TELLER, PLATT, HOAR

Leaders in the Senate Philippine Debate.

FORMER SPOKE AGAINST TARIFF

Sharp Tilt Between the Two Latter Over the Progress and Loyalty of the Natives—Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A stirring debate on the general Philippine question was precipitated in the Senate late today, the principal participants being Platt (Conn.) and Hoar. Teller had concluded for the day his argument against the enactment of the pending Philippine tariff bill. In response to some statements he made, Platt directed the Senate's attention to the situation in the Islands, maintaining that great progress is being made by the Government in subduing the insurrection. Hoar ridiculed the the statements of Platt, and in a facetious vein adverted to the efforts of the American Government to control the Filipino people. The remarks of the Massachusetts Senator aroused Platt, who made a notable speech, in the course of which he referred to Hoar in pretty sharp terms. In reply Hoar delivered a criticism of the action of the Philippine Commission.

Early in the day the Senate passed a joint resolution submitting a Constitutional amendment, changing the time of Presidential inaugurations and the termination and commencement of Congresses from March 4 to the last Thursday in April.

The Proceedings.

At the conclusion of routine business 40 minutes were devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar, exclusive of private pension bills.

Upon the request of Hoar the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States respecting the termination and commencement of Congress; changing the date of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April at noon, the commencement and termination of Congress to occur at the same time. Stewart protested against the passage of the resolution, but the Senate overruled his objection and adopted the resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Among the other measures passed were the following: To establish a sub-port of entry at Naco, Ariz.; appropriating $15,000 for a fog signal and keeper's dwelling at Piedras Blancas, Cal.; appropriating $10,000 for a monument to the memory of Dorothea Dix, to be erected at Hampden, Me. Resolution recognizing the able and gallant services of Captain Francis Tuttle, revenue cutter service, his officers and men of the Bear and the heroic services of Lieutenants D. H. Jarvis, E. P. Berthoff and Dr. Samuel J. Call, composing the overland expedition to Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, for the relief of imperiled whalers.

At 1 o'clock the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed. Teller, who had the floor at the adjournment yesterday, continued his speech. He did not think the holding of the islands by this Government would ever be profitable, and he could readily see that it might prove dangerous. It was contrary to our principles to hold any people in subjugation by force. Nobody, he said, was likely to question the right of the United States to hold the archipelago; no nation would dare to raise such a question. That question might be raised in the American Congress, but nowhere else.

He felt that a profound mistake had been made in our early treatment of the Filipinos, but the treaty had been passed, and it was now our duty to do what was right. Nobody insisted, he said, that the United States could force upon the Filipinos our government or our civilization. Those people were of a different race from the Anglo-Saxon, and such a government as would be desirable for Americans would not be desirable for the Filipinos.

"In the whole history of the world," he said, "no nation ever has elevated the people of another race or nation against the protest of the people who it was attempting to elevate. If the people are ever elevated, they must elevate themselves by their own efforts."

Referring to the assertion that the United States is a creature of destiny in its connection with the Philippine Islands, and that this Government is but carrying out the decrees of Providence among the people of the archipelago, Teller declared that he should want a plain edict from the Almighty—an edict that he would know did not come from the evil one—before he would be willing to accept the supposed decree of destiny.

"I could well imagine," said he, "that the methods we are pursuing might emanate from the evil one, but I cannot imagine that they should emanate from the great lover of the human race. I insist that in all this business his voice has not been heard. If there is any reason why Americans should be in the Philippine Islands, it cannot be found in the command of the Almighty."

Some evil influence, he said, dominates and controls the executive department of the Government, and the President's voice is no longer for peace, but for war. Had the Administration declared its present policy toward the Philippines at the outset, the treaty with Spain would not have been ratified.

"There is no certainty," he asserted, "that because we have lived 125 years we will live always. But we will live always if we keep in mind all the time that justice must be done by every man to every other man, and we must above all deal justly with every power we come in touch with."

Teller expressed the opinion that the Filipinos never would consent to our control of the islands.

"Is the Senator entirely certain?" interjected Platt (Rep. Conn.) "that a majority of the Christian people of the islands do not consent to our government?"

Teller replied that if he could trust the information which had come to him, not one-tenth of the people want the United States Government in the islands. He urged, however, that the Filipinos ought to be afforded an opportunity to express their sentiments without fear of bayonet rule.

Culberson interrupted to say that Generals MacArthur and Chaffee both were on record as saying that practically the entire population in the islands is opposed to American rule, and Governor Taft has testified that the Christians in the islands are vigorously opposed to the control of the Government.

Hoar suggested to Teller that an order was said to have been issued by the Philippine Commission prohibiting the reading of the Declaration of Independence at a Fourth of July celebration in Manila, and he inquired if that were not inconsistent with the statements of the majority. Promising to discuss that and many other points later, Teller yielded the floor for the day.

Platt Replies to Teller.

Platt (Conn.), replying to some statements made by Teller, pointed out that the American Army in the Philippines had been reduced from 70,000 to less than 40,000. He thought it very strange that the American force could be reduced thus if all the Filipinos were struggling against American control.

"We ought to consider facts," he urged; "we ought to take things as they are and not things as they may be conjured up. We are getting along reasonably well on those islands. Peace will come to them and a government will be established there in which Filipinos themselves will have a large part, and which will prove to be a blessing to them."

The Senate agreed to a conference on the pension appropriation bill, and Gallinger, Pritchard and Turner were named as conferees.

Hoar, in reply to Platt, referred to the declarations of Filipinos, which the latter had read as "a sweet morsel," wrested from a conquered people by a great army. He had no knowledge of the methods by which these declarations had been obtained, but disclaimed any reflection upon the American authorities or the American Army without investigation. Hoar ridiculed the elections to which Platt referred, declaring that under the sedition laws enacted by the Philippine Commission it is a penitentiary offense for anybody in the islands to advocate a political opinion or political policy. He referred in a facetious vein to the schools established in the Islands by the American authorities, asserting that in not one of them could the Declaration of Independence be read and no patriotic speech delivered in safety.

Hoar's remarks called forth a vociferous utterance from Platt, who said that his respect for the long and distinguished career of the Senator from Massachusetts would prevent him from replying as he would reply to some others. He believed, he said, that the American people would regret to note the "sneers" of the Senator from Massachusetts, at the efforts of the Government to educate the children of the Philippine Islands. Speaking of the petitions for independence presented to Congress a year ago, to which Hoar had referred, Platt intimated that they had been prepared by the Filipino junta, "either in Hong Kong or in Boston."

Platt paid a high tribute to Governor Taft and his associates on the Philippine Commission, and inquired: "Is what these men say about the Philippine Islands to be whistled down the wind by our friends on the other side, reinforced by the Senator from Massachusetts? Personally I propose to trust the commission."

Hoar inquired if Platt thought the Filipinos would have adopted the treason law enacted by the Philippine Commission, had it been submitted to them.

The Connecticut Senator said that he could not say, but Connecticut had a law not dissimilar to that enacted in the Philippines, which the people of that state had never found inconsistent with their rights and liberties. Platt read the treason law referred to by Hoar to show that it was directed against the formation of secret societies for the purpose of which was the promotion of sedition, rebellion and treason.

"It seems strange," said he, "that human observation can be so warped as to draw such conclusions from the enactment of this law as has been drawn by the Senator from Massachusetts."

It was a statute, he said, aimed at secret plotting, such plotting at one time nearly resulting in inducing in the City of Manila a massacre of our troops and friends.

"If we are a Government worthy of the name," said Platt, with great vehemence, "when men take up arms against the United States in any district or territory where the sovereignty of the United States obtains, we will put that insurrection down. No perversion of the glories of liberty will prevent the American people from putting down rebellion wherever it may rear its hateful head."

In conclusion he said:

"I believe that the time is come when the world shall be Christianized, when the world shall be converted to the cause of free government, and I believe that the United States is appointed providentially as agent for that purpose."

Hoar replied particularly to Platt's discussion of the treason law, and in conclusion said:

"I have learned to trust men, even the greatest and the best men, not by what the say, but by what they do, and when Governor Taft says that the Filipino people want independence, and says at the same time that nobody shall express that desire above his breath, I distrust the opinion, and look for evidence of the fact. When he says that people are enjoying American freedom, when he promulgates a law which at the same time makes it a penitentiary offense to read the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, I confess I am very little impressed by his judgment, and very profoundly impressed by his edict."

The Senate then, at 5:45 P. M., adjourned.

COST OF OUR NAVY.

Ships and Repairs Since 1883 Have Cost Over $100,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The new Navy has cost the United States $89,893,928 for construction and $9,343,233 for repairs on completed vessels. These figures were supplied in a statement forwarded to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate in February, 1901. The facts are all given in tabular form, without explanatory text.

In addition to the expenditures made on vessels now afloat there are several ships in course of construction. These include the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, on each of which an expenditure of $4,000,000 has been authorized, and the Illinois, Indiana and Alabama, on each of which an expenditure of $3,350,000 is authorized. There are also several smaller vessels in course of construction which will bring the total up to a considerable extent when the vessels are completed.

The statement covers the period from 1883 and begins with the building of the Chicago, Atlanta and Boston. Of the completed vessels the Oregon cost the greatest amount—$6,575,602. The Massachusetts is second in point of cost—$6,047,175. The cost of the Maine was $4,677,788.

HIGH MARK IN INSURANCE

New York Life Has Secured Fifty-Three Millions in New Policies.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Fifty-three million dollars of new insurance policies in the first six weeks of the year is the astounding high-water record announced by one of the foremost life insurance companies.

The announcement is made today, on the occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the election of John McCall to the presidency of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Insurance men and financiers admit that this is one of the strongest indications of the general prosperity of the country that has been presented since the dawn of the new year. President McCall is being showered with telegrams and letters of congratulation from officials and agents of the New York Life all over the land. In his report made at the beginning of the year, Mr. McCall foreshadowed the era of insurance activity now prevalent. He insisted that the old style of management, which was disposed to quibble the settlement of claims, and which denied the right of the insured to loans and surrender values on demand, must give way to more liberal ideas, and also that an open record of all transactions of the year should be furnished annually to the insured.

It was hardly anticipated, however, that the response would be so spontaneous or of such dimensions. Fifty-three million dollars is more new business than many of the larger companies have ever been able to write in the course of 12 months.

Should the present rate of new insurance keep up for the year, the New York Life will secure $300,000,000 in new paid-for policies, a figure so far in advance of anything hitherto achieved that there is no opportunity for comparison.

Fire at Canton.

HONG KONG, Feb. 11.—According to reports received here, between 400 and 500 booths in the western suburb of Canton have been burned. No loss of life has been reported.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT

GROWING OPPOSITION TO OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

When the Final Vote Is Taken Today the Majority Will Be Somewhat Reduced—Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The voting on amendments to the oleomargarine bill in the House today indicated a considerable change of sentiment since last Congress, when the bill had 105 majority, and that the opposition to the measure has gained strength. While the passage of the bill is not endangered, it is not likely that the majority tomorrow, when the final vote is taken, will exceed 30. The opposition today was strong enough in committee of the whole to adopt two important amendments, one providing that nothing in the act should be construed to prevent the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in any state for consumption entirely within such state, and the other to provide for the inspection and branding of renovated or process butter. The latter amendment was especially obnoxious to the friends of the measure, and when the bill was reported to the House a separate vote was demanded on it. That vote was pending when the House adjourned. Although the amendment commanded a majority of 20 in committee of the whole, where no record is made, it is not unlikely that the action of the committee will be reversed tomorrow, when members are obliged to go on record. Several committee amendments adopted today changed the phraseology of the bill, the most important being that making the 10-cent tax apply to oleomargarine made in imitation of butter "of any shade of yellow." Considerable feeling was injected into the proceedings toward the close of the session.

Proceedings in Detail.

Some routine business preceded the resumption of the consideration of the oleomargarine bill. The Senate amendments to the pension appropriation bill were nonconcurred in, and the bill was sent to conference.

General debate having closed yesterday on the oleomargarine bill, it was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. The committee amendment to strike out the adjective "yellow" before the word "butter" in the proviso attached to the first section, to the effect that nothing in the act should be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in such form as would advise the consumer of its real character free from coloration to cause it to look like butter, caused some discussion until it was explained that it was proposed to add after the word "butter" the words "of any shade of yellow."

Henry (Rep. Conn.), in charge of the bill, explained that this amendment was to meet the charge that without this modification the proviso might be construed to make white oleomargarine subject to the tax of 10 cents. The amendments were agreed to without division, making the language read "butter of any shade of yellow."

Scott (Rep. Kan.), on behalf of the minority of the committee on agriculture, introduced an amendment to substitute for the proviso in section 1 another providing "that nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid a state to permit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in any manner consistent with the laws of said state, provided that it is manufactured and sold entirely within the state. The amendment was adopted, 99 to 66. Section 3 was recast somewhat from the form originally proposed by the committee, but the substance of the section taxing colored oleomargarine 10 cents per pound and reducing the tax on uncolored oleomargarine from two cents to one-quarter of a cent per pound, was retained.

Burleson (Dem. Tex.) created a great deal of merriment by offering a substitute for section 3 in the language of that section, to impose a tax of 10 cents per pound on manufactured ice sold in imitation of the natural product, except where sold in blocks of one and two pounds and stamped "counterfeit ice." Burleson, amid much laughter, declared that his substitute demonstrated the rank absurdity and injustice of the "selfish, designing and ambitious statesmen from Minnesota." The same vicious principle, he said, underlies both propositions. His amendment was ruled out on a point of order, as was one offered by Grosvenor, to place a tax of 10 cents per pound on syrups in imitation of maple syrup.

Allen (Dem. Ky.) proposed to test the good faith of the friends of the bill by offering an amendment to provide for the inspection, under the Department of Agriculture, of manufactories where butter is renovated, and requiring that all renovated butter be stamped as such. The amendment was carried amid a considerable display of enthusiasm, 127 to 107.

Henry, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment, which was adopted, to provide that the bill shall go into effect July 1, 1902.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) offered an amendment to place an internal revenue tax of 10 per cent on the products of steel corporations and on the productions of other corporations known as "trusts" of 5 per cent. A point of order against the amendment was sustained.

Wadsworth (Rep. N. Y.) offered the substitute for the entire bill which had been prepared by the minority of the agricultural committee. In explaining its provisions Wadsworth displayed at his desk the form of packages in which oleomargarine would be sold hereafter if the substitute were adopted. The members congregated about him while he made his exhibit. Samples of the product were placed on a salver and handed around the House. Many of the members tasted it. A breezy debate followed, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and when the vote was taken the substitute was defeated, 115 to 46.

When the committee rose Tawney demanded a separate vote on the amendment relating to renovated butter, but he described the amendment by the wrong number and discovered his error only when that amendment, with others of a minor character, had been adopted in gross. The exposure of the mistake tickled the enemies of the bill, but Tawney proceeded to retrace the parliamentary trail by moving a reconsideration of the vote. It took some time to straighten out the tangle, but this was accomplished finally, and with this amendment pending the House, at 6:15, adjourned.

CAPTAIN AND MANAGER OF McMINNVILLE COLLEGE TRACK TEAM.

Bert Pilkington, '03.

George H. Adams, '02.

M'MINNVILLE COLLEGE, M'MINNVILLE, Feb. 11.—George H. Adams, who has been elected manager of the 1902 track team of McMinnville College, is a senior, and one of the popular men of the college. He has gone through the entire course from the preparatory department, and has held many positions in student organizations. He is at present president of the Athletic Association, and is on the executive committee of the College Athletic League of Oregon, and is president of the senior class. He is the fastest man on the track team, and handles the sprints. His home is at Adams, Umatilla County, Or.

The track team of McMinnville College for the season 1902 will be captained by Bert Pilkington, a junior, who was captain of the 1901 team. Mr. Pilkington entered the preparatory department of the college in 1897, and has always been a leader in athletics. He has played on the college football eleven for five years, and was captain of the team last season. During the short existence of the Intercollegiate Baseball League Pilkington was on the McMinnville College team, in the position of catcher. He is at present manager of the victorious basket ball team, on which he plays center. On the track team Pilkington will be listed for the weights, discus throw and jumps. Mr. Pilkington also takes an active part in the literary work of the college, and ranks high in the esteem of students and faculty. His home is at Oakland, Or.

NO CHANGE IN HIS PLANS.

Prince Henry Will Sail for the United States Saturday.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Prince Henry of Prussia will sail for the United States on Saturday as arranged. Even should President Roosevelt's son's illness result fatally before that time it is probable that the Prince will enter upon the journey unless it should appear to be President Roosevelt's desire that his visit be deferred or omitted altogether. The Associated Press bulletins telling of the condition of President Roosevelt's son have been sent to Prince Henry at the Schloss. The Prince manifested anxious interest in them, expressed his sorrow at young Roosevelt's illness, and said he hoped he would recover.

It is understood both Emperor William and Prince Henry have sent personal messages to President Roosevelt. The first impulse of Prince Henry was to postpone his trip or give it up altogether. He was advised, however, not to so decide, as his visit was not a personal one to President Roosevelt, but to the United States; that while a fatal ending to young Roosevelt's illness would limit the President's part in the hospitalities to a strictly official basis, the remainder of the programme might be carried out.

At the farewell dinner given last night by Emperor William to Prince Henry, Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador, occupied a seat on the right of His Majesty, while Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, sat on Emperor William's left. The other members of the American Embassy present were John B. Jackson, secretary; Commander William H. Beehler, naval attache, and Major John B. Keren, the military attache. Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the German Admiralty; Vice-Admiral von Seckendorff, and all members of Prince Henry's American party were also present. During the dinner, Emperor William was chatty, jolly and interesting, and English was the only language used. Mr. White showed the Emperor a cable received from Secretary of State Hay, saying that the son of President Roosevelt was better. After dinner the party spent an hour in the library, smoking. Emperor William, Mr. White and all the others then accompanied Prince Henry to the railroad station, the train leaving for Kiel at a few minutes after midnight.

Elected Members of Yacht Club.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which has just been held, resolutions were adopted electing Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, honorary members of the club. This action was taken as a token of appreciation for the Kaiser's action in ordering an American yacht and his expressions of good will toward the United States.

More Facilities for Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Property covering a total area of five blocks was today transferred to George J. Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad Companies. The consideration was $825,000. It is rumored that Mr. Gould has made the purchase for the purpose of building an immense freight depot, and to extend freight-yard facilities.

To Cure Grip in Two Days.

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

TEDDY IS SOME BETTER

BUT THE CRISIS OF THE DISEASE IS STILL TO COME.

Looked For in 24 or 36 Hours—It Is Believed the President's Son Will Pass It Successfully.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—The reports from the sickroom of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the eldest son of the President, who, since Thursday last, has been ill with pneumonia at the Groton School Infirmary, tend to show an improvement, and at 8 o'clock tonight his condition was authoritatively stated to be better than it was at the same time last night.

The crisis of the disease is still to come, and is looked for within the next 24 or 36 hours. The President and his wife believe their son will meet this crisis in good shape, and, passing it successfully, will recover. In fact, the slight favorable turn in the disease today has greatly relieved the strain on both of them, and the day closed much more cheerfully than yesterday.

Still the reports issued through Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, ran between hope and fear. Beginning with the morning, when the boy, after an admittedly hard night, was reported as improved, although pleurisy in the right lung was mentioned, this favorable tendency was continued through the noon statement. Then at 2:45 P. M. it was stated that the boy's temperature had risen, and that it would remain high and, if any thing, increase a little toward morning. The somber tone seemed almost to neutralize the morning's encouraging notes. The next report at 6:30 P. M., showed that, notwithstanding the high temperature, the boy had more than held his own during the day, and that his condition was favorable. Hopefulness was increased by an additional and voluntary report on Mr. Cortelyou's part at 8 o'clock, that the lad was in better condition than at the same time last night, although he said there had not been much change during the day—meaning that the favorable condition of the morning had been practically maintained.

All these reports were authoritative, and in addition there was a cheery interview with Secretary of the Navy Long after a hurried visit of courtesy to his chief, in which he frankly said that the boy was better. To confirm this came the President's sudden appearance, a little later in the afternoon, at the new sporting dome, a recreation house built by Mr. Gardiner, adjoining his own mansion. The President was dressed in a suit of flannels and seemed ready for some exercise. He did not play, however, although he remained in the sunny building nearly two hours.

Another interesting event of the day was the receipt of a telegram from Ambassador Paunceforte, at Washington, conveying King Edward's expression of sympathy for the President and hope for the speedy recovery of his son.

At 8:30 A. M. came the word that the crisis in the left lung (the one in which it first developed) had been satisfactorily passed, and that the patient showed improvement. At 11 o'clock Secretary Cortelyou made the following statement:

"The condition of the boy since the favorable announcement of the morning has remained unchanged, and the pleurisy which was developed this morning has proved to be very slight thus far."

While the change for the better, in the opinion of the doctors, cannot be called a decided one, it includes a more favorable condition of both respiration, pulse and temperature. The crisis, which in the left lung has been successfully passed, is still to be met in the right lung. A symptom of pleurisy has been noted in this lung. While this has given rise to some fear that the disease may yet develop into pleuro-pneumonia there are strong hopes that the threatened complication may be overcome.

Bright, warm sunshine filled the apartment in which the sick boy lay when the doctors made their morning examination. The conference lasted half an hour. Then Secretary Cortelyou made known the encouraging news. The doctor said this morning that the pleasant weather has had much to do toward bringing about the more satisfactory condition of the patient.

Mrs. Roosevelt was at the infirmary all night. The President was there until midnight, and then he retired at the home of Dr. Amos Gardner. At an early hour this morning he left the house to visit the patient and escort his wife to breakfast. Dr. Lambert, of New York, whom the President summoned yesterday to attend his son, was the first to greet the chief executive and to tell him the pleasant news. The President remained in the infirmary but a short time, and when he reappeared Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied him to the Gardner house, where breakfast was served. It was scarcely an hour before Mrs. Roosevelt returned to her watch over her son.

Mr. Cortelyou said: "Miss Alice Roosevelt has not been summoned to Groton, and will not be unless the situation becomes much more grave. Nothing whatever has been heard here from official sources concerning any change in the plans of Prince Henry, and the launching of the Emperor's yacht probably will take place on the date already decided upon. Mrs. Roosevelt is very well. She is standing the strain excellently."

The President spent some time at the Infirmary during the forenoon. Those who are attending the three other boys who are sick at the school all had encouraging reports to send to the different homes today. The situation altogether shows a great change from the depression of yesterday.

Secretary of the Navy Long arrived here unexpectedly this afternoon. The President's stenographer, Mr. Barnes, also arrived from Washington today, and within an hour after his arrival a large quantity of mail was sent to the postoffice. Secretary Long remained at the Gardner House about an hour. Then he was driven rapidly to the station at Ayer to catch a train for Boston. Secretary Long said his visit was purely one of courtesy, and that no affairs of state were taken up. He said that both President and Mrs. Roosevelt were much encouraged about the sick boy, and that President Roosevelt now hoped to be able to go back to Washington by Thursday. He would not, however, unless the condition of the boy was very favorable.

Lights Turned Low.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 12, 1 A. M.—The lights in the infirmary for nearly two hours have been turned low.

Long Billiard Game.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The longest game so far in the class A billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was played tonight by Wilson Sigourney, of San Francisco, and John A. Hendrick, of this city. It was found necessary to play 89 innings before the desired 400 points were scored, Sigourney winning by 400 to Hendricks' 393. Apart from the low average the game was a very interesting one, as it was nip and tuck between the players for the greater part of the last 300 points. Tomorrow afternoon Sigourney will meet Morris.

Sigourney's highest run tonight was 28, and his average 4 44-89. Hendricks' best score was 31 and his average 4 41-88.

Dr. Mial and Dr. A. B. Miller, local experts, were opponents in the afternoon game, and the former won by a score of 400 to 267, in 42 innings. Mial's average, 7 36-52; Miller's average, 5 7-52.

Chess at Monte Carlo.

MONTE CARLO, Feb. 11.—Round six of the chess tourney was played today, the pairing being governed by round 14 of the Berger tables. Tarrasch and Schev have byes. At the first adjournment only three games had been finished, and in these Popiel defeated Napier, while Schlechter and Marco and Janowski and Eisenberg had drawn. The following additional results were registered this afternoon: Mason lost to Pillsbury; Maroczsy beat Reggio; Marshall worsted Mortimer; Wolf and Tiechmann adjourned their game, as did Tschigorin and Albin, while Mieses and Gunsberg drew.

BASEBALL RULES.

Amendments Agreed Upon at the Buffalo Meeting.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Representatives of all the baseball leagues of the country met here yesterday to revise and establish the playing rules on a uniform base and to have them so worded that they may be easily understood by amateurs and professionals alike. The rule which caused the most discussion was section 3 of rule 44, defining when the umpire shall declare a foul a strike.

At midnight a revision was agreed upon providing that when a ball falls or settles on foul ground inside or on the line of the territory described by a line drawn through first to third bases at right angles with an imaginary line drawn from the home plate and second base and extending on each side to the limits of the field it shall be arbitrary with the umpire to call it a strike. It shall remain discretionary with the umpire to call a strike or a foul when the ball goes into foul territory outside the line drawn through first and third bases to the limits of the field.

A line was added to section 1 of rule 32 allowing the pitcher not more than one minute to deliver and not exceeding five balls to warm up.

Rule 17 was amended so that the catcher must stand within 10 feet of the plate throughout the game, and rule 3 was changed to conform with this amendment. To make rule 3 more comprehensive, the words "in which case the umpire shall call a strike," were added.

In rule 32 the word "after" was substituted for "and" making the rule read "if the ball is thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher (except to retire a base runner) after the batsman is standing in his proper position ready to strike a pitched ball, each ball so delivered shall be called a ball."

Section 7 of rule 46 defining when a batsman is out was changed to read: "If after two strikes have been called the batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in rule 44, section 3."

The members of the association resumed their work today. Following is the text of sections 3 and 4 of rule 44, defining a strike, as finally adopted:

"Sec. 3. A foul-hit ball not caught on the fly, unless two strikes have been already called, which falls or settles on foul ground inside or on the line of the territory described by lines drawn from first and third bases at right angles with an imaginary line drawn from home to second base, and extending on each side to the limit of the playing field.

"Sec. 4. Any intention or effort to hit the ball to foul ground outside of the lines of the territory described by lines drawn from first and third bases at right angles with an imaginary lines drawn from home to second base, and extending on each side to the limit of the playing field."

A change in rule 17, adopted last night, it was found would prevent the catcher going for foul balls, and consequently the words, "and at all times during the game," at the end of the section were ordered stricken out.

Section 2 of rule 32 was also corrected by adding the words, "to a batsman," so that it now reads:

"The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman when in position for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that in the case of the first batsman in each inning the pitcher may occupy not more than one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to a batsman."

Section 4 was added to rule 47, as follows:

"Sec. 4. If while he be a batsman, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing being hit with a ball from the pitcher, unless in the opinion of the umpire he plainly avoids making any effort to get out of the way of the ball from the pitcher, and thereby permits himself to be so hit."

Walkers Ahead of the Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At 8 o'clock last night the leaders in the six-day walking match at Madison-Square Garden were 36 miles ahead of the individual division. There were many withdrawals during yesterday. The score for the leading teams at 2 o'clock A. M. were:

	Miles.
Hegelman-Cavanaugh	308
Shelton-Guerrero	296
Golden-Tracy	285
Fahey-Metkus	284
Davis-Carroll	277
Glick-Howarth	272
Feeney-Feeney	265
Herr-Herr	258
Dean-Campbell	253
Fallon-Harrington	252

Record for 50 hours, 289.2.

Swimming at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—In the swimming races at the Sportsman's show tonight, J. Scott Leary, of California, beat Guy Bailey, of Chicago, in the 200-yard race with ease. Brewer defeated the Canadians, Johnston and Lawless, in the 120-race; time, 1:34 2-5.

Lipton at Olympian Games.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Sir Thomas Lipton will accept the committee's invitation to be present at the Olympian games to be held in Chicago in 1904, and, if possible, will bring the new America's cup challenger to sail on the lakes. Sir Thomas also said he would soon send out the cup which he has presented to the Chicago Yacht Club for annual competition, and he hoped the members would find it worthy of the club.

Races at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The new California Jockey Club announced today that racing would be transferred to Tanforan Saturday, the 22d, and continue there for 30 days, when it will again be resumed at Oakland. This was decided upon after the defeat of the ordinance which would have permitted the reopening of Ingleside. The track was very sloppy at Oakland today, but form players were in line, and four favorites and a second choice were among the winners. The results:

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Hilary won, Screenwell Lake second, February third; time, 1:10.

Five furlongs, selling—Lass of Langdon won, Budd Wade second, Breton third; time, 1:04.

Four furlongs, selling—Adirondack won, Dotterel second, Nigrette third; time, 0:51.

Six furlongs selling—Tower of Candles won, John Peters second, Prestano third; time, 1:16¾.

One mile and an eighth, selling—Wolhurst won, Urchin second, Formero third; time, 1:59.

Seven furlongs—Nilgar won, Quizz second, Young Moreld third; time, 1:30¾.

New High-Dive Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11—At the indoor athletic meet of the Springfield Y. M. C. A. tonight, Frank Zumbrook, in a running high dive, broke the National record by 1 foot 6 inches, diving 13 feet and 7 inches.

New Bowling Record.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Jack Younger made a new mark in bowling tonight, by rolling a score of 288. It is the highest mark ever reached in competition. The former record was 287.

I Coughed

It's the experience of every one. Sooner or later we all take cold. Colds naturally tend downward, that's the trouble. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops this downward tendency and quickly cures these early colds. Ask your doctor. If he says this isn't so, don't believe us.

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Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
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Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.
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J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.
Tutt's Liver Pills

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For Every Form of Weakness and Diseases of
MEN ONLY

Many Men Treated for a Weakness Which Never Existed.

In the largest portion of cases of lost vitality, prematureness and the train of symptoms known as "weakness," certain morbid conditions of the uretha and prostate gland, damaged by early dissipation, too often repeated and too long-continued excitement so react on the organs that a condition of diminished vitality and function is induced. Our knowledge of the morbid changes in the organs themselves is quite clear and full, but how these changes operate on the nerves and spinal cord center are mysteries to the medical profession. Whatever the morbid change may be, however, the effects are apparent in the embarrassed sufferer; these troubles being symtomatic of the above-mentioned and well-defined morbid conditions, it seems that even the unprofessional patient must understand that stomach-drugging will not cure, but efforts directed toward repairing the damaged tract will restore. In practice such is the case, as the treatment on these lines never fails to accomplish the desired result. Colored chart of the organs sent on application.

Contracted Disorders.

Under the treatment pursued before irrigations were established, six weeks was deemed the duration of an acute contracted disorder. If it proceeded beyond six weeks, it was considered to have gone into chronic condition. From statistics compiled from our practice in the past five years, covering over 6500 cases, we can show that 96 per cent of our patients have recovered in fourteen days or less. It is, therefore, equally proper to hold that a case not entirely cured within two weeks, must be considered a chronic one, and some complication has arisen, for which the patient should see a specialist. We invite free consultation on this subject, and offer an experience of over twenty years; in fact, we can positively assert that we have never failed to cure a single instance.

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