

RELIEF FOR ISLANDS

House Passes Senate Bill on Philippine Currency.

ELECTION CONTEST COMES UP

Committee Reports in Favor of Wagoner at St. Louis, but Democrats Delay Till Thursday by Filibustering.

The House yesterday passed the Philippine currency bill, accepting the Senate bill so far as it related to the islands. The committee amendment striking out the international monetary conference was agreed to.

The contested election case of Wagoner vs. Butler, and the Democrats began a filibuster, which they threatened to continue if the case was continued. The case was withdrawn, with an agreement that it is not to come up until Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House today, without preliminary business, proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Philippine currency bill. It was agreed that there should be one hour's debate on each side.

Jones (Va.) appealed to the members who voted for the House bill extending the American coinage system to the islands to stand by their former action. Hill (Conn.), who supported the proposition for American currency in the original debate, said he would continue to stand by his former position if it were not so late in the session. As it was, he said, "it was temporary purgatory for the Philippines, or eternal damnation for the United States," and he should support the Senate bill.

Cooper (Wis.), in explaining the bill, read a cablegram from Governor Taft, saying that the failure of Philippine currency legislation would create consternation in the islands.

Crumpacker (Ind.) said the Senate bill was the best measure which could be procured under existing conditions.

McCall (Mass.) took the position that the maintenance of the gold standard should rest upon the shoulders of the United States, not upon those of a weak government in the Philippines, as proposed by the Senate bill.

After some further remarks by Williams (Ill.), the debate closed. The two amendments recommended by the House committee were agreed to, and the vote was taken upon the motion of the Senate substitute as amended. It was agreed to 126 to 100.

Olmead, chairman of the committee on elections No. 2, presented the report in the case of Wagoner vs. Butler from the Twelfth Missouri District, in favor of seating the contestant.

Feeley (Ill.), a member of the committee, adopted the usual course of recommending the report of the committee, and it was accordingly read by the clerk. It consisted of 40 printed pages. When the reading had proceeded for ten minutes, Underwood (Ala.) made a point that no quorum was present. The Speaker was able to count only 135 members in the hall, but, after a call of the House, a quorum appeared. When the reading had proceeded for more than an hour, the leaders on the respective sides meantime having been in conference and come to an agreement, the further reading was dispensed with. The minority was given by his ill tomorrow night to file views, and it was agreed that the case should not be called up tomorrow.

After then moved that the House go into committee of the whole to resume further consideration of the currency bill, and, after some delay, the motion was carried—126 to 107. Prince (Ill.) resumed his speech begun Saturday last, following the conclusion of his remarks, the House, at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

THREE MILLIONS ARE ADDED. Senate Committee Enlarges Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate committee on appropriations today concluded its consideration of the sundry civil bill, and recommended increases over the appropriations made by the bill as it passed the House amounting to \$3,275,000, bringing the total up to \$3,275,000.

The principal items of increase are: Quarantine stations, \$50,000; lighthouses, beacons and fog signals, \$1,175,000; revenue cutter service, \$200,000; for payment of Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, \$200,000; armories and arsenals, \$232,000; for military stores, \$250,000; Soldiers' Home, \$130,000; beginning of new buildings for the Agricultural Department, \$200,000.

The committee struck out the House appropriation of \$500,000 for the extension of the Capitol, and that of \$750,000 for the construction of an office building for the House of Representatives, together with the provisions for the completion of these works at a total cost of \$2,500,000 for the Capitol and \$1,000,000 for the office building, exclusive of the land.

The provisions for the beginning of the construction of the Agricultural Department building authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire the site for the building, and the entire construction of the building at a total cost of \$1,500,000.

Another amendment authorizes the Secretary of War to purchase in Washington a site for a General Army Hospital at a cost not to exceed \$75,000.

Provisions for paying the expenses of the Alaska Boundary Commission is made in an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for that purpose.

Another amendment provides for the expense of the Court of Private Claims until June 30, 1904, when the life of the court shall terminate.

The appropriations for lighthouses and fog signals include the following: Piedras Blancas, Cal., fog signal \$15,000; Blunt Reef light-vessel, Cal., \$50,000.

COALING STATIONS IN CUBA.

Agreement Gives Control of Caribbean Sea—Isle of Pines Given Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt has signed the agreement drawn up, under the terms of the Platt amendment, providing for the acquisition by the United States of a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bahia Honda, both in Cuba. The document had been previously signed by President Palma, and was now being signed by Minister Squiers. It does not specify the price of the properties to be acquired by the United States, and this detail is left to be settled by the usual legal condemnation proceedings after the Navy Department has decided exactly the amount of land it wishes at each place.

With these two places properly fortified as naval bases, the Gulf of Mexico would not be possible of occupation by a hostile fleet, and the Caribbean Sea would be unsafe for an enemy. At Guantanamo there will be erected extensive coal docks and perhaps a short line of railroad to connect the port with the backbone railroad already finished by private enterprise. Bahia Honda will, for some time, probably be used simply as a place for the storage of coal.

When Mr. Squiers returns to Havana he will take up for settlement the question of the possession of the Isle of Pines.

TILLMAN TALKS AGAIN

UNBURDENED HIMSELF ON RACE ISSUE IN SOUTH.

He Searches Roosevelt for Closing Indiana Postoffice—Bill Passed to Secure Bank Deposits.

The Indiana, Miss., postoffice case occupied the major portion of the time of the Senate yesterday. Tillman spoke for three hours, in continuation of his remarks begun yesterday, on the race question, and was followed by Carmack.

During the morning hour several bills and resolutions were passed, and consideration was given the bill further to provide for the safekeeping of public money on deposit in National banks.

CABINET CONSIDERS CANAL.

Option Keep Alive and Prospects of Treaty Are Improved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Discussion of the Panama Canal situation consumed a large portion of the time of the Cabinet at today's meeting. Just prior to the meeting Attorney-General Knox had a conference with Attorney Cramwell, who represents the Panama Canal Company in this country.

The Cabinet's attention was called to the matter by Mr. Knox. It is understood that a reply has been received through Mr. Cramwell to the communication recently

TO LEAD THE FIGHT ON DISEASE

DR. SIMON FLEXNER, HEAD OF ROCKEFELLER MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Plans of the Rockefeller Medical Institute for research are rapidly being completed by the board of directors of the new institution. Already the chief of staff has been selected, in the person of Dr. Simon Flexner, professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. With Dr. William H. Welch, the eminent pathologist of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, as president of the board, and Dr. Flexner as chief of staff, the new institute will have the services of the two leading pathologists of the United States.

number of souvenir medallions for the benefit of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster-General regarding the effect on the revenue of the Postoffice Department in the event of the adoption of the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, giving all periodicals the same rate and terms as those now given to weekly periodicals.

A resolution was also agreed to accepting the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to attend the dedication ceremonies at St. Louis, April 30 and May 1 and 2 next, providing for the appointment of a committee of ten Senators to represent that body.

Quay, speaking to his resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that a vote should be taken on the statehood bill prior to February 24, said that the occasion for it had passed, but he desired a test vote on the question of cloture in the Senate for future reference.

Aldrich thought the resolution should go to the committee on rules, whereupon Quay remarked that if the Senators who were so vociferous the other day in opposing cloture declined to go on now he was willing the resolution should be referred. The resolution thereupon was sent to the committee on rules.

Upon motion of Proctor the agricultural appropriation bill was taken up. The statehood amendment, which was put on as a rider, was passed over by unanimous consent. The committee on the bill, with the exception of the statehood amendment, were agreed to and the bill was informally laid aside.

Aldrich's Currency Bill.

Aldrich called up the bill amending the revised statutes to provide further for the safe keeping of public money. An amendment was agreed to excluding the bonds of street railway companies as security for deposits in National banks. Another amendment was agreed to accepting as security first mortgage bonds of any railroad company which has paid dividends of not less than 4 per cent per annum "regularly and continuously" on its entire capital stock for a period of not less than ten years previous to the deposit of the bonds.

The bill was further amended so that the United States shall have a lien on "current" assets of banks in which public moneys are deposited, and also that any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county may be accepted as security for deposits. Aldrich then briefly explained the bill, saying that it made but a few changes in existing law. An amendment was agreed to requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report at each session of Congress the amounts deposited in individual National banks. The bill then went over.

Quay then sought to secure a vote on the statehood bill tomorrow, but Nelson objected.

Tillman Renews Talk.

Tillman resumed his remarks here yesterday in reference to the Indiana, Miss., Postoffice case. In dealing with the Indiana Postoffice case, he said, the President had become a "victim" of the methods which were both tyrannical and unconstitutional. He wanted to know if, in fighting up the purpose of their new deal, "this cold-blooded, calculating, unscrupulous action" was not prompted by a low motive. He referred to the cost in lives and money of the race problem in the country, and the pitiful condition of the colored people.

He read extracts from the letter of the President written some time ago, giving him with respect to the appointment of negroes to the postoffice, and he was just to the President, he said, but the views were superficial. "How little and small and infinitesimal," he said, "is the knowledge behind such a view." He added that the people of the North had no more use for the negro at close quarters than he had. He cited instances of assaults by negroes on white women, and declared that the more the Northern people find out about the negro the less use they have for him. The ballot of the negro, he maintained, was a menace to good government, and the people of the North are coming to realize that the enfranchisement of him bordered on a crime.

Reverting to the President's utterances that he was unwilling to admit the door of hope and opportunity in the case of a worthy and competent colored man, Tillman said at the first blush there is not a man alive who would not agree with that sentiment, but he inquired if it ever occurred to any one that in opening that door of hope he might not be shutting it in the face of the white man. The door of hope in South Carolina, he said, at one time had been closed by bayonets to the whites for eight years, while murder and misgovernment ran riot with an abomination in the sight of every man residing in the state.

Attitude Toward Negroes.

He declared that he did not hate the negro and that all negroes are not bad. Only a small percentage were bad, and these he said, are leading the race and being patted on the back by the politicians. He regarded it as his duty to his state, he said, to stand forever opposed to any idea as political as social equality on the part of the negro with the whites. The purpose of those who endorse the President's door-of-hope policy, he vehemently declared, is that in time South Carolina should become a state of mulattoes, and in this event he predicted that there would be more bloodshed than was ever shed before.

"I beg you to get a sense of the situation," he said, "and to produce an acute stage of hatred which will bring the two races together with the resolve of the whites to die in order to retain their supremacy."

Tillman said his newspaper friends always took great pains to quote everything that he said that was "hot," leaving out everything that was rational, decent and sane, in their pursuit of sensation, and in this respect a great wrong had been done to him.

Tillman spoke for three hours. He was followed by Carmack (Tenn.), who said the action of the President in the Indiana Postoffice case was a "stupid" act, and that the effect of the bill, he declared, was to give opportunity to unscrupulous negroes to bamboozle and deceive their people by securing subscriptions ostensibly to further the interests of the race.

He concluded by saying that "in proportion as you arouse false hope in the minds of these people you are only sowing the wind which will flame up into a whirlwind later on."

At the conclusion of Carmack's speech, on motion of Cullum, it was agreed that hereafter, unless ordered, the Senate shall meet at 11 o'clock. The Senate then, at 5:56 o'clock, went into executive session, and at 6 o'clock adjourned.

THEY GO BACK ON QUAY

Turf Company Leaves No Cash.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Armed with writ of attachment, Sheriff Dickman today opened the two safes of the National Securities Company and found they contained only books and papers. The affairs of this co-operative investment company are now under investigation. The writ of attachment was secured by Mrs. N. C. Kuhlman, on a claim for \$778.

Girls Flee From Fire at Night.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Feb. 24.—Fire early today destroyed the main building and laundry of the Mississippi Female College and three dwelling houses. There were 30 girls in the buildings, all of whom escaped. Many lost all but their night clothing. The loss will be heavy. The college will continue its sessions in temporary quarters.

Thirtieth Ballot at Dover.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 24.—The 30th ballot for United States Senator, taken today, was without result.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

Cigar Traveler Wanted

We desire to engage a first-class cigar salesman to cover Oregon, Washington and Montana. Must be well acquainted with the trade, at the present time and well up in the business generally. A good contract to the right man. For particulars address:

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Cure All Liver Ills

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities. An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them."

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va., writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Offices may be had by applying to the superintendent of the building, room 201, second floor.

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THE MODERN APPLIANCE—A positive way to perfect manhood. The "ACUM" system of treatment, without medicine of all nervous or diseases of the reproductive system, including impotency, etc. Men are quickly restored to perfect health and strength. Write for circular. Correspondence confidential. THE HEALTH APPLIANCE CO., rooms 47-48, 4th Street, New York, N. Y.

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But If You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find the Great Remedy Swamp-Root, Just What You Need.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

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No matter how many doctors you are diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure wherever I find it. In an accepted school of medicine I find it. In an accepted school of medicine I find it. In an accepted school of medicine I find it.

S. J. Benton, M.D.

275 9th St., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue, much suffering with fatal results. Unhealthy kidneys result in the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles of Swamp-Root, which you may have sent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its staunch friends today are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your system, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

THEY GO BACK ON QUAY

(Continued from First Page.)

The indications are very strong that the question of seating the senator, even the best friends of statehood generally admit that there is no chance of success at this time.

WAS FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

Quay's Failure, Known From First—May Yet Be Extra Session.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 24.—The statehood fight is over, and what has been known for a long time past is simply emphasized by the failure of the compromise measure and the agreement to withdraw the bill from the appropriation bills as riders that no contested legislation can pass the Senate in a short session. It is doubtful if any other Senator save Quay could have kept the bill before the Senate so long and have had such a strong support to the end as he has had, and one of the regrets among Senators now is that Quay, with a majority of the Senate behind him, is defeated by a systematic and well-organized filibuster.

It is an interesting fact that only one Republican who has been favorable to the statehood measure backed down when it came to making the omnibus bill a rider on the appropriation bills. It was the loss of several Democrats, who would not support this rather revolutionary movement, that made it impossible for Quay to insist upon keeping the rider on these bills.

Probably the fact that the Republican opponents of the omnibus bill were willing to filibuster appropriation bills to the 4th of March and force an extra session of Congress had a good deal to do with the conclusion to withdraw the riders. Nobody wants an extra session. The fate of the canal treaty and the Cuban treaty is yet in doubt, but their friends hope they may be put through before the 4th of March, especially as President Roosevelt has notified many Senators that there will be a special session of the Senate unless these treaties are ratified.

Negro Shot to Death by Mob.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Feb. 24.—William Fambro, a negro, was shot to death on the outskirts of the city late last night by a mob of men, who fired on his house. Fambro's wife, who was in the house, escaped injury. The negro some time ago was arrested on a charge of insulting a white woman and sentenced to a term in the county jail. His time was

Large Bridge Works Burned.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—The entire works of the Schultze plant of the American Bridge Company, a part of the United States Steel Corporation at McKees Rocks, Pa., near Pittsburgh, were destroyed by fire early today, entailing a loss of \$200,000. The plant was composed of four buildings, the largest known as the fitting and riveting department, being 150 feet long. About 30 men are thrown out of employment. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

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