

SPIGHT OF SOUTH

Spight Says Attacks for Lynchings Unjust

NEGRO PROBLEM DISCUSSED

Declares Northern Mobs Are Far More Violent

TAKES ROOSEVELT TO TASK

Mississippians Hold by Inviting Booker Washington to Lunch He Did the Greatest Harm in the Past Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the House today, during the discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill, Spight (Dem., Miss.) discussed the negro question, and declared unjust the attacks on the people of the South who had been charged with brutality and barbarism toward the colored race. Comparing the lynchings and burnings in the South which had occurred in the South with those in the North, he said the people of the South in meeting out punishment to a negro who had committed a heinous crime never followed it up with violence toward defenseless children and women as had been done in the North.

Spight declared President Roosevelt, by inviting Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House, had done more to inflame the passions of the negro and to give him a perverted idea of his importance and his near approach to social equality than anything that had been done in the past ten years.

Subsidies to railroads for special mail facilities came in for much criticism by Robinson (Dem., Ind.) and Gaines (Dem., Tenn.), the latter characterizing them as a "legalized steal."

Rural Carriers Find Many Friends

Rural mail carriers found many friends on the floor who advocated increased pay for them, and the privilege of acting as agents for newspapers and tradepeople. Flood (Dem., Va.) denied that Mr. Spight was entitled to credit for inaugurating the rural free delivery. He said Spight had made the claim, notwithstanding the fact that he had not yet emerged from the postoffice scandal with a name as unsullied as the Alpine snows thrice bleached by Northern blasts.

Spight (Dem., Miss.) in discussing the negro question said in the South the negro had been denied the right to vote and to hold office, but not the right to work for an honest living, as had been done in the North.

"We sometimes kill them for outrageous crimes," he said, "but never because they want to work."

As for lynching, he said sometimes they have unnecessary lynchings in the South. He referred to the Wilmington, Del., lynching last year, and to the subsequent attacks on the negro settlement. This never occurred in the South, he said.

"When the guilty wretch has paid the penalty of his awful crime, that is an end of it," he continued. "The mob is satisfied, and does not wreak indiscriminate vengeance upon the innocent because they belong to the same race as the criminal. He said that, unlike the people of the North, the people of the South 'don't come out with a torch in one hand and a gun in the other, and pointing the gun at defenseless women and children, shoot them as they flee for their lives.' He said this had occurred in New York City in 1900, and he referred to a number of lynchings which had occurred in the North, including those at Danville, Ill., Springfield, O., and said such race prejudice finds no place in Southern hearts."

Turns to Roosevelt and Washington.

Spight spoke of the attempt of certain white people to put the negro on a social equality with the white man. He was then declared great harm had been done by Roosevelt inviting Booker T. Washington to dine with him.

He said Booker T. Washington had not come down to dinner with the President "as graciously as if he were the Governor of New York." He was, he continued, "sorry that Mr. Washington did not have more than a passing reference to accept the invitation. It would have been infinitely to his credit had he declined."

"The more the negroes are put on a social equality," he vigorously asserted, "the more dangerous becomes their position and the surer death by violence will overtake them sooner or later."

"So far as I am concerned, I am opposed to mob violence as a general proposition. I do not think that lynchings for any other crime than the nameless one against womanhood ought ever to occur. In all others, the courts of the country are ample and generally, with us, swift to punish."

"But in the one class of crimes so brutal and destructive to all that is dear to an enlightened people, no one with a spark of manhood in him can doubt that instant death to the perpetrator should be the penalty of the crime."

Spight declared that the burning at the stake of "such brutes" was not confined to the South, but had occurred in the North as well.

The alleged Bristol report, reflecting on members, was bitterly attacked by Pearce (Md.). The report, he said, was "a lot of slush and stuff" gathered from the waste baskets and was "a report the percentage of which no one would acknowledge."

Crumpacker (Ind.) took up the subject of appropriations for special mail facilities granted certain railroads, and said they were nothing short of a mere gratuity.

The rural free delivery service he strongly favored.

Finley (Dem., S. C.) believed in a reasonable and just allowance for clerk hire for all postoffices, and said he would not condemn any member for requesting allowances for separating mail and for usual business. There were, he said, rumors of the abuse of the franking privilege that should be looked into.

Finley declared he was not making charges against members of Congress, but had read the statements in the public press. He said the public mind was saturated with the charge that there was corruption in the Postoffice Department, and the only thing to do was to investigate it.

Bitterly Assails Perry Heath.

In a speech characterized by intense vigor, Flood (Dem., Va.) asserted that the credit for the establishment of the

rural free-delivery service belonged to the Democrats. It had, he said, been claimed by Heath, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General.

"I am not," he said, "anatomized that a gentleman who was willing to rob and plunder his Government and permit other people to rob and plunder the Government he had sworn to protect, should rob a political opponent of the credit to which he was entitled."

McClary (Miss.) had read an amendment he proposed to offer providing a scale of salaries for clerk hire on the basis of \$100 where the salary of the Postmaster is \$200; \$120 where it is \$250; \$200 where it is \$400; \$400 where it is \$1,000, and \$500 where it is \$1,000.

Williams (Dem., Miss.) had read an editorial from the New York Times of today under the heading "As to Running Amuck" having reference to an interview with the Attorney-General on the subject of the merger decision. The Attorney-General had given his views, he said, "to quiet the apprehension of trusts and combinations for fear they might think the Government was going into the business of discovering and prosecuting them miscellaneous without regard to political affiliation or past connection with Republican politics." He said it remained to be seen whether this prosecution was a theatrical campaign trick, or the beginning of a general policy "of shackling cunning now as strength and brute force have been shackled in the past."

General debate on the postoffice appropriation bill was closed by Gaines (Dem., Tenn.), who opposed mail subsidies to railroads.

A number of pension bills were passed, as also was a bill authorizing the Commissioner-General of the Land Office to transmit original papers to be used as evidence in certain cases.

At 5:20 o'clock the House adjourned.

TAFT SHOWS NEED OF BONDS

Philippines Demand Railways and Sanitary Improvements.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Taft continued his explanation to the House committee on insular affairs today as to conditions in the Philippines, particularly with reference to the necessity of railroad building. Taking up first the question of internal improvements in the islands, Secretary Taft read a cablegram from Governor Wright, suggesting a \$10,000,000 bond issue for such improvements. In this cablegram Governor Wright said that in the last twelve months the customs receipts had fallen off 25 per cent.

"While we hope that this is due to temporary causes," said Governor Wright, "at the same time we do not feel safe in making increased expenditures for improvements. If we can induce Congress next year to make trade free or reduce the tariff 10 to 25 per cent of the Dingley rates," said Secretary Taft, "we can show an income greatly in excess of the present."

Secretary Taft declared his belief that the \$10,000,000 bond issue could be sold at not more than 4 per cent interest.

In answer to a question as to whether the Philippine Commission has the power to issue bonds, Secretary Taft said: "The commission has the power to issue one thing exclusive another, it would seem it had not such authority. In the Philippines government act, the commission was expressly authorized to issue bonds for certain purposes. If this had not been mentioned the commission might be held to have authority. However, with the least doubt on the question the Government would have to pay at least 3 to 4 per cent more for its loan than otherwise. It was for this reason, he said, that it is highly desirable to get immediate action on the bill, which the insular bond issue may not be discarded."

Secretary Taft told of the necessity of sanitary improvements contemplated. There are no sewers in the islands, he said, and the water supply and sanitation. The contemplated bond issue would make it possible to supply between 300 and 400 of these towns and greatly improve the sanitary conditions. It was desirable, he said, to have the preliminary approval of the President and Secretary of War to the bond issue, in order that the bonds might be more readily marketed.

Secretary Taft turned his attention next to the section of the bill providing that the collections under the immigration laws should be covered into the Philippine treasury. Delegate DeGau, of Porto Rico, questioned the Secretary as to the effectiveness of the enforcement of the Chinese laws in the islands. The census showed only 20,000 Chinese in Manila, whereas it was supposed there were double that number. The inducements for a Chinaman to evade the law were great, but the Secretary said the law was as rigorously enforced as in the United States.

Secretary Taft said the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court in the islands should be raised to \$10,000. It was difficult, he said, to retain men on the bench there at the salary paid. He will continue his testimony tomorrow.

PRESERVE FUR SEAL INDUSTRY

Senate Desires President to Negotiate With Britain for Change in Rules.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—After eliminating all but three sections of Senator Dillingham's Alaskan seal bill, the Senate committee on foreign relations has authorized Senator Foraker to make a favorable report on the measure. The bill is originally introduced was practically the same as had been presented in the House by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota. The first section of the bill prohibited the sealers from hunting on the Pribilof group of seal islands, except 500 to be used as food for the natives of the islands, and this was struck out by the committee.

As passed, the bill provides that the President of the United States shall negotiate with Great Britain for a revision of the rules and regulations which now govern the sealers in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea, pursuant to the treaty articles of award of the Behring Sea Tribunal of arbitration made at Paris, August 18, 1888.

The revision of the regulations is for the purpose of restoring and preserving the fur seal industry and to abate the killing of nursing mother seals on the high seas.

It is provided also that the President shall endeavor to conclude negotiations with the governments of Russia and Japan for the purpose of securing their agreement to any satisfactory revision of the rules that may be had.

In the original bill there was a section permitting the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to reduce the surplus seal life by killing the same down to a minimum number of not less than 100,000 seals, and the President failed to get a satisfactory revision of the rules within a reasonable time, but the committee considered the adoption of this section in the bill as a concession to the sealers.

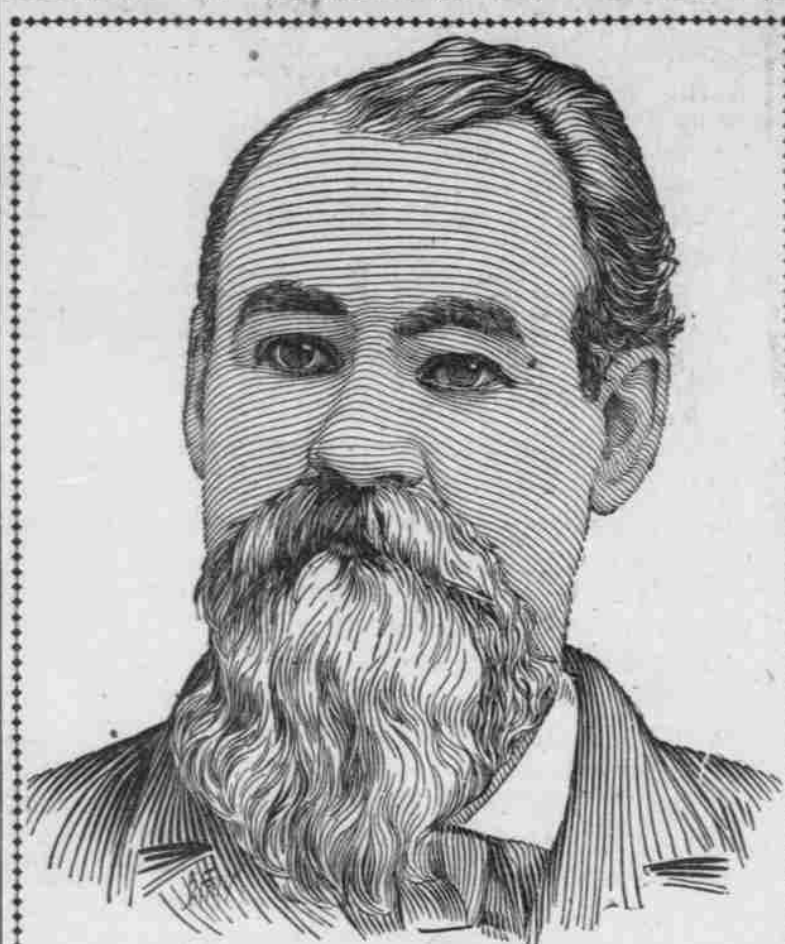
The bill as reported subsequently was passed by the Senate in the form of a joint resolution.

Postal Fraud Precautions.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Assistant Attorney General Robb, for the Postoffice Department, appeared before the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads in connection with Senator Hoar's resolution calling for an inquiry as to the precautions observed before fraud orders are issued against merchants and their subsequent rights to appeal. Mr. Robb explained that under the present laws, the Postoffice Department gives notice to the merchant or concern of any character when it begins an investigation of its advertising matter, but when fraud is found an order is at once issued prohibiting the company from using the mails. The members of the committee appeared to consider that companies found guilty of conducting fraudulent business transactions through the mails are not entitled to appeal, and Senator Hoar's resolution was not acted on.

JUDGE LUCAS

OF MISSOURI
CURED OF SCIATICA BY PE-RU-NA



EX-JUDGE PHIL LUCAS, OF MISSOURI.

Ex-Judge Phil Lucas, of Missouri, writes from 130 E. Capital St., Washington, as follows:

"I was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism and sciatica. I tried a bottle of Peruna and am still taking it with the best of results, the sciatica having left me entirely and the rheumatism being so much better that I am able to write this with but very little pain, whereas before I commenced taking Peruna I could not write at all."

"I also regard it as a very powerful tonic and renovator of the system. I took the medicine strictly according to the directions on the wrappers as applicable to my case."—Phil Lucas.

SCIATICA is nearly always an exhibition of nervous weakness. It is neuralgia of the large sciatic nerve and denotes an anemic or bloodless condition of the nervous system. To enrich the blood currents and tone up the nervous vitality is the only permanent cure of sciatica. Apoplexy and counter irritants often serve as palliatives, but they never cure. Peruna cures sciatica by increasing the powers of digestion, and thus restoring red blood corpuscles to the impoverished blood.

An Old Veteran's Letter.

Mr. J. H. Selver, Edinburgh, Ind., writes: "I wish to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I received from your medicine today further than Professor Williams, who at once to Dr. Hartman giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis."

"About six weeks ago I had a most severe attack of neuralgia, rather of the sciatica type, with which I suffered intense pain. My wife induced me to try Peruna. I was surprised at the results. In less than ten days I did not have a pain in my body."

"I was a soldier three years in the service of my country. I went from Atlanta to the sea, and for many years since have suffered more or less with neuralgia, attended with sharp pains in every part of the body. I have used various remedies, but never found anything to compare with Peruna."

"I can unhesitatingly say to all that are suffering as I did to use Peruna and be convinced of its merits."—J. H. Selver.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. J. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

SPEAKS FOR WOOD

Senator Quarles Strongly Urges His Promotion.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today further heard Professor William Burr on the question of sanitation of the Panama Canal route. The Isthmian Commission had, he said, regarded the subject as one of the greatest importance. The works of sanitation would be chiefly the construction of waterworks and a sewerage system for the cities of Panama and Colon and the drainage of districts between these cities. It would, however, he said, require the co-operation of the police, as the people on the isthmus have no idea of sanitary principles. He estimated the cost at \$1,000,000. The completion of the canal, he said, could be accomplished in eight or nine years.

Answering Mr. Hepburn, Professor Burr said that where men are careless in their habits on the isthmus the mortality is high. He had not, he said, ever heard that a thousand men lost their lives for every mile so far as work had been done upon it, nor had he ever heard of a graveyard containing 800 graves of laborers, or of the fact that out of 800 Chinese laborers 500 had died in three months.

Professor Burr was subjected to many questions, mostly bearing on the amount of excavations made by the two French companies, and said that they had excavated about 6,000,000 yards, two-thirds of which was useful, leaving 1,000,000,000 cubic yards yet to be excavated.

Professor Burr also spoke of the expenditure of the late Isthmian Canal Commission and the committee, at an executive session held after the hearing, decided to call for the "journal" and the expense account of that commission.

The committee was understood to be in the State Department. The commission never had a report, and the committee in considering the matter of granting the present canal committee a certain authority to learn the nature of the expenditures made by its predecessor. Over \$1,000,000 was expended by this commission. Professor Burr in his answer to Chairman Hepburn was unable to throw much light on the financial record of the commission.

Panama Canal Case Again Argued.

PARIS, March 16.—The case of the Republic of Colombia against the Panama Canal Company, to prevent the transfer of the latter's concession to the United States, was resumed today before the First Tribunal of the Seine.

The ex-president of the tribunal, Maître Dubuit, continued his argument in behalf of the company's right to sell its concession to the United States. In closing Mr. Dubuit made the following significant query:

"Why should we solicit your consent, when your authority ceased to exist? Let us speak frankly. It is a question of price, and it is best that we do not discuss that branch of the question."

Mr. Dubuit's statement that Colombia's consent to the transfer was "a question of price" was much commented upon.

Reports on Nomination of Barrett.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Favorable reports were made from the Senate Com-

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First Agency Butterick Patterns at the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. Store
"Trefousse" means the best in Gloves—We are Portland agents
Robinson & Wells' English Tailored Hats—A Wonderful Variety
Artistic Picture Framing
Greatest Northwestern Mail-Order House—Our Spring 1904 Catalogue ready for mailing—Send us your address if you don't receive one by the 20th.

Miles of Fine Embroideries at Half Price

Real 10c Embroideries at.....	5c
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Real 30c Embroideries at.....	15c
Real 50c Embroideries at.....	25c
Real 60c Embroideries at.....	30c
Real \$1 Embroideries at.....	50c

The Embroidery Store was the storm center of interest yesterday. Half prices on Embroideries of such beauty and desirability as those comprised in the sale are indeed a sufficient reason.

For precisely those Embroideries in greatest demand—the pattern, styles, kinds and qualities you want are here for you to pick from at half price.

The choosing is as broad today as yesterday—the lots that showed greatest gaps filled afresh.

See Washington-st.
Window Display at
25c



New "Keiser" Neckwear

An absolute complete showing here today of "Keiser" Neckwear for Spring—just the one thing needful to put the finishing touch to the Spring Gown. There are: White Convent Embroidered Collars at 50c, 75c, \$1.00 White Convent Embroidered Sets at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75.

White Japanese Drawn Work Collars at 50c, 75c. White Japanese Drawn Work Sets at \$1.00, \$1.25. White English Embroidered Sets at \$1.50, \$1.75. Bishop's Stocks of Irish Linen 50c, 75c.

Also, further arrivals of the famous FIFTH AVENUE Neckwear—many new ideas—all pretty—all excellent values—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Petticoat Specials

We had our way in a price dicker with a prominent maker of petticoats. As a result women can make a pretty saving today on Petticoats of excellent quality. Two kinds on sale—the one of silk, the other of mercerized satin. Both perfectly made and full width.

100 Ladies' Tailor-Made Petticoats of fine black Mercerized Satin, full umbrella shape, with double ruffles and dust ruffle strapped and stitched at..... **89c**

150 Ladies' Petticoats of extra quality Taffeta Silk, in all the newest Spring shades; made in Accord and Knife Plaited Ruffle styles; also, in the new four-section ruffle effects; most extraordinary bargain ever offered at..... **\$3.98**

FINISHED CUSHION COVERS, 35c—Enough of them left for today's selling, probably—can't guarantee, though, that they will last out the day; ready for filling; very pretty.

Catchy Music

Ask to hear all these hits:

THE DEED OF THE PECO—March two-step, by the author of Hiawatha, St. Louis World's Fair march; very pretty.

MY LITTLE IRISH CANARY—Immensely popular in the East—in fact another Bedelia. I WONDER WHAT MAKES IT SNOW—The funniest comic song ever written.

PEGGY'S LEG—As sung in David Belasco's comedy, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

YOUR MOTHER WANTS YOU HOME, BOY—Paul Dussen's latest ballad.

YOU'RE ALWAYS BEHIND, LIKE AN OLD COW'S TAIL—Big comic hit, sung by Sidney De Grey, with immense success.

SWEET KITTY BELLAIRS WALTZES—Played every evening at David Belasco's Theater, where Miss Crossman appears in Kitty Bellairs. Publisher's price, 25c; our price..... **25c**

minette on Foreign Relations on the following nominations:

John Barrett, Minister to Panama; John Beaupre, Minister to Argentina Republic; William W. Russell, Minister to Colombia; Nelson O. Shauhnassy, Secretary of the Legation at Lisbon.

TO SEE IF HEATH IS AT FAULT

Senate Committee is to Investigate Baltimore Postal Scandal.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The statement made by Postmaster Warfield, of the statement, and ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath was responsible for placing the name of John W. Pettit on the rolls of the Baltimore office, was discussed today at the meeting of the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads.

One of the members of the committee called attention to the publication of the statement, and suggested an inquiry concerning its correctness. Pettit's name has been on the roll for six years, and the Government is now seeking to recover from Postmaster Warfield's bondsmen the amount thus paid, the claim being made that he never performed any duties in the Baltimore office.

From the discussion in the committee, it is apparent that the question will come up at a subsequent meeting. It is said that Senator Gorman will direct an investigation in the interest of the Baltimore Postmaster, who declares that when he was commanded in a letter from Heath to put Pettit on the payroll, he did so, thinking, Pettit may have been assigned to some outside employment of a secret nature.

HINTS OF "POSTAL" DEALS.

Special House Committee Receives Report Never Made Public.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The special committee of the House on the Postoffice report has, it is understood, received the report known as "exhibit Q." This document has never been made public and the feeling created among members by the thorough manner in which the special committee is dealing with the task assigned it is growing somewhat intense. Revelations of new "deals" are hinted at in the cloakrooms. In the meanwhile the special committee is carrying on its work behind closed doors. An all-day session was held today.

When the committee adjourned, Chairman McCull announced that he had addressed a letter to each member of the House, mentioned in the report, requesting him, if he so desired, to make a statement to the committee either orally or in writing, touching the correctness of the statement in their report. The committee will meet again tomorrow, and as indicated by the preliminary work it was hoped to conduct the work in open session in two or three days.

The day, he said, had been devoted to going over the report so that the committee might be thoroughly familiar with every phase of it. This work, he said, will greatly expedite the final conclusion.

Panama Canal Bills Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Senate committee on intercommerce canals today considered the three bills relating to the government of the Panama canal zone. General George W. Davis, a member of

the canal commission, was heard as to the estimated cost of carrying on the government and in support of the proposition to leave the government of the zone to the members of the commission. The committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

Comes to Testify in Land Frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 16.—Secret Service Agent Burns has arrived from Washington, D. C., to be present at the opening of the trial of F. A. Hyde and H. P. Dimond, who were recently indicted by a Federal grand jury in the National Capital along with John A. Benson, for public-land frauds. The latter case is being heard before a Federal Commissioner in New York. The cases of Hyde and Dimond came up before the Federal court on March 12.

Francis J. Henry in the specially appointed United States attorney to prosecute the cases. Secret Service Agent Burns says Oliver Pagin, an assistant of Attorney-General Knox, is on his way to the Coast to help Henry in the prosecution of Hyde and Dimond. Pagin is the attorney who drew up most of the indictments in the postoffice scandals and all-fraud cases. He also drew the indictments against Dimond, Hyde and Benson.

Burns refused to discuss the nature of the testimony against Dimond and Hyde.

Nominated for Rear-Admiral.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of Theodore Ewall to be Rear-Admiral.

"Smith has lost his job, and I'm hustling to get him another. You are?" "Yes, I owe him \$10 and I'm afraid he'll be needing it."

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