PASSED BY SENATE

Vote on Philippine Bill Was 48 to 30.

MINORITY AMENDMENTS LOST

Provisions of the Government Measure—Canal Bill Made the Unfinished Business of the Senate.

Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Senate passed the Lodge Philippine Government bill by a vote of 48 to 30. Three Republicans—Hoar, Mason and Wellington—voted against the measure, and one Democrat—McLaurin, of South Carolina—voted for it. All amendments offered by the minority were rejected. The debate on the bill had been in progress seven weeks and two days. Lodge, chairman of the Philippine committee, who has been unremitting in his advocacy of the measure, was the recipient of many congratulations on his successful conduct of the bill.

Just at the close of the discussion a sharp colloquy occurred between Dietrich (Neb.) and Patterson (Colo.), in the course of which the former reflected caustically upon the Colorado Senator. He was called to order, his remarks were read, and he was declared to have been out of order in uttering them. He withdrew his statement, thus ending the controversy. During much of the time today the Senate was in recess, no Senator caring to discuss the measure.

After the passage of the Philippine bill the Nicaragua Canal bill was made the unfinished business, and its consideration will be continued tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When the Senate convened at 11 o'clock today, Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the earliest possible time.

On motion of Allison, the House concurrent resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Secretary of State John Hay for his memorial address delivered to the two branches of Congress on the life and character of William McKinley was concurred in without comment or division.

Consideration was then resumed, under the 15-minute rule, of the Philippine government bill. McLaurin (Miss.) denied that the Democrats had attacked the Army, and placed the responsibility for the outrages committed in the Philippines upon the policy advocated by the Republicans.

Beveridge said the next world's drama would be enacted on the Pacific, and it was essential that the mastery of that great ocean should be ours, and it would be ours.

Berry deplored the fact that the President, on Memorial day, had seen proper to make "a bitter partisan report." The President, he said, had gone back 40 years to rekindle the fires of sectionalism, and had referred to the acts of an infuriated mob to justify, he supposed, the awful order of General Smith in the Philippines.

Quarles denounced as "damnable" the suggestion that the object of the pending bill was to turn over the Philippines to the exploitation of carpet-baggers, scoundrels and scallawags. Every decent American would hide his face in shame if that were true, but it was not.

By unanimous consent Carmack was permitted to print in the Record the remainder of Sixto Lopez' statement, a portion of which he read yesterday.

Culberson intimated that the War Department was endeavoring to suppress information concerning matters in the Philippines. He then presented the charges of Private Andrew K. Wier against Lieutenant F. P. Arnold, and the report thereon by Captain P. W. West, alleging cruelties against Filipinos. Beveridge inquired if the information concerning the charges had come from the War Department. Culberson said he had not received the charges from the department. Beveridge then inquired if the information had come from any officer of the War Department, saying that it was desirable to learn whether the charges had been in possession of the department.

After fencing the question for a time, Culberson, being pressed, said: "The question of the Senator might properly be characterized as impertinent." Finally Culberson declined to yield further to Beveridge.

After some further reports had been read, Beveridge again inquired whether the matters presented had come from an officer of the War Department.

"I have already indicated to the Senator, with sufficient emphasis, that I am not to be inquired of further," responded Culberson.

"I ask the Senator," Beveridge persisted, "whether or not, directly or indirectly, the papers were received by him from General Miles."

Culberson, to this inquiry, made no reply.

Beveridge sententiously remarked: "That is all."

Scott defended the Army, declaring that the officers and men compared favorably with the men on this floor who had traduced them.

Allison said Lieutenant Arnold, who had been attacked, was a resident of Iowa, and that the charges seemed to depend upon pure hearsay. If the charges had been presented to him he would not have given to them the publicity which Culberson had given them.

An amendment was agreed to providing that the Supreme Court of the islands should possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided and such additional jurisdiction as shall be provided hereafter by the Philippine committee. Lodge explained that the bill's purpose was that the commission should not diminish the present powers of the Supreme Court.

Another amendment agreed to provided that the members of the Supreme Court should continue to receive the salaries they now receive until otherwise provided by Congress. The present salaries, Lodge said, were $7000 a year for the Justices.

The Senate at 1:35 took a recess until 2:30, and then another recess until 3 o'clock, no Senator desiring to speak on the bill.

Culberson referred to the colloquy between himself and Beveridge, including the question whether the papers presented to him (Culberson) had been received directly or indirectly from General Miles. Not wishing that he should be misunderstood by not answering the question at the time, he desired to say that the papers were received from a party entirely disconnected with the Army, and neither directly or indirectly from General Miles.

Dietrich referred to a conversation he had had with Aguinaldo regarding the Malolos convention which adopted the so-called constitution, in which Aguinaldo had told him that no representatives from any of the southern islands or any of the provinces of the island of Luzon were present.

This statement brought a reply from Patterson to the effect that as Dietrich had opposed sending for Aguinaldo to appear before the Philippine committee, he did not think a conversation had with Aguinaldo, who was about 8000 miles away and unable to defend himself, should be repeated.

The Senate took a further recess for 15 minutes. On reconvening, McComas criticised Patterson for his defense of Aguinaldo, and Dietrich followed with some remarks that were so personal that Bailey called Dietrich to order and requested that his words be taken down. Dietrich said that if his words were in violation of the rules of the Senate, he would withdraw them.

Voting on amendments to the Philippine bill then began. Quay offered an amendment providing that the duty on imports to the United States from the Philippines—products of the islands—shall be 50 per cent of the duty charged on similar imports from other countries. The amendment was rejected, 19 to 56, the detailed vote being as follows:

AYES—19.

Bacon	Cockrell	Mitchell
Bailey	Dubois	Morgan
Bate	Foraker	Nelson
Berry	Gallinger	Quay
Blackburn	Gibson	Tillman
Clapp	Heitfeld	
Clay	Martin	

NOES—56.

Allison	Frye	Patterson
Bard	Gamble	Perkins
Beveridge	Hanna	Platt, Conn.
Burnham	Harris	Platt, N. Y.
Burrows	Hawley	Pritchard
Burton	Jones, Nev.	Proctor
Carmack	Kean	Quarles
Clark, Mont.	Kearns	Scott
Clark, Wyo.	Kittredge	Simmons
Culberson	Lodge	Simon
Cullom	McComas	Spooner
Deboe	McCumber	Stewart
Dietrich	McEnery	Taliaferro
Dillingham	McLaurin Miss.	Teller
Dolliver	McLaurin S C	Vest
Elkins	Mcmillin	Warren
Fairbanks	Mallory	Wellington
Foster, La.	Millard	Wetmore
Foster, Wash.	Money	

Mason announced that he would not vote on any of the amendments, but would vote against the bill when it was placed on its passage.

Amendments of the minority, offered by Patterson, Teller, Carmack, McLaurin (Miss.) and Culberson, in line with the arguments they have made, were all voted down. The vote then was taken on the minority substitute and it was rejected by a party vote, save Hoar and Wellington voting aye, and Morgan and McLaurin (S. C.) voting no. The bill then was passed 48 to 30, as follows:

AYES—48.

Allison	Foster, Wash.	Mitchell
Bard	Frye	Nelson
Beveridge	Gallinger	Penrose
Burnham	Gamble	Perkins
Burrows	Hanna	Platt, Conn
Burton	Hawley	Platt, N. Y.
Clapp	Jones, Nev.	Pritchard
Clark, Wyo.	Kean	Proctor
Cullom	Kearns	Quarles
Deboe	Kittredge	Quay
Dietrich	Lodge	Scott
Dillingham	McComas	Simon
Dolliver	McCumber	Spooner
Elkins	McLaurin S C	Stewart
Fairbanks	McMillin	Warren
Foraker	Millard	Wetmore

NOES—30.

Bacon	Dubois	Mason
Bailey	Foster, La.	Money
Bate	Gibson	Morgan
Berry	Harris	Patterson
Blackburn	Heitfeld	Simmons
Carmack	Hoar	Taliaferro
Clark, Mont.	McEnery	Teller
Clay	McLaurin Miss.	Tillman
Cockrell	Mallory	Vest
Culberson	Martin	Wellington

The Senate, on motion of Morgan, chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, made the bill providing for the construction of a canal by the Nicaragua route the unfinished business.

The Senate then, at 5:20 P. M., went into executive session, and at 5:20 P. M. adjourned.

THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

Provisions of the Measure That Passed the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Philippine government bill, as passed by the Senate today, approves the action of the President in creating the Philippine Commission and the offices of Civil Governor and Vice-Governor of the islands, and authorizes the Governor and Vice-Governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by executive orders. Future appointments of the Governor or Vice-Governor shall be made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The bill of rights of the United States Constitution is applied to the Philippine Islands, with the exception of the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury.

The Supreme Court and other courts of the islands shall exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided by the Philippine Commission, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President and the Senate; the others by the Civil Governor and the commission.

The action of the President of the United States in levying and collecting taxes is approved.

All the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are deemed to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and entitled to the protection of the United States.

When the insurrection in the islands shall have been subdued, a careful census of the islands shall be taken, and after such census the Governor of the islands shall make a full report to the President and make recommendations as to future government. Meantime the Philippine Commission is authorized to establish municipal and provincial governments, with popular representative government, so far and as fast as the communities are capable and fit for the same, the Philippine Commission being authorized to determine the qualification for the electors.

The President is authorized to regulate the commercial intercourse with the archipelago in the interest of the general welfare.

The Government of the Philippines is authorized to provide for the needs of commerce by improving harbors and navigable rivers, providing warehouses, lighthouses, signal stations, etc.

All land in the Philippines is placed under the control of the Philippine Commission for the benefit of the inhabitants of the islands, except such as may be ceded for the use of the United States.

The Government of the Philippines shall make rules and regulations for the disposition of the public lands, but the regulations shall not go into effect until approved by the President and Congress, provided that a single homestead entry shall not exceed 40 acres, and also provided that no such land shall be leased, let or demised to any corporation until a law regulating the disposition of the public lands shall be enacted.

No corporation shall be authorized to engage in agriculture unless provision shall have been made therefor.

The bill provides at length how claims, both agricultural and mineral, shall be located, and the Philippine Commission is authorized to establish a Mining Bureau.

The Government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to acquire and convey title to real and personal property, and to acquire real estate for public uses by the right of eminent domain.

The Philippine Commission is authorized to acquire the friar lands, and is empowered to issue bonds to pay for them. These lands, once acquired, shall be part of the dominion of the United States, and may be disposed of as such.

Upon the Supreme Court of the United States is conferred the right to review the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

The municipalities are authorized to issue bonds for municipal improvements, with the consent of the President and Congress, the entire indebtedness of any municipality not to exceed 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of property. It is provided that the bonds shall be gold bonds, and shall be free from any taxation. A sinking fund for the payment of the bonds and interest thereon must be provided by the municipality issuing them.

The City of Manila is authorized to incur indebtedness in gold bonds to an amount not exceeding $4,000,000 to pay for a sewer system and water-supply system.

The Government of the Philippines is authorized to grant franchises and concessions, including the right of eminent domain, for the construction of works of public utility, provided that no private property shall be taken without just compensation; that no franchise shall be granted to any corporation that shall not be subject to review by Congress, and that all lands granted shall revert at the expiration of the concession to the government by which they were made.

No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate, and the amount of real estate which shall be held by any corporation shall be determined by Congress.

A mint is to be established in Manila, and coins authorized may be coined at the mint, the coinage laws of the United States being extended to the islands. The Philippine Government is authorized to coin a silver dollar containing 416 grains of standard silver, to be a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin to be expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters. Silver brought to the Manila mint shall be coined for the benefit of the depositor, the mint charge being 1 cent for each dollar coined. The same coin may be made at the mint in San Francisco upon the request of the Philippine Government with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury provided that such deposits at the San Francisco mint shall be confined to silver produced in the United States. Subsidiary coins of silver also may be coined at the Manila mint under restrictions similar to those regulating the coinage of the dollar. The dollar shall be legal tender in the Philippines for public and private debts except where otherwise stipulated. Silver certificates may be issued for deposits of Filipino dollars in sums of $20 or more. Other minor subsidiary coins are provided for.

The bill also continues the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the chief of which shall have the rank of a Colonel of the United States Army.

REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED FROM MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

A. A. Bailey.

W. W. Banks.

S. B. Cobb.

H. J. Fisher.

John Gill.

C. W. Hodson.

W. R. Hudson.

W. N. Jones.

J. S. Hutchison.

Dan J. Malarkey.

George M. Orton.

Sanderson Reed.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

Sentiment of the Meeting in Regard to Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The conference held at the White House last night was discussed today by Senators and members of Congress, as having an important bearing upon some of the leading questions of legislation. In an authoritative quarter it was stated that the tendencies disclosed at the conference against any revision of tariff schedules applied only to the present session of Congress, and was due to the belief that it would be inexpedient at this late day of the session to enter upon such an independent field as a revision of the tariff schedules.

At the same time, it is stated, there was no determination that the Dingley schedule would stand indefinitely, but rather to await the next session, or the next Congress, before considering how far new conditions warranted a revision. As stated by one of the gentlemen present, there was no disposition manifested to hold the Dingley rates as sacred and beyond the power of revision. Some division of opinion was developed as to what schedules should be touched, and also whether the Congress elected next Fall should be left to deal with the subject or the next session of the present Congress should take it up. It was brought out that the men of strong protection views, like Senators Platt (Conn.), Hanna and Mr. Dalzell, were not as much disposed toward a change as were some of the others present, including the President, Senators Allison, Spooner and Aldrich, and Representatives Babcock and Overstreet.

DIETRICH'S COMPROMISE BILL.

Abolishes Differential on Refined and Increases Duty on Raw Sugar.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, who stands with the beet-sugar interests in opposition to the reduction of duty on Cuban sugar, as proposed by the Republican members of the Senate committee on Cuban relations, today introduced a bill on the subject, which he thinks will be accepted as a compromise measure. It provides that the differential on refined sugar shall be abolished, but that an equal amount shall be added to the duty on raw sugar, and then it gives Cuba 25 per cent reduction from this increased duty.

Senator Dietrich says that he has consulted the President with reference to the terms of the bill and that it is acceptable to him. He also has assured himself that it will be satisfactory to the Senatorial friends of beet sugar. In a statement regarding the bill, Senator Dietrich says that "the object of transferring the differential to raw sugar is that the differential is only a protection to the sugar trust, which is only an importer's trust, and practically employs no American labor, and gives it a monopoly for dictating the purchasing and selling price of sugar which comes to the United States, and enables it to collect from the American people from ½ to 3 cents profit on every pound of all the sugar that is consumed in the United States." He argued that the proposed reduction of 20 per cent on raw sugar, leaving the differential on refined sugar to remain as it is, is unjust to the Philippine people, for, he says, the reduction on Philippine products already granted is fully offset by the difference in freight rates.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Features of the Bill Reported by Hale to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Hale, from the Senate committee on naval affairs, today reported the naval appropriation bill to the Senate. The committee is in favor of all the new vessels recommended by the House, and at prices fixed in the House bill, but strikes out the provision that half the vessels shall be built in Government yards. There is a provision authorizing the construction of a battle-ship or a cruiser on the Pacific Coast. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to contract with the Holland Company for five submarine boats, and he also may have tested any other submarine boat and purchase one at a cost not to exceed 175,000. The bill as reported increases the appropriation made by the House $964,542, making a grand total of $78,166,838. The committee recommends the striking out of the House bill the provision repealing the parts of the naval personnel act of March 3, 1899, and also increasing the Navy Pay Corps to the extent of 43 officers.

Expenditures in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The House committee on military affairs voted to table the resolutions of inquiry addressed to the War Department relative to expenditures in Cuba. The action was on party lines and the Democrats gave notice of filing minority reports. One of the resolutions, by Goldfogle, called for detailed information on expenditures, etc., during the American administration in Cuba; another, by Bartlett, asked for information relative to salary, compensation, etc., paid to Governor Wood. A third resolution, by Slayden, asked for a list of officers who had been retired soon after promotion. It was stated that the action in tabling the resolutions was because they were looked upon as indirect criticism of the Administration's course in Cuba.

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ANARCHY BILL TAKEN UP

SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE MEASURE FOR PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Bill of the Upper House, According to Ray, Is Unconstitutional—Argument by Lanham.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The House today began considering the anarchy bill. The House committee reported a substitute for the Senate measure. Ray (Rep. N. Y.), chairman of the judiciary committee, who was in charge of the bill, argued that the Senate bill was unconstitutional. Lanham (Dem. Tex.) supported the feature of the bill to exclude anarchists, but opposed that making it a particular offense to kill the President or any in the line of Presidential succession.

The Proceedings.

When the House met, Burton (Rep. O.) called up the conference report on the river and harbor bill. After some debate the report was adopted. As soon as signed by the presiding officers of each house it will go to the President.

Under the order adopted yesterday, the House then went into committee of the whole to consider the bill for the protection of the President of the United States and for other purposes, known as the anti-anarchy bill.

Ray (Rep. N. Y.) explained the difference between the Senate bill and the House substitute. The purpose of the House bill was to protect the President, the Vice-President and those in the line of Presidential succession, and also to prevent the entry into the United States or the naturalization of persons who preach anarchy or forcible destruction of government. The imperative reason for the passage of this bill was the non-uniformity of state laws for the punishment of homicides. The Senate bill, Ray contended, was unconstitutional because it provided the death penalty for the killing of the President, the Vice-President, and those in line of succession, without regard to whether at the time they were engaged in the performance of their official duties. Every decision of the Supreme Court on the subject, he said, indicated that Congress had jurisdiction to enact laws punishing offenses against officers only when they were engaged in the performance of their official duties, and for that reason the House substituted the language: "Any person who unlawfully, purposely and knowingly kills the President while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of his official character, or because of any of his official acts or omissions, shall suffer death."

Lanham (Dem. Tex.) approved that portion of the bill designed to prevent and discourage the coming into the United States of all persons who oppose government and seek its subversion. Anarchists, he said, should have no place in a free government. But he said he could not give his assent to the passage of a bill that singled out any particular citizen and made it a special offense to take his life. He denied that an honest, law-abiding man's life was more sacred than another's. The laws against murder in the several states, he argued, were ample for the protection of all. Besides, he doubted whether such a law as was proposed to be passed would add to the protection of the President's life. To violate such a law might all the more magnify the importance of the deed in the distempered sanity of some anarchist.

Lanham wanted to know why foreign Ambassadors and Ministers had been singled out for such protection, and the Speaker of the House omitted. He regarded the Speaker as more important than the Vice-President or a Cabinet officer. "If I were President of the United States," said Lanham, "I should rather not have this bill on the statute books."

Bills were passed for holding terms of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit annually at Denver, Cheyenne and St. Paul; to authorize a light and fog signal at Semiamoo Harbor, Wash.; a Senate bill to grant 160 acres of land embracing certain hot springs to the State of Idaho.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Favorable Action Taken by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The House committee on commerce today took action which insures a favorable report on the Nelson bill creating a Department of Commerce. The bill has been pending for some time, and today Stewart tested the sentiment of the committee on moving that there was no present demand for the measure. Mann offered an amendment favorable to consideration and report of the bill. The amendment carried, 7 to 4, and the committee then proceeded to perfect the measure. As it came from the Senate it provided for a Department of Commerce and Labor. By a vote of 8 to 4 the provisions as to the labor branch were struck out, limiting the new department to commerce. The details of the measure were somewhat altered so as to include other Government bureaus as a means of preventing duplication of statistical and other work. Final action on the measure was deferred, however, until Chairman Hepburn, of the subcommittee, can perfect the phraseology of the amended bill.

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Home of Swamp-Root.

FLOOD AT JOLIET.

Lower Portions of the City Are Under Water.

JOLIET, Ill., June 3.—Joliet is in the grasp of the worst flood in its history. All the lower portion of the city is under water, and it is rumored that several lives have been lost. The police have the names of Eddie McGourn, Loziere McKean and a little girl named Kennedy drowned. Several families had narrow escapes, and the police rescued many in boats. A number of houses and other buildings were swept away in the flood. Jefferson and other principal streets are under water and business places are flooded, causing thousands of dollars of damage.

Street-car traffic is completely blocked. All the trains are stalled, water being two feet deep over the railroad tracks. Severe wash-outs have occurred on the electric lines between here and Chicago. Heavy rains, which continued all night, caused Hickory and Spring Creeks to burst their banks, and it is stated that Hickory Creek dam, east of the city, has partially collapsed, sending the flood of waters down in a torrent. Scores of homes have from one to four feet of water in the first story. Mayor Barr has called a special meeting of the City Council to take measures for the relief of the homeless.

The estimated damage to property reaches $75,000 to $100,000. Factories and stores all over the city are flooded. Many streets are ruined, the pavements being all washed away and hundreds of small buildings are wrecked. There has been no serious trouble as yet from the drainage channel. Part of the penitentiary was flooded, but not seriously, and the convicts are working as usual. The water did not reach the car shops.

The Joliet Stove Works plant is flooded with four feet of water, causing $15,000 damage, and the Joliet Warehouse Company is damaged $10,000. Business is paralyzed, and all the schools are closed. The flood is slowly receding.

Wisconsin Towns Inundated.

TWO RIVERS, Wis., June 3.—Owing to heavy rain storms of the past 64 hours, Michicotee, a village seven miles north, is completely inundated and the people have been compelled to leave their homes. The northern portion of Manitowoc is badly flooded, and the East and West Twin Rivers are still rising. Tisch Mills is also cut off above, the bridges having been carried away and the mill dam destroyed.

Idaho State Convention Date.

BOISE, Idaho, June 3.—The Republican state committee today fixed August 20 as the date for the state convention, which will be held in Boise.

Baby Mine Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. **Mother's Friend** is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of **Mother's Friend.** "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. $1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to **BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

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