

PASSES OLEO BILL

Senate Agrees to the House Amendments.

NOW GOES TO THE PRESIDENT

Conference Report on Chinese Exclusion Bill Adopted—Consideration Begun of Sundry Civil Appropriation Measure.

The fate of the oleomargarine bill is now in the hands of President Roosevelt. The Senate, after passing the measure, took up the Philippine government bill, which was still under consideration when adjournment was taken. Just previous to this, adoption of the conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was without debate.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—After a brief discussion today, the Senate agreed to the House amendments to the Chinese exclusion bill, as passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to the President for his signature. An effort was made by Teller to amend the measure so as to levy a tax of 10 per cent of the duties or duties on any butter tallow that might be formed, but it was defeated.

Simmons addressed the Senate in opposition to the Philippine Government bill. He urged that the Philippines ought to be turned over to the inhabitants of the islands. The conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill was passed without debate.

Consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was begun, but not concluded.

Routine Proceedings. When the Senate convened today, Harris presented a telegram from the Kansas Millers' Association, which stated on account of foreign discriminations, with the best wheat in the world at their door, Kansas mills are producing over one-third of their full capacity, and unless relief through reciprocal concessions is afforded, many mills will shut down indefinitely, and some of them will be forced to the wall. The telegram was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The oleomargarine bill, as it came from the House, was taken up and Simmons moved that it be referred to the committee on agriculture. The motion was defeated, 25 to 23.

Teller then offered an amendment to the House amendments, as passed by the Senate, defining a butter trust, and providing that a tax of 10 per cent shall be imposed upon the products of such a trust, and upon the contents of such a trust. The motion was defeated, 25 to 23.

Proctor, in charge of the measure, moved that the Senate nonconcur in the House amendments, and a conference be requested.

Checkroll interposed with a motion to agree to the House amendments, and the motion was agreed to without division, thus reaching the President.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took up the Philippine government bill, and Simmons addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure. Simmons contended to a feeling of alarm for his own section of the country over the prospect of the admission to the United States of the agricultural products of the islands, for which the cheap labor there those products could be produced in the Philippines more cheaply than in this country. Simmons said there was no reason, in his mind, why independence should be granted to Cuba and denied to the Philippines. He said it evidently was the purpose of the Republican party to retain the Philippines permanently, but he did not believe the subject had been settled finally by the American people. Personally, he had no doubt that the islands ought to be turned over to their inhabitants, as he felt they were directly entitled to them by the American government, although they may not be capable of establishing and maintaining such a government as ours. The Philippines, however, might be turned over to our kind of government.

Simmons referred to the order issued by General Smith to make the island of Samar a "howling wilderness" and to slay all the Filipinos who were in the island. "No order recorded in history," he declared, "paralleled that order, except that of King Herod. I feel," he continued, "like calling upon the great, brave and humane man now in the White House to probe these things to the bottom, and at least to make them clear."

The Philippines bill was laid aside and consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill began. During the reading of the measure, Platt of Connecticut interposed to present the conference report on the Chinese exclusion bill. He briefly explained that, after "a somewhat strenuous discussion," the conferees had agreed that no definite limitation should be placed upon the number of Chinese who should be admitted, but that it should remain in force until otherwise provided by law.

In response to inquiries by Teller, Platt explained that the operation of the law in the Philippines, including a restriction of the Chinese in the islands, had been placed in the hands of the Philippine Commission, but the commission would have no authority to admit Chinese to the islands.

Without further comment, the conference report was agreed to, and the Senate at 5:10 P. M. adjourned.

POSTAL CURRENCY TAKEN UP.

Metcalf Opposes Post Bill Plan and Authors a Project. WASHINGTON, April 28.—The committee of postal and treasury experts investigating the question of establishing a postal currency met today but adjourned without action. C. V. Post, the author of the Post currency bill, said, as a measure, and urged that the people need some means for the immediate remitting of postal currency, and said any plan that calls for going to the postoffice to send or receive such currency was impracticable. For this reason, he contended, the pending plan, which has been endorsed by the Newspaper Publishers' Association, should supplant the money order or postal note.

Superintendent Metcalf, of the money order system, objected to the form of the plan, but not to its general scheme. He contended that some measure was necessary by which currency could be obtainable at one's door, as it were, but said the division of the business between the Treasury and Postoffice Departments was impracticable. He offered in its stead a Postoffice Department project which he believed would better answer the purpose. His scheme is adapted from the postal notes system of Germany, France and Canada. He said, he would issue 75,000,000 of these postal notes, against 11,000,000 of regular money orders.

To Promote Education.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate today passed a bill "to incorporate the general education board to promote education in the United States." The incorporators are William H. Baldwin, J. L. M. Curry, Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jessup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, George Foster Peabody, and Albert Shaw. The object of the incorporators is the promotion of education in the United States. The bill gives

PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL DEEMED A DISGRACE.

Pennsylvanian Expresses a Hope in House That President Will Strip Officer of His Uniform.

MURDERER TELLS STORY

Accidentally Shot Cousin and Then Flew to the West.

HELENA, Mont., April 28.—John F. Greer, the man who, while under the influence of liquor Sunday afternoon, gave himself into the custody of Sheriff Jeff O'Connell, confessing that he was wanted in Virginia in a charge of killing a man, told his story at the County Jail today. The crime for which Greer says he is wanted is the killing of his cousin, Stark Fierce, "We lived in or 15 miles from Independence, Grayson County, Va. Greer said, "and one day, about four years ago, Stark and I were on the way home from town. We were fooling with our revolvers on the road, and I had the idea I had fired all the cartridges in my pistol. When we reached the end of our journey, I in a spirit of fun, and believing that the chambers were empty, snapped the pistol at Stark. To my horror, the hammer exploded, and Stark fell, expiring instantly. The shooting was purely accidental, but I was frightened by the result of my play, and at once left the country. I first went to Nevada, and then came to Montana, and have lived in this state about a year, working around Helena and Boulder. During the years of my life in the West, I might have under the name of Greer, but my right name is John F. Greer."

Officers Fight With Burglars.

CHICAGO, April 28.—In a pistol fight between two policemen and five burglars here early today one of the latter was killed. Policeman O'Conner saw two men, one of whom he recognized as a thief, standing in front of a store on Archer street, at Loomis street. When he approached the men opened fire, fleeing at the same time. The officer gave chase, returning the shots. The firing attracted Policeman Herman Marand, who rushed to the store just as three more men came out of a side entrance. A pistol fight between the trio and the policeman ensued, and one of the men was shot through the head, dying instantly.

Salt Lake Murder Trial.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 28.—Peter Mortensen, the contractor, charged with the murder last December of R. K. Hay, secretary of the Pacific Lumber Company, will be placed on trial next Monday. The drawing of names for jury purposes took place today, and in order to prevent any possible technical objections in case Mortensen is convicted, the state took the precaution today to have Mortensen present in court while the drawing took place.

Pioneer Shoots Laborer in Saloon.

JEFFERSON, Colo., April 28.—W. R. Head, a large property-owner and pioneer of this section, shot and almost instantly killed James McMahon, in Head's saloon, McMahon was under the influence of liquor and, being quarrelsome, attempted to strike Head with a chair when the latter told him in the right breast. McMahon was a laborer and leaves no family.

Well-Known Colorado Physician.

FITZBELL, Colo., April 28.—Dr. Peter R. Thomsen, one of the most widely-known physicians in Colorado is dead at his residence here after an illness of two weeks. A complication of diseases was the cause of his death. Dr. Thomsen served through the war as an Army Surgeon, acquiring enviable distinction. He came to Pueblo soon after the war, and was one of the oldest physicians in the state. For several years, he was Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum. Dr. Thomsen was 62 years of age. A wife and daughter survive him.

General Frank D. Askew.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—General Frank D. Askew, who served through the Civil War with an Ohio regiment, and who was killed in a brilliant battle, died at his home here today, aged 65 years.

Pay Director in the Navy.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Henry Taylor Wright, a pay director in the United States Navy, is dead from typhoid fever. Mr. Wright was born in this city, and had served in the Navy since 1864.

New York Newspaperman.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Alexander Cook, who for 12 years has been commercial editor of the New York Evening Post, is dead at his home in Brooklyn from heart failure.

Ministers Believe Church Too Strict.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Deep interest has been aroused among the Methodist ministers of this city by the recent meeting of ministers in Chicago, when it was urged that the church laws prohibiting dancing and kindred amusements ought to be modified to meet modern ideas of the detriment of morals. That a large number of Methodist ministers of this city believe that the church laws against dancing, theaters, card playing, etc., do more harm than good, is apparent. There is a large number of the conservative element among the ministers, however, who think that a relaxation in church discipline would work to the detriment of morals. Rev. C. L. Goodrich, of the Hanson Place Methodist Church in Brooklyn, said:

"I think the sentiment is such at present that a general conference might amend the chapter on amusements in the church law so as to eliminate the prohibition against such diversions as dancing and card playing, which can, themselves, be conducted in the most innocent manner."

Historic Ship to Be Burned.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Flames will soon destroy all that can be burned of the historic receiving ship Vermont, which for more than half a century has been moored at the Cob dock in the navy-yard, acting as Uncle Sam's nursery for 1700 sailors. L. E. Lum, who has purchased the vessel, said that she was to be burned shortly after the ship came to the Brooklyn navy yard, where she has been for the greater part of the time since.

Calumet & Hecla Directors.

BOSTON, April 28.—The directors of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company today declared a dividend of \$5 per share.

FILES CLIMB WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

Jobing, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No Cure. No Pay. Druggists are authorized by the manufacturer of Pile Ointment to make money where it falls to cure any piles, no matter of what kind, in 10 to 15 ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in ten days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c. Sold by all druggists. Write for circular. In 10c. stamp and we will forward same by mail. Registered and made in U.S.A. by Dr. Louis, Mo., who also manufactures the celebrated cold cure, Lassive Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

SIBLEY SCORES SMITH

ber and that, to voice their protest against all such measures.

TO BE HEAD OF NEW COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, according to a Herald special from Boston, is to be the head of the new collegiate school attached to Clark University, in Worcester, over which Professor G. Stanley Hall presides. The establishment of the collegiate school is simply carrying out the ideas of the founder of the university. "Our funds are quite ample for the purpose," said Senator Hoar. "We are not to charge any tuition fee the first year, but will charge \$20 for the second year and \$30 for the third year. After that, we are simply carrying out the provisions of Mr. Clark's will. Those were his ideas."

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Representative Burson, of Texas, today introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on War for information as to whether General Sherman's order relative to the war in Samar was based on orders issued from Washington, and requesting the transmission of all orders issued from Washington relative to the suppression of the war in Samar.

Proceedings in Detail.

This was District of Columbia day in the House under the rules, but the regular order was postponed until Monday next in order that the House might proceed with the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill.

Against Sunday Breaking.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Women's National Alliance, at a meeting today, decided to send an official protest to the Daughters of the Revolution, which held their annual convention in the city today. The protest will include a reference to the published itinerary of the Daughters, which contemplated a trip to the Garden of the Gods April 27. Protests were also made against Sunday baseball by the Princeton University team, the starting of Governor Odell on his Southern tour, and the return of the Indian Delegation to Washington on Sunday.

NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Shaw said today that on May 1 he would increase the deposit in the National bank to \$1,000,000 or \$4,000,000. He will designate a few additional depositories. It is understood that further increase in deposits will be made after May 1 as the reports of the war revenues are expected to result in a sharp decrease in the Government receipts from the beginning of the fiscal year, when the law will go into operation.

Church Will Say Nothing to Kelley.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—An attack by Bishop Kelley, of Savannah, on President Roosevelt, in an address delivered there Saturday, created great interest among leading Catholic authorities. Cardinal Martinielli is out of the city, but it is stated authoritatively that there is no likelihood of any action on the part of the church as a result of the bishop's utterances. This view is based on the fact that the bishop is an American citizen, and has a right to give expression to his views, so far as they are not derogatory to religion. He always has been an ardent Southerner and often has expressed the most intense views regarding the cause for which he fought in the days of the Confederacy.

Ocean Trial of the Fulton.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The sub-marine torpedo-boat Fulton, under command of Lt. J. M. A. today, on an ocean trial trip, bound for Washington. The Fulton was in tow of the Storm King. It is expected that the Fulton will reach Washington about Saturday.

With Horses for Cape Town.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—The steamer Mount Temple cleared for Cape Town today with 1100 horses.

TONGUE THEIR FRIEND

WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR INDIANS IN CONGRESS.

Accomplished Great Reforms in the Administration of Affairs in Their Interest.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The people of the East never did understand the Indian. They conceive him to be a very innocent and very delicate creature, with small intellectual capacity, without force of character, unable to rely upon or protect himself, and easily duped by the members of the "superior race." Eastern Indians, however, might think it imperatively necessary that there should be thrown around him the fostering arm of the Government. That his property and business affairs should be protected from his own shiftlessness, and more particularly from the guile of designing white men. This sentiment, up to a short time ago, permeated every branch of the Federal Government. It had affected alike the executive and administrative departments, the Indian committees of both the House and Senate, and practically all the Eastern members of Congress. It shaped the policy and controlled the method of dealings between the Federal Government and the Indian. The Government created a general guardian of the Indian, and withheld from him as much as possible the management and control of his own property. When one Indian, more thrifty than the rest, had acquired a few dollars worth of property, the Government was so constituted that it was difficult to affect his control over this. But whatever property was acquired by the Indian through any treaty was withheld and placed in the hands of the Government. If money was to be paid for land sold, the principal sum remained in the Treasury and was doled out to him in small payments, once or twice each year, generally in the form of interest. The amounts were too small to apply to any useful purpose. They were insufficient to purchase a cow, a horse, or any agricultural implement. Too often they were invested in a good spree. If the Indian had land he was prevented from selling or incumbering, or even leasing it, except for short periods, and his business was under the constant supervision of Government agents. Some times he inherited, through the death of other members of family, tracts of land, so large that he could neither improve nor cultivate them to any useful purpose. This land necessarily laid idle, was a benefit to no one, paid no taxes, and became an obstruction to progress and the growth of the country. Representative Tongue, who has been in this policy. He believed that the Indian should be treated somewhat as a man, should have more freedom of contract, should be taught self-reliance, business methods and the proper manner of handling and disposing of his own property. He believed the way to teach him to manage business was to permit him to manage his own property under strict supervision, and under suitable restriction. The way to teach him self-reliance was to induce him to practice self-reliance, self-confidence and self-dependence. He should be allowed to look to the Government for an annual or a semi-annual allowance, that as soon as possible he should be prepared to sever the leading strings between himself and the Government. He believed that the Government should gradually be prepared to direct its whole Indian policy, not to managing the business and property of the Indian, but to teaching him to manage and control his own business and his own property and his own affairs. He began at once gradually to reduce the amount of the allowance, and to introduce a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to "such adult Indians as were capable of managing and taking care of their own property" their rate of allowance due them for the lands sold to the Government. Neither the Indian Department nor the Indian committee took kindly to this legislation. It met with resistance, but only through the personal friendship of Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Indian committee in the House, than otherwise the provision was passed in the Indian appropriation bill and became a law. Mr. Tongue next introduced a bill to authorize adult Indians on the Siletz reservation, when capable of managing their own property, to inherit from other members of their family, reserving to the Indian 30 acres for a homestead. At first antagonized, this enactment was secured in the way at first through the friendly disposition of Mr. Sherman. This session Representative Tongue prepared to introduce similar legislation for the Indians on the Grand River reservation. He applied to the department for the necessary data. In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt had become President. He had recommended in his message the present treatment of the Indians for which Representative Tongue had contended. He had said "that we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual, and not as a member of the tribe." The Indian Commissioner had been thinking over the subject, and a great change in the attitude of the Indian department became apparent. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs began to see that the time was coming to teach the Indian to do business for himself, and so, after consultation with the Indian Commissioner, he introduced a bill, which was passed in the House, providing a provision was drawn and inserted in the Indian appropriation bill giving to the Indians through the United States substantially the same rights in the disposition of lands that has been given to the Indians upon the Siletz reservation. The provision has passed both the House and the Senate, and will become law. This marks the era of a new policy towards the Indians. The Government will cease to exercise its extreme paternal protection, and will rest on all occasions as the chaperone of the Indian. It will endeavor to teach him to manage his own affairs by gradually permitting him to manage them. It will teach him to do business. It will teach him self-reliance and self-confidence by gradually requiring him to rely upon himself and his own resources. The Government will continue to maintain and improve the Indian schools, but the Indian will begin to take his place as a citizen and as a man. He will be incorporated into the great body of American citizens. The Government leading strings will be out. He will cease to look to the Government for support, and rely upon his own resources, his own industry, his own thrift and economy. The Indian reservation will cease to be an obstruction in the path of progress, and will become a part of the United States. The "Indian problem" will be solved. This is a desirable change, and it has been due largely to the influence and arguments of the Representative from Oregon.

Roosevelt Re-Elected Commander.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The New York Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War held its fourth annual meeting tonight at Delmonico's. J. W. Clous, United States Army, president, President Roosevelt was re-elected commander of the commandery. He sent a message in which he expressed his regret that he could not be present in person, expressed his best wishes for the welfare of the organization, and assured the members that they might rely upon him to do anything in his power to help it along.

New York After Transportation.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Eastern Business Men's Association, of New York, through B. J. Hall, its president, and D. H. Ralston, presented to the President today a request that Army transports be

SMELTER MEN WALK OUT.

HELENA, MONT., APRIL 28.—The men on the furnaces at the East Helena smelter quit work this evening, and Manager Whitely said at midnight it was doubtful if they could operate the furnaces until morning. For several months representatives of the Western Labor Union have been endeavoring to organize the union at the smelter. The smelter managers have declined to recognize the union, and the cause of the trouble. There are about 500 men employed.

Street-Railway Men Organize.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Daily News today states that the motormen, gripmen and conductors of the Union Traction Company after secret work covering more than a month, have organized a union. Previous attempts to organize street railway men in Chicago have failed, and the success of the present organizers is regarded as of importance, as the men will insist on better hours and pay. Only the organizers know the names of the men who have joined the union.

A Snip at Brodrick.

LONDON, April 28.—The first official act of Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Berosford, Conservative, after taking the oath in the House of Commons today, was to give notice of the motion to reduce the salaries of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, and the Earl of Selbourne, First Lord of the Admiralty in order to call attention to the present organizers is regarded as of importance, as the men will insist on better hours and pay. Only the organizers know the names of the men who have joined the union.

"Arizona" Again Pleases London.

LONDON, April 28.—"Arizona" has transferred from the Adelphi to the Princess Theater tonight, and was again received with the utmost cordiality. George Selwyn's farce, "When Denny Comes Marching Home," which has been a curial success, and proved to be very entertaining.

Business Items.

If Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children who are cutting their teeth. It cures all ailments, cures wind colic and diarrhoea.

Will Use Washington Mint.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Wednesday, April 28.—The Venezuelan Government has decided to use the mint at Washington, instead of the Paris mint, as formerly, for the coinage of bolivar silver coins, worth about 20 cents. About 2,000,000 bolivars are to be coined.

That's What It Means.

Whatever may have been the motive of the best-sung Republicans in joining with the Democrats in voting on the Cuban reciprocity bill, and however these best-sung folks may have hurt their own cause in the confusion of their factional quarrels, they have certainly helped to help to an excellent thing for the people. The bill at it passed the House removes the differential duty on refined sugar during the period of the reciprocity arrangement. The National Sugar Refining Company estimates that if the bill becomes a law in this form it will lose from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000, which means that the Government will have saved to the consumers of sugar in the United States.

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