

SCANDAL IN ALASKA

Senate Continues Its Discussion of the Nome Case.

McCumber in Defense of Noyes

Tillman Has the Court's Decision Put in the Congressional Record—Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Throughout today's session, the Senate had under consideration the urgent deficiency appropriation bill and just before adjournment passed it, substantially in the shape in which it was reported to the Senate by the committee.

During the early part of the session, the case of Judge Arthur H. Noyes, of the district court of Alaska, and Alexander McKenzie and others were discussed. McCumber delivered an elaborate speech in defense of Judge Noyes and McKenzie. Incidentally he criticized the Circuit Court of Appeals for its decision in permitting itself to be influenced by prejudice and bias. He became involved in a colloquy with Tillman, who said he appeared in the controversy as a defender of the United States Judiciary. The South Carolina Senator had intimated that he would deliver a speech on the Noyes case, but at the conclusion of McCumber's speech he contented himself practically with putting into the Congressional Record the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco in the case of contempt against Noyes and McKenzie.

In a brief speech Stewart reviewed the case, speaking strongly against Judge Noyes and his associates in Alaska. The proceedings in detail. At the conclusion of routine business consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was resumed. Hale, in charge of the measure, made a statement to the Senate to permit the bill to come to a vote. He hoped the "scandal in Alaska" would not be permitted to interfere with the progress of the measure. He said it had no relevancy to the appropriation bill, and while he was powerless to prevent the discussion, he hoped it would not be prolonged.

McCumber had no desire to prolong the discussion, but most villainous charges had been made against Noyes—charges which he personally knew to be untrue and absolutely false. He declared that certain mining syndicates had desired to obtain control of the whole Nome (Alaska) country. He believed that it would be premature for the Senate to render a verdict on the charges against Arthur H. Noyes and Alexander McKenzie before the courts had had opportunity to pass upon the merits of the case. He wanted the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals from South Carolina (Tillman) who represented a chivalrous people, and who had reflected so seriously upon Judge Noyes and Alexander McKenzie, who had no opportunity to be heard, to be set aside. He would not have made the charges against them if he had known Alexander McKenzie or had been familiar with the facts.

He declared that no person could put a finger upon a single instance where Alexander McKenzie or Judge Noyes ever had passed any man of a dollar. He paid a large tribute to both Judge Noyes and Judge McKenna, and, in answer to an inquiry, asserted that "not one scintilla of evidence is contained in the entire record of the case that will support the charges of conspiracy against Alexander McKenzie."

McCumber then entered upon an extended statement of the case against McKenzie, going into the property which he owned, and the order of the Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco went outside the statement of facts made to it by Judge McKenna, and the property of which he was receiver. He asserted that McKenzie's lawyer advised him that the court's order was void. McKenzie, however, did not comply with the writ, and there was between two fires. In such a case it was held by able lawyers that McKenzie could not be adjudged guilty of any offense.

Referring to the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals, McCumber asserted that four-fifths of it was devoted to the discussion of an alleged conspiracy between Judge Noyes and McKenzie, the greater portion of the information concerning which came from San Francisco newspapers. He insisted that any man could conceive of a more heinous judgment than this. The parties were not convicted of conspiracy, but of contempt, and in his opinion, contempt should have been punished to such an extent as to make McKenzie, Noyes and Dubose. The members of the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, he said, were not to be blamed, but he was obliged to judge them by their acts. That court had convicted Judge Noyes while he was 200 miles away, and had arraigned him in most remarkable language without an opportunity of a hearing.

Reverting to the situation as Judge Noyes found it in Alaska, McCumber declared that McKenzie and Noyes had made every effort to bribe him. \$20,000 being offered to him in one sum. Finding it impossible to bribe him, the syndicate hired McCumber to make a man to make a perjured affidavit that Judge Noyes had accepted a bribe. These facts, he said, had been reported to the Attorney-General of the United States, and for reporting these matters to the Department of Justice, Mr. Frost, he said, had been sentenced to prison for one year because his conduct had come in conflict with the Circuit Court of Appeals. He believed the real reason for Frost's conviction. He simply would not be a creature of the syndicate.

McCumber read the orders issued by Judge Noyes "known as the status quo orders" upon which he said the Judge had been convicted of contempt. "Why," he asked, "was Frost sent to prison and Noyes only fined, if both were guilty of conspiracy?" He opined that it was because Judge Noyes' character would be sufficiently blackened by a fine, and then, too, out of prison he could be impeached by a writ of habeas corpus. He referred to what was, to his mind, appalling corruption in Alaska.

Tillman interrupted to inquire whether McCumber did not think he owed it to the Senate to give it all the facts concerning the "damnable corruption of certain United States Courts" to which he had referred.

McCumber replied that he had not accused the members of the San Francisco court of anything worse than prejudice and bias. He urged that he had proved this prejudice from the record.

McCumber denounced the decision of the Court of Appeals as 48 pages of segregation of testimony out of 200 pages of the printed matter. The conclusions closely printed, he said, were based for the most part upon evidence which the Senator from South Carolina, Tillman, would not give the least credence to. He said Tillman had cast serious aspersions upon a man as honorable as he was—a man whom the South Carolina Senator might meet outside the chamber and there, if he saw fit, call the vice names he had applied to him.

Tillman disclaimed any intention to reflect improperly upon anybody, his remarks, he said, being directed to the Department of Justice particularly for not doing its duty in promptly investigating and acting upon such a scandal as had developed in Alaska. He said the charges were guilty party. He insisted that either the

Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals of San Francisco were guilty of some infamy, or the Noyes party was. He felt it his duty to defend Judges who had their side of the controversy should go into record. Tillman said he appeared in the role of defender of United States Courts, when he was on record as having made many scathing criticisms of Federal judges, but he remarked facetiously, he would not be doing his duty by his clients—the three judges of the San Francisco Circuit Court of Appeals, who he had gotten into his net if he did not attempt at least to cool the water a little.

Incidentally, the South Carolina Senator saying that the debate had been precipitated by the reading by him of a clipping from a newspaper charging Benjamin Daniels, when the Senate had confirmed as United States Marshal of Arizona, with being entirely unworthy to hold that office. Tillman made some scathing comments upon the Judiciary committee for passing such a nomination favorably. He supposed, he said, that Senators from the state from which Daniels hailed now would feel called upon to criticize him for introducing this newspaper clipping, but he did it simply "to hold up the mirror in order that the other side might see themselves as others saw them."

With this parting shot, Tillman con-

matter was dropped for the time. Senators generally express the opinion that if the charges prove to be true Daniels will be discharged from office.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE. Ohio Bill Will Be Voted Upon After Two More Days of Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—An agreement was reached in the House today whereby the oleomargarine bill will be brought to a vote after two more days of consideration, one to be devoted to general debate and one to debate under the five minute rule. The debate today continued in desultory fashion without special incident, the speakers being Klutz, (Dem., N. C.), McKinstry, (Rep., Minn.), Eddy, (Rep., Minn.), and Crowley, (Dem., Ill.), for and Allen, (Dem., Ky.), Scott, (Kan.), Moon, (Dem., Tenn.), and Boutell, (Rep., Ill.), against the bill. Tomorrow, the bill will be laid aside to permit action on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills.

At the opening of the session Henry, (Rep., Ind.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

Henry, (Rep., Conn.), in charge of the oleomargarine bill, therupon asked unanimous consent that an arrangement be

ARE ON BEST OF TERMS

GOVERNOR TAFT TELLS OF HIS RELATIONS WITH CHAFFEE.

Lack of Industry One of the Evils of the Filipino Character—The Pacific Provinces.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In his statement before the Senate committee on the Philippines today Governor Taft dealt especially with the question of the relationship between the civil and military authorities in the Philippine Islands. His explanation was received with much interest by the committee. The day's session began with the understanding that there should be no interruption by the members of the committee.

Governor Taft said that originally the civil and military control of the islands had been in the hands of the military, and that naturally there had been some differences of opinion between the military authorities and the Commission as to the methods of proceeding. This difference, he said, had arisen with General MacArthur, and there had been more or less correspondence on the subject. The General had contended that authority over the islands was vested in the military and the representatives of the Chief Executive, because the islands were in a state of war. In this view the Commission did not concur. This difference did not, however, extend to the control of the municipalities.

In this connection Governor Taft explained at some length the contention between the Commission and General Chaffee, which had been arisen over the habeas corpus provision in the Commission's code. That provision had been inserted, he said, to protect native officers against military arrests and to protect them from arrest on charge of crimes committed while in the insurrection service, believed to be contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. The provision had, however, been invoked in the interest of an enlisted man, who was seeking to secure his release from the military service in an indirect way. Thus a conflict had arisen, and the question had been referred to Washington, with the result that in that branch of the service, while the differences must be compromised.

"General Chaffee and I are on the friendliest and most cordial terms," he said, "and no difficulty in reaching an understanding after a prolonged conference. Our compromise was reached on the understanding that a writ of habeas corpus would not be against military officers serving in the service of the military branch or a prisoner of war."

Governor Taft also said that there had been some differences of opinion as to other matters in the method of administration, and that, naturally, the military were more favorably inclined toward the civil Government, because they were represented by men of their own nationality. On the other hand, the army was principally concerned in bringing the war to an end. He thought, however, the military were coming to look with more favor on the civil Government.

In reply to a question, Governor Taft said there are 24 organized and 15 unorganized provinces. In answer to a question by Senator McKinstry, Governor Taft said it is not true that a majority of the people can read and write. As to the position of women in the islands, he said that the women of the Philippines held a superior position. They were active managers in general affairs and the Spanish archbishop said to him that was intended to confer any political authority upon the Philippines, it should be conferred upon the female sex.

"It is not true," interrupted Senator Dietrich, who has visited the Philippines, "that the women are engaged in conducting the affairs of the family, the men engaged in attending cockfights or going about the country with roosters under five-minute rule, the arrangement, however, not to interfere with the consideration of other privileged measures."

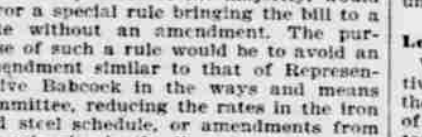
The debate upon the bill was then resumed. Allen, (Dem., Ky.), the first speaker today, opposed the bill and advocated the adoption of the substitute. Moon, (Dem., Tenn.), said he did not think the substitute offered by the minority went far enough, while he considered the majority bill fatally defective.

Moore, (Dem., Tenn.), favored the majority bill, and Scott, (Rep., Kan.), opposed it. The House, at 5:35 P. M. adjourned.

POSTMASTER AT SPOKANE.

Nomination of Hartson Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey, U. S. N.



M. T. Hartson.

to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, with the rank of Rear-Admiral; also other naval promotions.

Retirement of Hobson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is expected an effort will be made to secure legislative authorization for the retirement from the naval service of Constructor Hobson. Captain Hobson is desirous of retiring, having his application on the part of his eyes. The naval retiring board concluded that his disability was not sufficient to warrant retirement under the existing regulations, and recourse must be had to Congress. It is believed that the Navy Department will approve of such legislation, if its opinion is asked for by Congress.

The Chinese Exclusion Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Rev. S. L. Baldwin, secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was heard by the House committee on immigration today in opposition to the Mitchell-Kahn bill for Chinese exclusion. He took the position that general restrictions on immigration should govern all nationalities alike, and that discrimination against the Chinese alone is not to the public interest. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, continued his statement in support of the bill.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take a Little Quinine. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO INDORSE PERUNA



Miss Lenore Allen, 497 Dowell street, San Francisco, Cal., writes: "I consider Peruna an infallible remedy for catarrhal diseases. For several years I have been troubled with influenza, especially during our rainy season. I used to catch cold so easily that I was afraid to be out when the weather was the least bit inclement, or in the evening air, but since I have used Peruna, I have nothing whatever the matter with me. I am in perfect health, and find that Peruna acts as a tonic, and seems to throw all sickness and disease out of the body. I go anywhere now and in all kinds of weather, seem to have an iron constitution, and enjoy life because I enjoy perfect health." LENORE ALLEN.

Miss Mattie Douglass, 128 Thomas ave., Memphis, Tenn., writes: "From my early womanhood I have been troubled with occasional headaches, dizziness, and have enjoyed perfect health until I used Peruna. One of my friends advised me to try Peruna, which I did. I soon found that my general health improved, and my entire system was toned up. 'I felt a buoyancy of body and lightness of mind I had not known before, and my headaches have completely disappeared. I have enjoyed perfect health for over a year. I gladly endorse Peruna.' MATTIE DOUGLASS.

Women from all parts of the United States and Canada are testifying daily to the virtues of Peruna. Only a few of these letters can ever be published. Write for a book of testimonials of the cure Peruna has made.

Peruna Makes Clean, Healthy Mucous Membranes—Catarrhal Diseases Disappear Permanently.

The mucous membrane is to the inside of the body what the skin is to the outside of the body. It lines every organ duct and cavity. Catarrhal inflammation attacking one part is liable to spread to other parts. A neglected cold or slight catarrh is often the cause of lingering and dangerous catarrh.

Women are naturally more susceptible to inclemencies of the weather than men. With them a cold is often the starting point of some severe pelvic derangement, causing much pain and suffering. Every woman needs a remedy upon which she can rely to keep her system fortified against the trying weather of Winter and early Spring. If Peruna is taken at the first symptom of a cold it will cure it before it develops into some annoying catarrhal derangement.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

layer was the prosecution of the bandit of the prairie, lawbreakers who for years overran Northern and Western counties, stealing and murdering. He was one of the founders of Reilly College and Rockford College for women. His estate is estimated at \$750,000.

St. Louis Bribery Investigation. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Nineteen citizens who had been summoned appeared this afternoon before the grand jury that is investigating the alleged bribery in connection with the granting of public franchises. In addition to the Salubrian deal, the Central Traction bill and the garbage and lighting contracts are being looked into.

Mrs. Stokes Remembered. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Mrs. Rita H. DeCosta Stokes, the former wife of E. D. Stokes, the New York millionaire, was married today in Grace Church, to Captain Philip M. Lidg. Two hours later they sailed for Europe. Captain Lidg was an Army officer in the Commissary Department during the Spanish-American War.

Funeral of the Biddick. PITTSBURG, Feb. 5.—The remains of Edward and John Biddick were quietly interred in a single grave at Calvary cemetery this morning. Not more than 25 persons, including the brother, Harry Biddick, accompanied the bodies to the grave. At the cemetery, Rev. Father Sweeney read the burial service in the Roman Catholic Church.

A Railroad Spring Truce. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—An announcement was made here today of the organization of the Railroad Steel Spring Company, under the laws of New Jersey, to take over all the concerns in this country that manufacture steel springs for railroad equipment. The capital of the company will be \$20,000,000.

The whiskey trust paid out \$1,941,928 in dividends during this year, more than double that of last year.

Gymnastics

Will do much to develop a muscular body. But the strength of the body is not to be measured by its muscle, but by its blood. If the blood is impure, the body, in spite of its bulk and brawn, falls an easy prey to disease.

There is no medicine equal to Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the purifying of the blood. It carries off the poisons which contaminate the life fluid. It increases the activity of the blood-making glands and gives the body an increased supply of pure, body-building blood. It builds up the body with sound, healthy flesh instead of flabby fat, promotes the appetite, feeds the nerves, and so gives to weak, nervous people vitality and vigor.

There is no alcohol contained in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

"I feel it my duty to write to you of the wonderful curative powers of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,'" writes George S. Henderson, Esq., of Benning, La. "I had a bad bruise on my right ear and my blood was badly out of order. I tried local doctors, but with no good result. Finally I wrote you the particulars in my case and you advised your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I began to take. From the first bottle I began to feel better, and when I had taken eight bottles the sore was healed up. I wish you success."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Poke Effect in Collars. "SEWANE," E. & W. "SYOSSET."

Advertisement for Dever's Golden West Spices, featuring the text 'GREATEST STRENGTH FINEST FLAVOR ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED'.

Advertisement for Herpicide, 'The Latest Scientific Discovery', claiming to 'destroy the cause, you remove the effect'.

Advertisement for Carters' Little Liver Pills, 'SICK HEADACHE', 'Positively cured by these Little Pills'.