

REPLY TO WHEELER

Representative Gillett Takes the Kentuckian to Task.

FOR HIS AFFRONT TO GERMANY

Two Democrats Disclaim Sympathy With the Former's Utterances, but Talbert Says He Indorses Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The speech of Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) in the House last Friday, when he bitterly assailed Secretary Hay and Lord Alton, and criticized the official preparations for the reception of Prince Henry, had a sequel in the House today during the debate on the Indian appropriation bill. Gillett (Rep. Mass.), in a half-hour's speech, declared that the intemperance of Wheeler's language carried its own condemnation. Nevertheless he (Gillett) grievously deplored such an affront to a foreign country. During the course of the speech, two Democrats, Robinson (Ind.) and Thayer (Mass.), disclaimed any sympathy with Wheeler's utterances. These disclaimers drew from Talbert (Dem. E. C.) the comment that he desired to share in the responsibility of the speech, every word of which he said he indorsed. Wheeler himself subsequently replied to Gillett, reaffirming what he had said and declaring that he would abide by his words, whether they were discreet or not.

Earlier in the session Hill (Rep. Conn.) and Smith (Dem. N. Y.) discussed the former's bill to redeem silver with gold. The Indian bill itself was not touched on in the speaking-making.

The House went into committee of the whole and took up the Indian appropriation bill. It was agreed that general debate should continue today and tomorrow, after which the bill is to be open to amendment under the five-minute rule.

Sherman (Rep. N. Y.), who is in charge of the bill, announced that in view of the fact that many members in general debate desire to speak on matters germane to the bill, he would reserve his opening address.

Burleson (Dem. Tex.) then made a speech on the subject of trusts. He spoke of the "stratagem" which had succeeded to the Presidency last Fall, and contrasted his Minneapolis speech last summer with the utterances in his present position. He said that his accession to the Presidency he had spoken of "trust barons" and monopolists; afterward of "captains of industry," all of which he declared, indicate that the President is "in the hands of the forces in the Republican party which have in the past protected trusts."

"What is the Democratic Governor of Montana doing to prevent the big railroads in the Northwest?" asked Tawney (Rep. Minn.). "If he is not in line with the Governor of your state," responded Burleson, "then I regard him as a traitor."

"He is not," retorted Tawney, "and he repudiates you."

Hill (Rep. Conn.) followed with an hour's speech in support of the bill. He said that the bill is "a reasonable one." Shafroth (Ill. Colo.) spoke in opposition to Hill's bill.

Gillett (Rep. Mass.) took occasion to refer to the attack of Wheeler (Dem. Ky.) a few days ago upon the Administration for its preparations in connection with the forthcoming visit of Prince Henry and the coronation of King Edward. He sharply criticized Wheeler for his remarks on that occasion. The more disgraceful such utterances were the more notorious they achieved, he said. Such remarks address themselves to the eyes of the American people and naturally made an impression abroad. People there know nothing of the man who gave utterance to them. They only know of his position as a member of the American House of Representatives. On that account, he said, the stigma of the gentleman's speech attached to all of the members here.

Robinson (Ind.) and amid Republican applause, declared that the Democratic party could not be held responsible for his statements. "I have made no such charge," observed Gillett, "but if the gentleman on the other side do not agree with Wheeler they should say so."

This brought Thayer (Dem. Mass.) to the floor with a statement that Wheeler spoke for himself. It is unjust and unfair, he declared, to charge the Democracy with being in sympathy with his utterances. "One after another," observed Gillett, with an amused smile, while his colleagues were convulsed with laughter.

Then Talbert (Dem. E. C.) jumped up. "I want to say," he cried, "that I desire to take my share of the responsibility for that speech. I indorse every word he said, and I am sorry he did not go further. I think he never had a better day in his life than that day. He is a gentleman and he should say so, and not be infernal coward about it."

Continuing, Gillett said the good will of every nation is valuable to the United States and that he would like to see a flag planted in the face of a great people. Personally, he said, he himself is not in sympathy with the worship of riches. There are only two classes in this country who regard birth. One is the aristocratic class of the great cities, and the other the class which refuses to recognize refinement, culture or education. If it is tainted with color, he believed that the visit of Prince Henry is a proper occasion for a suitable demonstration of good will. Our relations with Germany recently have been very strained, and here is an opportunity to display our friendship. Besides, it would be churlish and inhospitable not to welcome properly the representative of the German people.

AGREES TO VOTE MONDAY

SENATE WILL THEN DISPOSE OF PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Wellington Speaks in Opposition to the Bill, and Stewart in Support of It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It was agreed by the Senate today that a final vote on the Philippine tariff bill and the pending amendments should be taken next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The only stipulation made by the majority was that the last day's debate should be devoted to speeches not exceeding 15 minutes. Senator Wellington spoke today in opposition to the pending bill, and Senator Stewart in support of the measure. Wellington's address covered the Philippine question generally. He set forth his well-known views forcefully. He always had been a

WIDOW OF LATE EX-PRESIDENT ANGRY AT CONGRESS.

Colonel Ernst Says It Would Take 20 Years to Build a Canal Through Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Colonel O. H. Ernst, of the Isthmian Canal Commission, was before the committee on Inter-oceanic canals of the Senate today. In a preliminary statement he said the cuts on the Darien route, which the tunnel reached make that route impracticable. While it has not been examined carefully, he thought it would take 20 years to construct such a canal, and at a cost of \$250,000,000. As a member of the commission he was assigned to the Nicaragua route, but went over the Nicaragua route.

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MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is said to be greatly chagrined at the treatment she has received at the hands of Congress. While there have been granted to Mrs. McKinley a pension and the mailing privilege, her own application for a pension has not been acted upon.

TO PREVENT PLOTTING

GOVERNOR TAFT EXPLAINS THE PURPOSES OF SEDITION LAWS.

Everything Known to Civilized Nations Will Be Done to Put Down the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Governor Taft, of the Philippines, today continued the discussion of tranquility in the archipelago before the Senate committee on the Philippines. He said that the recent military operations in Samar had a startling effect upon the army and created suspicion and fear of treachery in other sections. The Governor did not think, however, such apprehension is justified, and said he felt as safe in Manila as in Washington. Civilians seldom carry arms there.

With this remark Governor Taft passed from the consideration of tranquility to the question of treason and sedition laws. He said that while Manila is quiet, and has been practically so ever since the American occupation, it is still used as a center of agencies for the promotion of insurrection. There is also there a party of irreconcilables. Nothing had, he said, been done for the enactment of such laws until the establishment of the civil government in 1898. It became evident that the Philippine justice was not sufficient to deal with this kind of plotting. General Wright was, therefore, directed to prepare a law on this subject, which was done so. The denunciation of secret societies had been inserted, he stated, because they had been made the chief instrument of agitation against the United States. The committee had felt that secret societies were one of the most fruitful aids to the war, and had taken the position that political agitation should be confined to open meetings and prevented in out-of-door societies. If the psychology of the sedition law would be no objection to peaceable agitation, but, under the circumstances, the committee felt that "the suspension of the right to advocate independence was not such a cable message of the right of free speech as could not be justified by the presence of war, when for the benefit of the whole people it should be suppressed. At least one of the societies had for its main purpose assassination, being thus like the Mafia."

"In other words, it was a quasi-war measure," suggested Senator Beveridge, and Governor Taft assented.

Replying to a question from Senator Patterson as to whether it is the intention to go farther in this direction, Governor Taft replied: "We propose to do all that we can do that is known to civilized nations to put down this war, which is such a great injury to the Philippine people."

He said he had not given personal attention to the psychology of the sedition law, and he had no doubt that when peace should be restored, section 10 would be repealed.

Governor Taft stated that he had received a cable message from Commissioner Wright, who is acting as Governor of the Philippines in his absence, stating that the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, in the northern part of Luzon, had just been organized and given a chief of government. There are now about 35 organized provinces. Nueva Vizcaya has been pacified for some time, but about 60,000 of its 700,000 population are ignorant. Governor Taft said he did not know what form of government had been given the province, but he supposed under the circumstances it would be of a paternal nature.

Speaking of Aguinaldo's personality, Governor Taft said that while his name is probably known better than that of any other man in the Philippines, his personality is not familiar to the people. "His capture," he said, "in the face of the general impression that he was divinely protected, added to his prestige. Personally he is a man of dignity, though of limited education. He knows how to keep his own counsel, and understands the psychology of the people. He knows how to reconcile the differences of leaders and how to avoid arousing jealousy of himself. That he has any idea of civil liberty, or of any kind of liberty, I have no reason to believe."

DE CONSTANT'S PLANS.

Trying to Arouse a Better Feeling Between America and France.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, has as his guest at the French Embassy Baron de Constant, who comes to America to carry forward his plans for the development of a better feeling between the peoples of this country and France. Already he has begun the work in France, giving much of his time and private means, and establishing committees throughout the interior of France, all with a view to enlightening the people on the remarkable development of the United States and of the need of the French people to give some heed to the progress being made on this side of the water.

To develop his idea further he now comes to America to carry out plans somewhat similar to those adopted in France, the purpose being to have leading American universities, chambers of commerce and great manufacturing establishments designate young men to be sent to France to come in contact with the people and learn the methods of production there.

Ports and Batteries Renamed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Some time ago the War Department adopted the policy of renaming the forts of the country after distinguished military men of the United States. This principle has now been carried further by christening the batteries at various forts with the names of men who have distinguished themselves in the country's history. A general order made public by the department today gives a list of the newly named batteries, together with a brief sketch of the persons thus honored. In the list is the name of the late President McKinley, whose name is now given to the fortifications on Great Diamond Island, Portland Harbor, Me.

Indiana Mine Burning.

BRAZIL, Ind., Feb. 18.—Miners have been forced to leave the Tennant Coal Company's mine at Turner, two miles west of here, on account of the intense heat caused by the burning coal more than 100 feet underneath the ground. It is believed that the mine will have to be flooded and abandoned.

Hoh River Harbor of Refuge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Turner today secured the passage of a resolution calling for a survey and estimate for constructing a break-water off the mouth of Hoh River, with a view to making that region a harbor of refuge.

Higgins's Squadron at Cienfuegos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Navy Department today received a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Higgins, announcing the arrival of the North Atlantic squadron at Cienfuegos, Cuba, yesterday.

Kempff at Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Navy Department received a cablegram from Rear-Admiral Kempff, announcing his arrival at Yokohama yesterday aboard his flagship, the Kentucky.

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PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

Captain Allen Asks That the Force Be Doubled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The War Department has made public a report of Captain Henry T. Allen, Sixth Cavalry, dated Manila, December 15, concerning the Philippine Constabulary, of which he is chief. Captain Allen says the Constabulary consisted of 2500 men, and was able to control, without the aid of troops, the Province of Abra, Benguet, Union, Lopez, and Zamboanga, and the provinces of Principe and Infanta.

Up to the date of the report there had been only two men lost from the force by desertion, showing that the care in the selection of the men, Captain Allen says that experience has shown that the cost of a single constable for one year does not exceed \$250 gold, while the ordinary is reckoned at about \$100. Captain Allen states that in chasing down the robber bands the constabulary unquestionably is more efficient than the American troops, and while one large garrison in many of the provinces may be always necessary, it is his opinion, after a thorough study of conditions, that in one-half of the provinces the constabulary, with the native contingent of troops and constabulary, will suffice to garrison the Philippine archipelago.

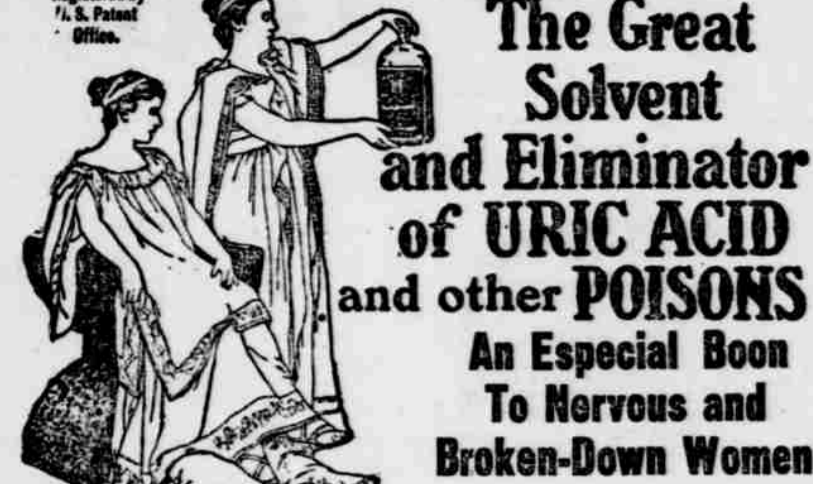
Captain Allen says that the general conditions of the islands as regards pacification have never been so favorable as now, when the "crumbling from the top" is daily manifesting. In his opinion the campaign in progress in Batangas and Laguna will be the coup de grace of the insurrection. The better class of people, he says, are extremely tired of the struggle, and ardently desire peace. The recently enacted sedition law, he says, has had a potent value in bringing evildoers to a realization of their allegiance to law and order. In a recapitulation of the work of the constabulary for a little over four months, it is shown that in 15 engagements 29 outlaws have been killed, 20 wounded and 34 captured.

Captain Allen says that while the municipal police have in large part aided both the Army and the constabulary, it is lacking in organization, armament and instruction, and cannot be reckoned on for serious work without these advantages. Captain Allen believes that the present force of 2500 men in the constabulary should be doubled, and submits an estimate for the maintenance of such a force, including subsistence, transportation, quarters and equipment, \$1,250,000 a year.

Crasy Sucker Again Causes Trouble.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Feb. 18.—No news has yet been received from the home of Iparhecher, ex-chief of the Creek Indians, who last night was surrounded in his home near Beggs, I. T., by a party of 100 men of the United States army, who demanded the surrender of an American flag. Deputies with a posse left Beggs this morning, but as the scene of the trouble is off the railroad and telegraph, no news is expected until late. Deputy Grant Johnson telegraphed the Marsha's office here today that his posse has captured a band of heavily armed Creeks in

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER



The Great Solvent and Eliminator of URIC ACID and other POISONS. An Especial Boon To Nervous and Broken-Down Women.

Dr. J. N. Love, of New York, Former Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Children in College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Marion-Stowe College of Medicine, St. Louis, etc., in Medical Mirror, February, 1901, says: "Women who lead inactive lives, whose nerves are on edge most of the time, whose secretions are nearly always torpid, who breathe vitiated atmospheres, instead of being flattered into believing that they are victims of neurasthenia, and thus rendered chronic invalids for life, can, in the majority of instances, be relieved by a proper selection of diet, a stimulation of all the excretory organs, a life in the open country, the breathing of pure air, the indulgence in healthy exercise and proper massage, together with a liberal use of Buffalo Lithia Water, the elimination of URIC ACID and other ACCUMULATED POISONS (which are oftentimes the most potent causative factors in their distress), far better than by codding and powerful drugging."

"In PREGNANCY the tendency is toward the ACCUMULATION of POISONS, which cause engorgement of the kidneys and pelvic organs, thickening of the blood and torpidity of the circulation, aches and pains and general discomfort, and oftentimes the intense vomiting of pregnancy, and in some cases the conditions that accompany or precede the awful PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS, so much dreaded by practitioners; AND THESE POISONS SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. "I have had several patients who * * * suffered from these unfortunate conditions, including PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS. Uniformly by attention to the hygiene of the patient, proper exercise, judicious diet, outdoor life, proper purgation, and keeping the kidneys flushed with the use of Buffalo Lithia Water, they have escaped the affliction, and made rapid recoveries."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Testimonials which defy all imputations or questions sent to any address. PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION

Time Taken Up With Consideration of Constitutional Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Daughters of the American Revolution plunged into the consideration of proposed constitutional amendments at today's session of the House. The first of those proposed adding to the representation from each state, consisting of one representative, to be elected at an elective conference to be called by the state legislatures, was presented by the chapter recent, vice-regent and one delegate from each chapter in the state, the conference to be at some designated place before February 1 of each year. The proposed amendments brought on a lively discussion, and their consideration was finally postponed.

Conversion of Steel Trust Stock.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, said today that there is now under consideration a plan to convert part, if not all, of the preferred stock of the corporation into a 5 percent bond. Mr. Perkins said he thought that such action would be for the best interests of the stockholders. According to the report issued early this month, the steel corporation has a bonded debt of \$30,000,000. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 percent, the same rate that is mentioned in connection with the proposed preferred stock conversion. The amount of preferred stock issued is \$30,172,781, on which 7 percent dividends are paid.

No Whiskey Fight.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 18.—Samuel Wolner, president of the American Distilling & Distributing Company, denies the report telegraphed from Peoria last night, that there is a fight between the whiskey trust and independent distillers. Franklin T. Corning, principal owner of the new independent Corning Distillery, concurs in this statement.

Twenty-Six Families Homeless.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Twenty-six families were burned out tonight in a fire that destroyed the four-story apartment building located at Fifty-sixth street and Madison avenue. All the contents of the structure have been accounted for. Loss, \$70,000.

After Dinner

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

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Liver Ills. Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS ABSOLUTELY CURE.

Did Day Draw Up Pancefote Note?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Post-tomorrow will say that because of a report in circulation here that Lord Pancefote did not draft the note of April 14, 1898, submitted by him to the foreign Ambassador as a final effort to avert war between the United States and Spain, and that the note had been framed by the State Department, and forwarded thence to Lord Pancefote for submission to the diplomatic corps in Washington, it telegraphed before noon to the Secretary of State to learn what he might have to say on the subject. The telegram to Judge Day was as follows: "Statement is made here that Pancefote note of April 14, 1898, was drawn by

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