

# WU ON THE GROUND

## Chinese Minister Scored by Mitchell and Teller.

### UNCALLED-FOR INTERFERENCE

#### Should Have Been Sent Home. They Say, for Meddling in Legislative Matters—Debate on Exclusion Bill.

Chinese Minister Wu was sharply criticized in the Senate by Mitchell and Teller for interfering in legislative matters. They declared he should have been given his passport. Foraker and Hoar defended him. Lodge made a vigorous speech in support of the measure.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A feature of the Chinese exclusion debate in the Senate today was the sharp criticism of Minister Wu, of China, because of his protest made to the Secretary of State against the enactment of the pending bill. Senators Mitchell, of Oregon, and Teller sharply attacked him, declaring that he deserved to have been given his papers, and that no self-respecting nation would have permitted such interference in its legislative affairs. Foraker and Hoar insisted that the Chinese Minister had done no more than his duty, and that he would have been derelict of his duty had he done less. Lodge delivered a speech in support of the pending bill, although he announced that provision which prevented American ships from employing Chinese seamen. He vigorously urged the enactment of the measure with the most drastic conditions he suggested, maintaining that Congress should place permanent and not merely tentative legislation on the statute-books.

#### Report of the Proceedings.

When the Senate convened Mason presented the conference report on the post-office appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

Consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill was resumed, Vest briefly addressing the Senate in opposition to some features of the pending measure. He sympathized entirely with what had been said in opposition to the admission of Chinese.

"I think," he said, "that any immigration is undesirable when it brings into this country those who want all the privileges of this country without participating in any of the responsibilities. The Chinaman is a social, political and industrial parasite, and ought not to be admitted to this country."

He opposed the provisions excluding Chinamen from participating in the exhibitions in this country, including Chinamen from the Philippine Islands.

Patterson explained that in the absence of Vest the provision excluding Chinese who might come to the United States to participate in exhibitions had been stricken out. He also said that in some "mysterious manner" that provision had been inserted in the bill, and he thought it was at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Dolliver interrupted to say that the statement of Patterson concerning the Secretary of the Treasury was entirely unwarranted.

Vest insisted that the inhabitants of the Philippines were citizens of the United States. Passing on to the Chinese question, Vest reiterated exceedingly that sectional discussion had been injected into the bill yesterday. He hoped such discussion never again would be heard in the Senate. He called attention to Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, and said the people of the South were sincere mourners at the death of all. The people of the North, he said, should remember that Lincoln had produced great and patriotic leaders, and among them he mentioned General Washington and Robert E. Lee. He said he never would cease to be a Republican, and he would never be a Democrat, and he would never be a Union man, and he would never be a Christian gentleman, whose memory would live for centuries.

#### Lodge Supports the Bill.

In support of the pending bill Lodge made a somewhat extended speech. Although there were some provisions of the measure which he opposed, he hoped such sections would be omitted and some others modified. In his opinion, Chinese from the Philippines should be excluded, Congress had excluded Chinamen from Hawaii, and he regarded it as idle to say that Congress had not the authority to prevent the Chinese from coming to the Pacific Coast or the Philippines. He argued, too, that Chinese should not be permitted to enter the islands—certainly not unless the Philippines desired them to enter.

Lodge antagonized the substitute for the pending bill offered by Platt. He said the adoption of the substitute would merely give the Chinese Minister a new opportunity to meddle in legislative matters, and it was only proper that Congress should act affirmatively and courageously upon the question.

Lodge strongly antagonized that provision which excluded Chinese from employment on American ships. The adoption of that provision, he said, would put every American vessel on the Pacific Coast in an absolutely hopeless position. He declared that it would drive every American ship on the Pacific Coast under a foreign flag and send every foreign ship into our harbor. He urged that there were not enough American seamen on the Pacific Coast to meet the requirements of the bill, and he pointed out that the provision in the measure would operate to the disadvantage of the country. He maintained that the operation of the pending bill would not disturb our trade relations with China. He was firmly devoted to the sanctity of the treaties of this country and knowingly would not vote to violate any treaty—certainly not any treaty with China. The very legislation now on the statute-books was in a measure a violation of our treaty with China, as it was enacted before the treaty of 1884 was negotiated. The pending measure, he maintained, was not in contravention of the treaty of 1884, which provided that Chinese laborers should be excluded.

Hanna intervened in a telegram from the president of the Merchants' Exchange and the president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and several other prominent San Francisco business men, urging the re-enactment of the Geary act because it would protect fully American labor and doubtless would add to the trade of the United States.

"While I am on my feet," said Hanna, "I will present an antidote to that dispatch. It is a telegram from the Bartenders' Union, in support of the pending bill."

Amid some laughter Lodge said he did not think the Senate ought to follow the suggestions of the Bartenders' Union or any other particular organization. In conclusion, Lodge made a general argument against the admission of Chinese and against unrestricted immigration generally. In the presence of Mongolian labor our own labor would perish, and he hoped the Senate would get out of the pending bill the best legislation possible to meet this great question.

Frye explained that as President pro tem he frequently received dispatches and letters bearing upon legislation proposed. He had received some concerning the pending bill and he read several dispatches from business men of San

Francisco expressing the hope that the pending bill would not pass, because it was too drastic in its provisions; because it would interfere with our trade with China, and insisting upon the re-enactment of the Geary act, which, they said, would protect simply American interests and American labor. Speaking of the provision in the bill relating to the employment of Chinese on American ships, Frye referred to what he called "a spectacular performance" the other day between the Senator from Indiana (Fairbanks) and the Senator from California (Perkins).

Senator Fairbanks took exception to Frye's reference and said, warning "it seemed a 'spectacular performance' to only the Senator from Maine."

"I doubt it," insisted Frye. "It seemed so to many Senators."

Mitchell Averill was called to the floor. Mitchell (Or.) had read a telegram from Thomas Geary, author of the exclusion law, declaring that nothing short of the Senate bill would effectually exclude Chinese laborers and protect American laborers. Mitchell criticized the Chinese Minister for a letter he had written to the

and the Department of Justice. Senator Fairbanks consulted President Roosevelt before the report was made, and found him accessible to his own executive offices in the new building.

The proposed building is to be erected north of the present State, War and Navy buildings. It will cost \$7,000,000. Senator Fairbanks submitted an elaborate report upon the bill, showing the necessity of relieving the White House of the executive offices, and the need of more room for the other departments. The building is to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of State and Attorney-General, with the approval of the President.

**War Tax Repeal Bill Signed.**  
WASHINGTON, April 12.—President Roosevelt today signed the bill repealing the war revenue taxes. The pen with which the bill was signed was presented to Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri.

**Indian Agents Confirmed.**  
WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Senate today confirmed the appointments of Anderson, of the Colville Agency, Wash-

## TO SPEAK IN PORTLAND.

Eltweed Pomeroy, President of National Direct Legislation League.

Eltweed Pomeroy, who is to speak today at 2 P. M. at Union Hall, Second and Stark, under the auspices of Nonpartisan Advisory Association, and tomorrow night at A. O. U. W. Temple, under the auspices of the Portland Economic League, is a manufacturer from Newark, N. J., who has given all of his spare time for years to economic studies, and particularly to the subject of Direct Legislation, on which he is looked as the first authority in this country, if not in the world.

He is president of the National Direct Legislation League, which was organized in 1875; was chosen at its first meeting and re-elected at the national convention held at Detroit last summer, where between 300 and 400 delegates from all over the Union were assembled. He has also edited and published the Direct Legislation Record since 1886. This is a little quarterly devoted to nothing but Direct Legislation, and it gives news of the movement from all over the world.

Mr. Pomeroy is also contributor to the Outlook, Arena, Independent, Federationist and a large number of papers and periodicals. He is a ready and pleasing talker, has spoken in almost every state in the Union, before eight or 10 Legislatures, and last year made a lecture tour in England, speaking twice in Oxford, and in many of the centers of English thought and life. He has written one book on direct legislation, "By the People," and compiled a Government report of 230 pages, which was printed as a Senate document in 1886.

Mr. Pomeroy was organizer and secretary of the First National Social and Political Conference, which met in Buffalo in 1890, and chairman of the second one, which held a week's session in Detroit in 1891.

Early this month, at a dinner given in his honor in Los Angeles, he addressed the Mayor, Common Council and Charter Commission of that city. Los Angeles is framing a new charter now, and it is probable that direct legislation will go into it. He spoke in Ashland and Eugene on Saturday night, Tuesday night he speaks in Tacoma, and Wednesday in Seattle, and from there he goes East to speak in Spokane, Butte and other places. Among the interesting places where he will speak is Winnipeg, where the people are excited over the referendum by the party in power in ordering a second vote on the liquor prohibitory law and requiring a two-thirds majority this time. This, it is said, has led to a strong demand for direct legislation on everything. In Toronto the Ross Government has passed a bill submitting the liquor question to a vote of the people next Fall, and the same of the campaign promises to be interesting. Mr. Pomeroy's writings were quoted by both sides of the House in the legislative debate, and his meetings there will be large ones. Mr. Pomeroy aided in framing the direct legislation amendment to be voted on by the people of Oregon next June, and has a warm interest in seeing it passed.

#### Secretary of State, protesting against enactment of the pending exclusion bill.

Mitchell insisted that the bill was a gross violation of the Minister's duty, and had such a document been written by the Ambassador of Great Britain, France or Germany, it would have received his passports within 24 hours.

Hoar took sharp issue with Mitchell, maintaining that the Chinese Minister had ample authority, under the treaty, to make his protest to the Secretary of State.

Foraker maintained the right of the Chinese Minister to communicate with the Secretary of State concerning matters arising under that treaty. He urged that the Minister had an undoubted right to protest against the proposed legislation and to make such a protest was not only his right but his duty, and if he had not made it he would have been derelict of his duty.

Gallinger said the author of the pending measure would not know the creature of his brain after it had passed through the Senate, which was awaiting it in the Senate. "What on earth," he inquired, "are the supporters of the bill making this hullabaloo about, anyway?"

Teller said it was the wish of the advocates of the measure to exclude Chinese laborers, and he believed it could not be done except by some drastic measure such as that under consideration. Teller criticized the Chinese Minister for "interfering" with pending legislation. It never had been done in this country, he said, "and nothing in the treaty can be twisted into an excuse for such an act. No self-respecting nation ever has permitted such an interference in its affairs." He challenged any Senator to point to a precedent for such an act.

Spencer, interrupting, with a smile said: "I accept the challenge."

"I have no desire," replied Teller, "to fight a duel with the Senator. I would like to see my memory does not betray me," continued Spencer, "during the consideration of the Dingley tariff bill some of the representatives of the foreign governments protested against the enactment of certain of its provisions."

Dryden explained briefly that as a member of the immigration committee he was opposed to several provisions of the bill, particularly that providing that American vessels could not employ Chinese seamen.

Patterson presented resolutions adopted by seafaring men in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, in support of the pending bill and urging that they could do the work on Oriental trading ships, though the bill.

Spencer then called attention to the protests entered by the Ambassador of Germany and the Minister of Austria-Hungary against some provisions of the bill, particularly that providing that American vessels could not employ Chinese seamen.

Teller urged that those diplomats had acted at the instance of their governments.

Foraker read Minister Wu's letter to Secretary Hay, to show that he had written it by instruction of his government. Teller declined to accept the letter as conclusive proof of that statement, and declared that if all the vapors of the Chinese Minister were to be accepted as the official statement of his government he would have been sent home long ago.

Foraker maintained that Wu had done nothing more than his plain duty as representative of a power friendly to the United States.

The Senate then, at 4:30 P. M., went into executive session, and at 4:15 P. M. adjourned.

#### OFFICE FOR PRESIDENT.

Seven Million-Dollar Building is Planned for Washington.

#### Robert J. Wynne Nominated.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President today nominated Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, to be First Assistant Postmaster-General.

#### Cuba's Gratitude.

La Habana, Havana. The fears of patriotism and the impetuosity of zeal have given way to cheer, full confidence and honorable certainty. The American people, the noble people of Washington and Lincoln, prove themselves worthy of the memory of the great heroes of liberty. The name of President Roosevelt will be united in grateful remembrance not only with the recollection of his heroic deeds at Santiago, but with his honorable conduct and conduct of the war during the past two days. The American people and one of felicitation for the Cubans.

#### Liked to See the Engines Run.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Charles Pledge, a lad of Lithuanian birth, scarcely 10 years old, was arrested tonight, charged with having started the many fires that have scorched the megalomaniac during the past two days. The boy at first denied all knowledge of the origin of the fires, but after six hours of the sweat-box process by the police, he admitted that he had started most of the principal blazes which have threatened the most valuable property in this Chicago, but he insisted that he knew nothing of the engines run. He said he liked to see the engines run and the firemen at work.

#### New York's Sunday Law.

NEW YORK, April 12.—It is the general belief here that the new liquor law, which the patrolmen will pursue will depend whether tomorrow will be as "dry" as was last Sunday, or whether liquor will be freely for sale can buy. Police Commissioner Partridge gave no special orders on the subject today. From the attitude of the saloon proprietors it is inferred they are not as much afraid as they were last Sunday, when 12 of them were arrested.

#### McKinley Monument Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Governor Odell has appointed Edward H. Butler chairman of the State McKinley Memorial Monument Commission. The other members are: W. S. Bissell, John G. Millburn and George E. Matthews, of Buffalo, and E. A. Curtice, of Fredonia, N. Y.

#### J. Sterling Morton is Ill.

CHICAGO, April 12.—J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, is seriously ill at the home of his son, Mark Morton, on Lake Forest. His condition is due to a recent severe attack of grip, but he is said to be in no immediate danger.

#### McSweeney is Out.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent a letter to Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeney, in New York, calling for his resignation. The Secretary received a letter from Mr. Cortelyou received by him yesterday.

#### Both Are Dead.

ANACONDA, Mont., April 12.—Mrs. Mary Bauer, who was shot by her husband last night, who afterwards killed himself, died today.

#### The Town Clerk Cured of Bilious Colic.

Mr. James McMahon, Town Clerk of Columbia, N. Y., was the victim of a severe bilious colic. He took Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy effected a cure. He writes: "I have never known the quick relief which that remedy afforded that he now recommends it to his friends. For sale by all druggists."

# MRS. MCKINLEY'S PENSION

## HOUSE PASSES THE BILL GRANTING \$5000 A YEAR.

Bell, the Colorado Populist, Objected, but All Democrats Supported the Measure.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The House today passed a bill granting a pension to the widow of President McKinley of \$5000 a year. It had previously passed the Senate and now goes to the President for signature. Although favorable action on the measure was unanimous, an amendment by Bell (Pop. Colo.) as to the precedents for such action led to an animated discussion. Bell contended that many widows of poor soldiers were without pensions, and that Mrs. McKinley had indeed performed meritorious service, making a pension unnecessary. Grovernor (Rep. O.) severely criticized Bell's position. Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) and several other Democratic members spoke for the bill as in line of precedent. Kieberg (Dem. Tex.), an ex-Confederate soldier, supporting it on the ground that President McKinley had wiped out the last vestige of sectionalism. The day was devoted to private pension bills, 17 being passed.

#### The Proceedings.

Before the regular order was taken up, some business was transacted by unanimous consent. Among the bills passed was one for the creation and preservation of the petrified forests national park in Arizona.

The House then went into committee of the whole and proceeded with the consideration of private pension bills. The Senate bill pensioning Ida S. McKinley widow of the late President, took a year led to some discussion. Bell (Pop. Colo.) asked what justification there was for such a large amount. Grovernor answered that this followed a well-established precedent from the time of Washington.

Grovernor answered with considerable feeling. He paid a tribute to the beauty of character of Mrs. McKinley and expressed astonishment that any member of Congress should view this pension as any venal bribe and should propose going to the probate court to learn whether the widow could sustain herself. Grovernor characterized such methods as a "Coroner's Jury." It was the first time in the history of such legislation, he said, that there ever was found a man with the sensibility of a stock market on the bridge and estimating the amount of property that a widow might have.

Cannon (Rep. Ill.) also stated that pensions in the line of precedent.

Gaines (Dem. Tenn.) asked why the precedent was not observed in the case of Mrs. Harrison.

Grovernor and Mrs. Harrison had been consulted and action doubtless would be taken. He pointed out, however, that the cases were quite different.

Bell explained that he had made no objection to the pension, he merely called attention to the lack of pensions for many widows of humble soldiers, this amount being sufficient to give \$3 pensions to 12 widows.

Calderhead (Rep. Kan.) referred to the number of widows of Union soldiers receiving pensions, not because of charity, he said, but in the spirit of patriotism and justice.

Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) said he had been granted several pensions to the widows of Presidents. The measure had stood in the House for some time. It was the first case it might be desirable to stop and inquire as to the next. But as this was a time-honored precedent, Richardson declared he would be the last to break a precedent in the case of William McKinley. Richardson announced himself emphatically in favor of the bill.

#### LAND LAW EXPLAINED.

### Governs the Use of Timber and Stone in Forest Reservations.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Secretary of the Interior is sending out to the officers in the several public land states a circular explaining paragraph 21 of the rules and regulations governing the use of timber and stone in forest reservations. The circular calls attention to the law which provides that "the Secretary of the Interior may permit, under regulations to be prescribed by him, the use of timber and stone found upon forest reservations, free of charge, by bona fide settlers, miners, residents and prospectors for mining, for firewood, fencing, buildings, mining, prospecting and other domestic purposes, as may be needed by such person for such purpose; such timber to be used within the state or territory, respectively, where such reservations may be located."

The circular explains that this provision is limited to persons resident in the state or territory where the forest reservation is located, who have not a sufficient supply of timber or stone on their own claims for the purposes enumerated, or for necessary use in developing the mineral or other natural resources of the lands owned or occupied by them. Such persons, therefore, are permitted to take timber and stone from public lands in the forest reservations under the terms of the law quoted, strictly for their individual use on their own claims or lands owned or occupied by them within the state or territory where such reservation is located, but not for sale or disposal on other lands or by other persons. Provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to companies or corporations.

"Before any timber or stone can be taken under this act from the forest reserves, the person entitled thereto must first make application to the forest supervisor in charge of the reservation, or, in case of reservation, setting forth his residence and postoffice address, designating the location, amount and value of the timber or stone proposed to be taken, the place where and the purpose for which the said timber or stone will be used, stating, in case the application is for timber, what saw mill or other agent, if any, will be employed to do the cutting, removing and sawing, and pledging that no more shall be cut from the reservation than he actually needs for bona fide use on his own land or claim; and that none shall be sold, disposed of or used on any

## Distress After Eating

Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

—Accept no substitute for Hood's. —I had dyspepsia twenty-five years and took different medicines but got no help until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Have taken four bottles of this medicine and can now eat almost anything, sleep well, have no cramps in my stomach, no burning and no distress." Mrs. WILLIAM G. BARBER, 14 Olney St., Providence, R. I.

## MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.

Medical Book Free.

"Know Thyself," a book for men only; regular which is sent free (no postage) to any male reader of this paper, or gratis for postage. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, 245 North Washington Street, Boston, Mass., established in 1840, the oldest and best of its kind in the world. Send for "The Key to Health and Happiness." Editor's Note: Medical Institute has been cured. For 40 years the Peabody is a fact, and it will remain so. It is as good as gold. The Peabody Medical Institute has many imitators, but no equals.—Boston Herald.

# BEWARE SPRING CATARRH!

Tired Feelings, Aching Bones, Lassitude, Drowsiness, Fatigue, Nervousness, Sleeplessness.

(PE-RU-NA A SURE SPECIFIC.)



Mr. Luhr Eggert, City Clerk, writes from City Hall, Watervliet, N. Y.: "Probably anyone at my age has had one or more cases of severe sickness either personally or in his family. I have had my share of this affliction but I no longer dread it as I did since I have learned the value of Peruna. "After a severe attack of catarrh of the head, of which your medicine cured me in two weeks, I have found that it was good for most ills which beset us. I now take it for a few days when the first sultry days give me that tired feeling, and again when the wet and cold fall weather sets in, and I find that it keeps me in good condition all through the year. "My experience with Peruna is, that it has stood the test and is well worthy my endorsement." L. EGGERT.

**Tonic for Broken-Down System.**  
Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, 133 Goyean street, Windsor, Ont., president of Victoria Lodge, Queen's Daughters, writes: "I heartily endorse Peruna as an excellent tonic for a weak and broken-down woman, for such I was before I began taking Peruna, and it really worked wonders with my system. My health is excellent now, and whenever I feel languid or nervous, as long as a few doses of Peruna and it goes right to the spot. A number of my friends have taken it and are universal in its praise." MRS. M. E. JENKINS.

**For That Tired Feeling.**  
Miss Helen Whitman, 308 1/2 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., writes: "There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness about a year ago I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthful blood. I thoroughly endorse it." MISS HELEN WHITMAN.

**Nervousness of Women.**  
Mrs. Mary E. Sampson, West Derry, Rockingham County, N. H., writes: "I had terrible headache and I was nervous all the time, also had trouble each month; was deaf in one ear for 30 years. I took six bottles of Peruna, and



am happy to say that it is the best medicine that I ever used. I am not nervous, my appetite is good, everything I eat agrees with me, and I am feeling better in every way. I think Peruna is a God-send to women and a blessing to suffering humanity." MRS. MARY E. SAMPSON.  
If you do not derive 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. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

without marking or measuring the material beyond assigning to the applicant the particular areas where to cut this material.

#### Colombia Advances Import Duties.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Colombia has advanced her import duties on all merchandise except alcohol and rum by 10 per cent, according to a report to the State Department from a report to the Consul Malmros, at Colon, dated March 25, and made public today. The Consul adds that the duty is payable in gold coin and that gold has been sold for silver for some months at a premium of 150 per cent.

# MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure cures rheumatism there isn't any cure about it—there isn't any false statement about it. It cures without leaving any effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism. All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, specific, and as free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

## Rates Advance May 1st

Present rates of the PENN MUTUAL LIFE are 10 to 20 per cent. lower than others. New rates uniform with others go in effect May 1st. To secure present rates, applications must go forward not later than April 24th.

## SHERMAN & HARMON, General Agents

Marquam Building, Portland, Or.