a joint resolution, which went over, providing that the law restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from one port of the United States to another port of the United States shall not be applicable to foreign vessels engaging in trade between the Philippine Archipelago and the United States, or between ports of the Philippine Archipelago.

Spencer adverted to a statement made by the Georgia Senator a few days ago, indicating that a formal order had been issued that Army officers should not be explicitly suspending the navigation laws in respect to the participation of foreign vessels in the trade between the United States and the Philippines. He said an investigation on the subject showed that no such order had been issued. The fact was, he said, that after the decision of the Supreme Court defining the Philippines as domestic territory the Secretary of War was confronted with an obstruction in the law in getting necessary supplies to United States troops in the Philippines. A ship containing a cargo of vegetables for the troops in the islands had been permitted to clear from San Francisco, because it was most important that those supplies should go forward promptly.

Referring to the recent criticism of General Merritt, ex-commander of the Department of the East, for some statements he was reported to have made in a public speech, Foraker presented a letter from General Merritt, denying emphatically that he ever had said the Constitution was an antiquated document and ought to be abolished.

fifth wabbling, I could not make much out of them.

Spencer—The Supreme Court settled one thing, and that is that there is a distinction between the United States and territory belonging to the United States. While Spooner was proceeding with his speech he was interrupted by Tillman, and in the moment a sensational colloquy was in progress. Tillman inquired: "Will the Senator allow me to ask him if the Platt amendment is not infrequent, but it has been years since the end of the session, would that side have had the courage to have gone forward in its philanthropic humanity, Christianity and mercy, and all that kind of thing, and have yielded an extra session?"

Spencer—We have courage enough on this side to do anything on earth. Tillman—Except to defend the negro. Spooner—We have not courage enough to lynch colored men or deprive them of their rights. Tillman—Does the Senator desire to discuss the case of the negro? Spooner—No, I do not desire to discuss the case of the negro. I want to leave left the proposition which I started to throw a personal fling at me. I am ready to meet him anywhere on the race.

Spencer—Wherever the Senator is willing to meet me on that question or any other, he will find me there, so far as that is concerned. The Senator addressed to me an observation rather offensive in its character. Tillman—It certainly had no allusion to lynching. Spooner—No. Tillman—And the Senator understands very well that I come from a section of the country where lynchings for a given crime and for a given man are very prevalent. Now, does the Senator wish to leave the Philippine proposition, in which he is dealing with a colored people, to be handled in a so-called honorable and dignified way, and go South and hold the negroes up as examples that we are dealing with in a similar manner? I mean the colored people here at home. Are we to have two different conduct in regard to the colored people, one in the Philippines, by which we butcher them and shoot Christianity into them, and another in this country, by which we are allowed to protect our wives and children?

Spencer—If we had the same rule for colored people in the Philippines as the Senator refers to in the South, God help the colored man in the Philippines. Tillman—God help men in the Philippines now. You have already butchered in there a million before the Spaniards did in three centuries. Spooner—It is one thing to kill men with arms in their hands against a Government, and another thing to do it in another way. Tillman—You burned them in Kansas, sir. Spooner—Wherever it is done it is an outrageous crime. Tillman—Oh, it is a very easy thing for a man who has not come in contact with them in close quarters to theorize and sentimentalize, as to what other people ought to do.

Tillman was admonished by the President pro tem that he must not interrupt a Senator without first obtaining leave, to which he replied that he was "taunted in a way that no white man from South Carolina can submit to."

When the Senator was asked by Spooner, when he quoted the Constitution a moment ago in regard to the power of Congress in dealing with territory and other property, did he include men as well as territory, he replied that he did not intend to include men, but that he included all rights and to be jeopardized or destroyed in this country, and whether they are property, whether people are property or not, he did not intend to discuss. Spooner, when he quoted the Constitution a moment ago in regard to the power of Congress in dealing with territory and other property, did he include men as well as territory, he replied that he did not intend to include men, but that he included all rights and to be jeopardized or destroyed in this country, and whether they are property, whether people are property or not, he did not intend to discuss.

Teller Takes It Up. At the conclusion of Spooner's remarks, Teller offered the following amendment to the bill as a separate section: "Be it further enacted, That the Constitution and all the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said Philippine archipelago as elsewhere within the United States."

Teller further along referred to what he called the establishment in the Philippines of concentration camps and to the reputation in the Philippines of the horrors introduced in Cuba by Weyler. He said that a private letter from an American in Cuba, which he had received in Washington in which an Army officer was quoted as saying, with respect to the establishment of concentration camps, "I think it is a very good thing to have to apologize to Weyler."

Teller, in response to a volley of questions, replied that he did not know the author of the letter, and that he would not mention the name of the officer who was quoted as saying, with respect to the establishment of concentration camps, "I think it is a very good thing to have to apologize to Weyler."

Further along Spooner referred to the alleged establishment of concentration camps, explained that only an insurrectionary corps had been established with a view to crushing out what remained of the rebellion. Foraker said that if there was anything more barbaric than another it was the establishment of concentration camps in Cuba by General Weyler, and for any Senator to say this Government had established anything of the kind in the Philippines was for him to make a most serious charge.

Teller was insisting that he had good authority for the statement that press dispatches were censored in Manila when he was interrupted by Beveridge, who said that he had been told by a dispatch on the floor of the Senate that press dispatches were not censored in Manila. He was prepared to make the same statement from personal observation in the Philippines. He was well acquainted, he said, with the Associated Press correspondent in Manila, and knew from him that the censorship had been suspended.

Manifesting much irritation, Teller declared he would let the Senator consider "the impertinence" of the Senator in interrupting him for a question and then proceeding to lecture him. He said there had been some rules of decency and courtesy which had been recognized in the Senate for 25 years. "This is the first time in my experience," he said, "that a Senator has gained the floor and then proceeded to lecture the Senator who yielded to him with a bar."

FOR PACIFIC CABLE BILL

VOTE IN FAVOR OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

House Committee Authorizes a Favorable Report on Representative Corliss' Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—By a vote of 3 to 7 the House committee on commerce today decided in favor of Government construction, operation and maintenance of a Pacific cable, and ordered a favorable report of the bill of Representative Corliss, of Michigan, providing the details of such a Government undertaking. The bill was amended so as to provide that the Government cable shall be of American manufacture, if this can be supplied, according to the highest standard and at a cost not exceeding 10 per cent above foreign manufacture. Another amendment authorizes the Post-

NEW PRESIDENT OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., which has many graduates and students in the Northwest, has a new president, in the person of Professor E. J. James, late of the University of Chicago. Professor James, who is 47 years of age, was born in Evanston, Ill., in 1854, and studied at Berlin, Leipzig and Halle. He became principal of the Evanston High School, and was chosen principal of the State Normal School in 1883. He was called to the University of Pennsylvania, as professor of public administration, and remained with that institution for 13 years. In 1896 he became professor of administration and director of the extension department of Chicago University. Professor James has long been prominently identified with the study of economics in the United States. He was founder of the American Society of Social and Political Science, now the largest organization of his kind in the world, and for 11 years was president and director of its publications.



PROFESSOR EDMUND J. JAMES.

At the conclusion of the debate, the president pro tem, Frye, called attention to the rule requiring that a Senator desired to speak he shall address the president, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and that no Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent. The Senate, at 5:05 P. M., went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY DEAD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Secretary Long has received a telegram announcing the death of Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, U. S. N., retired, at West Newton, Mass., this morning, of heart disease. Admiral Kimberly was selected for service on the Schley court of inquiry, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He had a long and distinguished service in the United States Navy. He was born in Troy, N. Y., April 2, 1830, and was appointed from Illinois, entering the naval service in 1850, working his way up to Rear-Admiral in 1881-82, and was executive officer of Farragut's flagship, the Hartford, participating in the actions of Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Warrington, Mobile Bay, etc. He was in the expedition to Corea, and commanded the force which landed and captured the forts. Afterward he was commander-in-chief of the Pacific station. He was at Apia, Samoa, during the great hurricane of March 15 and 16, 1889.

Eugene Dupont.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 28.—Eugene Dupont, president of the extensive powder manufacturing plant of Dupont, Denbours & Co., died at his home at Christians Hundred tonight of pneumonia, aged 61 years.

Werner Lucknow.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Werner Lucknow, aged 25 years, a well-known newspaper and magazine illustrator, is dead in this city, after an illness of two weeks.

General Levalle.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 28.—General Levalle, ex-Minister of War, is dead.

Cleveland Returns From Hunting.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan. 28.—Ex-President Cleveland and party came up from the shooting preserves at Ford's Point today on the Government launch Water Lily, and left in their private car attached to the north-bound train, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, with party varied a large bag of ducks, and seemed in good spirits.

Garfield Act Sustained.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The Supreme Court of Ohio today handed down a decision sustaining the Garfield Corrupt Practices Act. The decision was given in the case of L. Russell against the state. Russell claimed that conformity to this act could not be required of candidates for Congress.

To Cure Grip in Two Days.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes cause. E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

FOR PACIFIC CABLE BILL

same general lines as those of Chairman Macho. Commissioner Degetau, the representative of Porto Rico in Washington, made a brief statement to the effect that Porto Rico opposed the construction of a cable to Cuba as likely to be a menace to Porto Rico sugar exports. Already Cuba had placed a 22 duty on Porto Rico coffee, and the Porto Rico sugar trade, Mr. Mendoza, of the Cuban delegation, made a rejoinder to Mr. Degetau, expressing regret that Porto Rico should have its influence against Cuba, after Porto Rico had reaped all the benefits of the war which Cuba conducted.

COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Features of the Bill Passed by the Senate Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Nelson's bill creating a department of commerce, which passed the Senate today, was amended in various particulars. Probably the most important of the amendments was one changing the title of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It provided for a secretary who is to be a member of the Cabinet, assistant secretary, and also the other officials and clerks necessary. The proposed department is to have jurisdiction over the collection and distribution of statistical information and with the development and fostering of foreign and domestic commerce. In the department there is to be a bureau of manufactures and many bureaus now included in other departments are transferred to this new department, including the life-saving service, the lighthouse service, the marine hospital service, the steamship inspection service, and the bureau of navigation, shipping and immigration, as well as the control of the fisheries and Chinese exclusion question, all now within the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department; the fish commission and census bureau. The department is also given jurisdiction over the Consular service, so far as it pertains to commerce.

Chinese Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The question of Chinese immigration was again under consideration by the House foreign affairs committee today. Ex-Secretary Foster claimed that the Pacific Coast bill contained 30 violations of our treaty with China. Maxwell Everts, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, criticized the statements of Foster before the Senate. Mr. Everts took up the Pacific Coast bill and discussed it in detail, pointing out the sections which he deemed unconstitutional and in violation of the existing treaty. The committee adjourned to meet Thursday morning.

Leasing of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Millard today introduced a bill providing for the leasing of the public lands. The provision covers the States and Territories of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, and it provides that the public lands shall be leased for the uniform rental of 2 cents per acre annually. Leases are to run 10 years, but are to terminate before the expiration of that time if the land passes into private hands under the land laws of the United States.

Irrigation Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate committee on public lands today ordered a favorable report on the irrigation bill reported by the House. The bill amends members of the House of Representatives from the semiarid states. There was no objection in the committee, and the motion to report the bill was carried unanimously. But Senator Berry reserved the right to offer amendments when the bill is taken up in the Senate for consideration. No amendment was made in committee. Later in the day the bill was reported by Senator Hansbrough, chairman of the committee.

Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The military appropriation bill has been practically completed by the House committee on military affairs. The bill carries approximately \$47,000,000, or about \$10,000,000 below the estimates and about \$28,000,000 below the appropriations of last year. It is understood that the transportation item is much reduced, but the usual allowances are made to continue the Government transport service. The bill is still subject to change, and its details will not be given out until they are perfected and the bill is reported.

German Sailors at White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The officers of the German training ship Moltke, now lying at Baltimore, were the guests at the White House today. They were received by the President today in the blue parlor of the White House. They were presented by Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: David H. Lawrence, Collector of Customs, District of Alaska; R. V. Crozier, United States Attorney, Idaho; B. B. Heywood, United States Marshal, Utah.

ITS WORK NEARLY ENDED

Pan-American Conference Will Close Friday. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 28.—The Pan-American Conference today practically finished its real work before it by approving the international sanitary measures and the important articles of the court of claims project. The only thing it has still on hand is the report of General Reyes, of Colombia, on the means of improving the navigation in South America. The Friday afternoon will take place the closing session of the conference. Minister Mariscal delivering the closing address.

BAD SERVICE AT BAR.

(Continued from First Page.) Mr. Burns regarded this as too large an order. It might demand opinions before they were ready to be given. Mr. Ayer told the best that the secretary make this request at his own discretion, to which Mr. Lewis assented. New members of the Chamber of Commerce were admitted, as follows: H. Steinhilber, Gratton & Knight Manufacturing Company, J. B. Hilderback, Oregon Packing Company, H. C. Albee Company, Bryman-Lester Company, F. K. Henkle and C. Baker, H. P. Christensen and Esberg-Guenther Cigar Company.

To Give It Larger Powers.

At the last meeting of the transportation committee, Secretary W. A. Mears was instructed to write to the Oregon delegation in Congress, requesting that they aid toward giving larger powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission and toward dividing the country into five districts, as follows: Atlantic Coast, Great Lakes, Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Coast. Secretary Mears was also directed to request the O. R. & N. Co. to divert the Thunder Mountain traffic to Weiser, Idaho, instead of allowing it to seek points on the Oregon Short Line; also to compel the Fremont and the White House, and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, for his success in obtaining the "settlers' rate" for the Willamette Valley.

Dinner in Honor of Miss Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner, followed by a musicale, at the White House tonight, in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt. The musical decorations were elaborate and beautiful. The guests at the musicale numbered more than 200 persons.

TENEMENT - HOUSE FIRE

EIGHT LIVES ARE LOST IN A BOSTON BLAZE.

Three of the Victims, Who Were Italians, Threw Themselves From Upper Windows.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Eight persons were killed, three probably fatally burned, three seriously hurt in jumping from windows, and others more or less hurt as a result of a fire just before 2 o'clock in an Italian tenement-house, on Fleet street, North End. Seven of the dead are adults, three of them women, and the eighth is a child. Before the firemen got on the scene two women and a man were seen to throw themselves from the windows of the third floor to the street below. After the firemen had succeeded in subduing the flames they began a search of the far rooms and found eight bodies. The firemen and police officials labored hard in giving the unfortunate emergency treatment, but their efforts were in vain, for all had inhaled flame and smoke, and their bodies, in most cases, were blistered by the fierce heat which they encountered. The family of Luigi Pilata was one of those occupying the building, and three of his children, including his wife, were among those who lost their lives.

GREAT HOTEL EMPTIED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Two hundred and thirty guests of the Lindell Hotel were taken from their apartments into the street at 11 o'clock today, when a fire which wrecked the adjoining building at the corner of Seventh street and Washington avenue, and for 30 minutes threatened to sweep the hotel, hurriedly evacuated the guests. Women were carried from upper floors by elevator, and down the stairs in a fainting condition. Mothers with infants in their arms groped their way through the smoke and darkness, and begged their trunks after them down the broad stairways of the hotel, and clerks in the office hastily procured the valuables of the guests from safes and vaults and carried them to places of greater safety. The structure in which the fire originated was the old five-story brick O'Neil buildings. A dozen or more firms occupied it, and the losses suffered by these concerns will approach \$200,000. The Lindell Hotel was damaged by smoke and water to the extent of \$25,000.

The New York Explosion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The work of clearing away the wreckage and repairing buildings damaged by yesterday's tunnel explosion was resumed by daylight today. Large forces of men were employed at the Murray Hill Hotel and the Grand Central Hotel, at the Grand Central Station and at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. It was expected that a week would be required to put the buildings in proper condition to make safe the return of the patients who were removed to other institutions yesterday. All of the hospitals to which injured patients were taken after the explosion reported that their patients were doing well. Many who had suffered mostly from shock were able to go to their homes today.

Wreck on New York Central.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The second section of the New York Central limited, east-bound, struck a switch engine standing at the intersection of the tracks at the station, and much of the station were demolished. The engineer of the limited, Dorney Welch, of Albany, was killed. The train was wrecked, and injured. None of the passengers or train crew were injured.

Iowa Mine Burning.

ALBION, Ill., Jan. 28.—The mine of the Star Coal Company, a few miles from the scene of the Lost Creek horror of last week, caught fire last night from an explosion following shots set by the miners. Forty men had just left the works. It is still burning.

ENTERTAINING THE PRINCE

The Programme as Finally Arranged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The programme for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia was finally completed today, so far as the exchanges between the President and the German Prince are concerned. The arrangements now agreed upon differ somewhat from those heretofore, and permit the Prince and party to spend more time in New York City. The programme follows: Saturday, February 22—Arrival in New York harbor, probably about noon, on Kron Prinz Wilhelm, of the North German Lloyd line. Admiral Evans, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, will meet the steamer at quarantine and conduct Prince Henry, with his suite, to the Hoboken pier, where the President's delegates will meet to greet the arriving visitor. Visit of the Mayor of New York, Exchange of military visits during the afternoon. Prince Henry and his suite will attend the Irving Place Theatre and return to the Hoboken pier for the night. Sunday, February 23—In the morning religious exercises on board the Hohenzollern. If the weather is favorable a visit to the tomb of General Grant in the afternoon. Private entertainment by the Deutsche Verein. Leave for Washington in the evening, on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take Hood's Pills. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills. Twenty Years Proof. Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases. "Can't do without them." R. P. Smith, Chiffersburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured. Tutt's Liver Pills

Coughing?

Start at once for your drug store for some cough medicine. If you meet your doctor on the way, tell him you are going after a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. If he has anything better to offer you, get it. We want to help you, and so does your doctor.

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