

STANDS ITS GROUND

House Again Disagrees With Senate on Army Bill.

GENERAL MILES THE CAUSE

Again Sends Army Bill to Conference—River and Harbor Bill Taken Up and Burton Proposes Change of Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—After a brief but spirited debate the House today sent back to conference the Army appropriation bill. All Senate amendments were again disagreed to with the single exception of one appropriating \$5,000 for continuing the cable from Valdez to Seward, Alaska. There was renewed discussion of the provision regarding regular officers with the militia, the name of General Andrew A. Miles once more figuring conspicuously in the debate. Determined opposition developed to a motion by Amer. (Mass.) to agree to the Senate amendment on that subject, which is favorable to the retention on full retired pay by General Miles and other officers of high rank serving with militia organizations. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

The conference report on the Army appropriation bill was called up by Hull (Ia.). Hemenway (Rep., Ind.) objected to the Senate amendment authorizing the assignment of duty to the Paymaster-General's office to paymaster clerks. He said it was a dangerous precedent and might lead to mis-administration in office. It developed that the object of the amendment was to provide for several paymaster clerks who had grown old in the service.

The debate was cut short by Hull moving the previous question, which was ordered. The report itself was disagreed to in its entirety by an emphatic "no." Various amendments made by the Senate were then considered. On a separate vote the Senate amendment to continue the cable from Valdez at the head of Resurrection Bay was adopted.

Proposed bills were adopted, declaring it to be necessary at this time to investigate the legality of the election of a delegate from Hawaii to the 53rd Congress; and also requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House whether there is any foundation for the complaint of the National Business League of Chicago that under pre-existing laws certain persons are and have been obtaining possession of large tracts of arid lands, which have been withdrawn for irrigation.

The House then took up the river and harbor appropriation bill, Burton (Rep., Ia.), having it in charge, made a careful explanation of the bill's main features, which he had not published. He said, however, that the demand for legislation was becoming so pressing that one of two plans must be adopted:

To proceed on a larger scale and select some few improvements to prosecute to completion, or devise some plan by which part of the expense should be borne by the communities or localities affected.

Groesnor pleaded for an efficient merchant marine. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) in reply, criticized Groesnor and his committee for not bringing in a bill until so late in the session. The bill was then read for amendment and was laid aside for the day after some minor amendments.

A resolution was agreed to authorizing the President to convey to foreign governments participating in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the grateful appreciation of the Government for contributing to the success of that undertaking.

Bills were passed as follows:

Passing certain conveyances of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Confirming the title of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company to certain lands in Montana.

For the relief of certain receivers of public moneys acting as special disbursing agents.

NOT TO BE A PRECEDENT.

Senators Talk of Purchase of Panama Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Government ownership of railroads was discussed by the Senate today in connection with the purchase of the Panama Railroad, while the bill for the government of the Panama Canal Zone was under consideration.

Consideration of the bill was not completed when the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum. A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of Judge Swayne in the impeachment proceedings against him. Washington's farewell address was read by Perkins at the beginning of the session.

When consideration of the bill for the government of the Panama Canal Zone was resumed Morgan took exception to some of its provisions, among them the ones authorizing the deposit of \$1,500,000 to facilitate work on the canal. He saw no necessity, he said, for employing a bank for that service. He considered the provisions in the interest of some favorite bank.

Kittredge said the provision was intended only to facilitate work on the canal and avoid asking favors from banks when funds were needed.

Gorman explained that the provision was a matter of convenience. He did not doubt that the selected bank would be good, but he did not believe there would be any danger of loss.

Gorman also spoke of the acquisition of the Panama Railroad, saying that, while he did not believe in the principle of Government ownership, he was prepared to defend the acquisition of this road because it was necessary to the construction of the canal. Bailey agreed that it was in accordance with sound business principles.

Patterson expressed his opinion on the subject of Government ownership, saying that he did not regard such ownership as an unmixed evil. He favored the acquisition of the Panama road, as it would enable the Government to demonstrate its effect on National control in such business as Contracting.

Patterson said that to call President Roosevelt the student of Bryan was an injustice, for he believed both had taken their lessons from the same source. He eulogized the President for his attitude, saying that he had done more to check agitation than all the railroad officials and their supporters had ever or would be able to accomplish.

The President would pursue the policy centered upon and he believed that Government ownership must come unless the power to fix and maintain rates is conceded, "because," he added, "as a distinguished gentleman outside of this chamber has said, the people of this country are sick of up their minds, if the railroads do not go out of the Government business the Government will go into the railroad business."

The canal bill was under consideration when, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Swaine trial was resumed. A number of witnesses were examined in the interest of Judge Swayne. After the last witness of the day had been heard Higginson said there were only four more witnesses to be introduced in Judge Swayne's interest and Palmer said that only one witness would be called in rebuttal. Both sides

agreed that not to exceed two hours more would be required.

At the beginning of the session Hale had reintroduced his resolution to bring the trial to a close next Saturday. He said that in order to get action upon the appropriate bill it was necessary to have a trial to dispose of it expeditiously. Bacon objected to undue expedition, saying that while he agreed with Mr. Hale as to the importance of passing to consider the regular business of the Senate, he regarded the trial as a constitutional function of great importance, and therefore deserving of the most careful consideration.

LOWER DUTY ON PHILIPPINES

House Committee Favors Reduction on Sugar and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—With but one negative vote, the House committee on ways and means today authorized a favorable report on the Curtis bill reducing the duty on tobacco and sugar from the Philippines Islands to 2½ cent per pound. Dingly wrote. The bill was amended by inserting the word "wholly" in the provision requiring such products to be wholly the product and growth of the islands.

A provision also was added specifying that the articles subject to the internal revenue tax shall pay the tax upon being placed on sale in this country.

Representative Robertson (Ia.) voted against the bill, and nine members for it.

INTERNAL REVENUE IS LARGER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of January, 1905, the receipts were \$17,380,445, an increase as compared with January 1904, of \$64,822.

GIFT FROM FRANCE.

Bust of Washington is Restored to the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Ambassador Jusserand presented to Congress today the bronze replica of the original marble bust of George Washington, which was destroyed by fire in the Library of Congress. The bust was made in Paris in the rounds of the Capitol, where the bust was unveiled, and in the President's room in the Senate wing, where speeches were made by the Ambassador on behalf of the French donors, and by Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, on behalf of the two branches of Congress. President Pro Tem Frye, of the Senate, presided.

The bust was cut short by Hull moving the previous question, which was ordered. The report itself was disagreed to in its entirety by an emphatic "no." Various amendments made by the Senate were then considered. On a separate vote the Senate amendment to continue the cable from Valdez at the head of Resurrection Bay was adopted.

Proposed bills were adopted, declaring it to be necessary at this time to investigate the legality of the election of a delegate from Hawaii to the 53rd Congress; and also requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House whether there is any foundation for the complaint of the National Business League of Chicago that under pre-existing laws certain persons are and have been obtaining possession of large tracts of arid lands, which have been withdrawn for irrigation.

Senator Wetmore read a resolution adopted by Congress accepting the gift, and the Ambassador delivered a speech of presentation. He said:

Washington a Providential Man.

A great Nation never forgets the deeds and great examples of its ancestors, and no man indeed in any country better deserves grateful remembrance than George Washington. He was, in truth, a providential man; no other of your great men would have been able to do so well as he did, and he, appearing at any other time of his history, would not have proved such a useful citizen. He would not, perhaps, have fulfilled Washington's; the nobles that could be imagined. The noblest, for the question was one of life and death. The latter inquiry will be begun actively next week. Commissioner Garfield now being engaged in preparing his plans for it and outlining the work to be done.

MANY ARE SUBPENAED.

Managers and Clerks of Beef Trust Summoned to Testify.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Work toward possible indictment for violation of the meat packing interests kept the offices of the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal open today, in spite of the holiday. Deputy Marshals were busy serving subpoenas on witnesses who could not be found yesterday, mostly clerks and department managers.

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