

POLITICS BROUGHT TO DATE

Pettigrew and Aguinaldo, His Friend--More Misery for the Farmers--How Prosperity Hits Bryanism--Facts About Porto Rico--Sharpshooting All Along the Line.

PETTIGREW AND AGUINALDO.

From a recent speech by Senator Teller in the United States senate. The senator was strongly opposed to inserting in the Congressional Record the statements of Aguinaldo with reference to the outbreak of the rebellion, because these statements had been proven false and malicious.

"I do not have the great admiration for this insurgent chief, as he is called," said Mr. Teller, "that some of our associates have. His history, so far as I have been able to learn it, does not indicate to me that he has such a great interest in the rights of the masses of the Philippines as some of our friends think. The kind of a government he organized there was not such as to make me rate him with George Washington or any of the great statesmen of the world. He had a government such as we could not endure, and such as no people who have an aspiration for freedom would ever have endured for any considerable length of time. . . . We were compelled by the condition of affairs when the war with Spain was over to keep our army there for a time at least. Does anybody suppose that if we had immediately withdrawn from Manila, Aguinaldo would have been the chief of those islands today? Mr. President, there would have been a European flag flying there. Those islands would have been the prey of all Europe, and one nation or another, either with the consent of the other or without, would be dominating those islands at this hour. . . . I believe we are under obligations to the world to maintain peace there, and, if necessary, to conquer a peace by war. I think we would deserve the contempt of mankind if we withdrew our army before we had established order and a condition that would protect not only the Philippines, but the strangers who dwell at Manila and in other parts of that country."

(From a speech by Senator Hawley on the same occasion.) "The senator from South Dakota does not, like a fair-minded man, propose to publish with the Aguinaldo statement the letter of Admiral Dewey, because that would stamp Aguinaldo as a liar, which we know he is. The senator's friend is a liar, an embezzler, a thoroughgoing scoundrel. The senator stands here now, and Aguinaldo doubtless so considers him, his particular friend, and Aguinaldo will take good care to publish the senator's (Pettigrew's) remarks among all his so-called constituents and among his troops, and yet the senator from South Dakota poses as a friend of this country."

PROSPERITY HITS BRYANISM. The democratic Baltimore Sun remarks that "it is not meant for unkindness to say that 10 cent cotton demolishes the best argument Mr. Bryan ever had for silver inflation." That paper further remarks that cotton planters can now see that low-priced silver does not necessarily mean low-priced-cotton, and it adds rather cruelly that "Popocrats told us we should never get above 5c cotton so long as we had the gold standard." Yet just at the time that the gold standard gets placed explicitly and specifically in the statutes and cotton goes up to higher prices than have been touched for many years.

This is one of the ways in which prosperity hits Bryanism. Through-out the canvass of 1896 Bryan was raving through the highways and byways of the United States that wheat, corn, cotton and all the other important American products would be reduced in price far below their level at that time if the republicans should carry the country. The republicans carried the country by a large majority, and not only did none of those articles go down in price, but almost all of them advanced immediately, and all the rest of them advanced afterward. Prices of most of the important articles raised by the American farmer or planter have gone up 40 or 50 per cent since Bryan's defeat four years ago, and some of them have gone up nearly 100 per cent.

A comparison of the market prices today with those which prevailed at the time of the Bryanite reign of financial terror in the summer of 1896 will tell a story of the American farmers and other producers which will make hundreds of thousands of votes for the republican party this year. The farmer gets more money for what he has to sell and the laborer in all pursuits gets more wages. The cotton planters are not the only persons who have been benefited by the prosperity which republican success in 1896 brought to the country. Workers of all sorts are sharers in the good times. All these facts will be brought out by the republican newspapers and stump speakers in the coming canvass. The forthcoming campaign of education will be a revelation to the American people of the courage and sanity of the republican party and will undoubtedly bring a more decided republican triumph than the one which was gained four years ago.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE CHIEF OBJECTION. The chief objection of free trade with Porto Rico is the Democratic intention to use it as a precedent and an entering wedge to influence a like policy for the Philippines. We know of no profit that can arise from such a policy that will offset the degradation of American wage earners. The Republican party should take immediate warning. It should refuse to savor a hair's breadth from the policy that has caused its return to power after the reverses of 1890 and 1892.

Above all, it should refuse to accept the advice or follow the policy of an enemy that is willing that Republicanism and the welfare of American labor shall be whielmed in a common ruin for

the sake of making Mr. Bryan president, and turning the country over to Tillman and Altgeld.

The theory of non-constitutional government of our new possessions is strictly Democratic. It was originated to influence the country in favor of expansion. Let its authors be compelled to abide by it, especially when the American wage scale is at stake and the American standard of life is threatened.—San Francisco Call.

MORE "FARMER'S MISERY."

One of the pet arguments of Bryan and his Democratic aids is, that the farmer is still a neglected, impoverished being, victim of the "gold clique," and "deadly monopoly," and that the removal of the Republican party from power will give him a grand boost into prosperity. Bryan has steadily ignored the greatly improved condition of the farmers in his own state, and he shuts his eyes, in fact, to all changes in industrial and financial conditions, since he was badly defeated in 1896. He still holds that the products of the farmer are growing cheaper and cheaper. If he will read the report of Mr. Hyde, statistician of the department of agriculture, he will acquire some interesting information.

Mr. Hyde shows that there was an increase in the total value of horses, mules, milch cows and sheep last year, of more than \$21,000,000. In the western states the gain was the largest. The increase in value of horses averaged \$7.21 per head; \$8.60 for mules; \$1.94 per head for milch cows; \$2.18 per head for other cattle, and 18 cents per head for sheep. The value of swine and increase for 1899 has not been reported. During the last three years the increase in the value of the farm animals of the United States exceeds \$70,000,000. Farm horses have increased in value \$151,000,000; mules, \$19,000,000; milch cows, \$146,000,000; other cattle, \$181,000,000; and sheep, \$56,000,000; and the estimate for swine is \$20,000,000. The number of horses has decreased by 127,783, owing to the increased use of electric power for traction, but the average value of horses has increased in the last year from \$37.40 to \$44.61 per head, or from aggregate value of \$511,074,813 to \$603,969,442.

Iowa leads in horses, the number on January 1, 1900, being 878,359, valued at \$48,810,774. Texas exceeded Iowa in numbers, having 1,125,645 horses, valued at \$23,507,407. Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota follow Iowa, Minnesota having 459,573 horses, valued at \$25,256,763. Bryan's state, Nebraska, has 658,807 horses, valued at \$28,120,512. That does not look as if the farmers there are suffering, and horses constitute but a single item in many products of the farm. As the aggregate value of cows in the country has advanced from \$474,233,925 to \$514,812,706 during the year, the farmers are evidently not suffering from "cheaper and cheaper" products of that kind. When Bryan or any other Democratic leader approaches solid, full-faced, irrevocable facts, he gets away as quickly as possible and betakes himself to the bottomless box of feather-headed theory and to well-worn fakir tricks. In the coming campaign nobody can be deceived by the "farmer's misery" habble, not even the farmer himself.—Sioux City Journal.

FACT VERSUS PETTIGREW FICTION.

(From Pettigrew's letter to the Cotton-growers of the South, in December last.)

You may not realize the magnitude of oriental competition. A large modern cotton mill, making yarn as good as you make at Charlotte (not as good, perhaps, as the best you make), employ Chinese laborers alone, is located at Hankow, China. This mill has 34,000 spindles and 700 looms in operation. The average wages paid all the men—engineers, weavers, spinners and carders—is \$1.75 a month in our money, and they board themselves. Not a single person other than native Chinese is employed in the mill. There are eight or ten such mills in Shanghai, and more are being built.

From a letter written recently in reply by Consul General Goodnow of Shanghai, China.

The facts about cotton manufacturers in China are these: The mill at Hankow mentioned has discontinued weaving cloth, as it could not meet the competition of foreign piece goods. The looms are being taken out and are being replaced by spindles. In Shanghai there are now running 750 mills. It is claimed that there are now (but only very recently) making a coarse sheeting at a profit.

But the cost of making this sheeting is fully as much as the manufacture of the same grade of cloth costs in America. Instead of wages averaging \$1.75 per month, the cheapest coolie laborer receives \$3 Mexican (\$3 gold) per month; carders and spinners receive \$25 to \$30 Mexican (\$12 to \$15 gold) per month. Wages have risen very fast in the treaty ports, with the building of mills and the establishment of the foreign businesses, and are maintained at the highest level.

The labor, however, is less effective than the American labor. The American weavers accomplish two to three times and American spinners at least four times the results attained by corresponding Chinese workmen in the same time.

OUR TRADE IN THE ORIENT.

The possibilities of American trade in China are reflected in the cargoes of American goods that are leaving north Pacific ports almost daily for the orient. Take one of the cargoes to illustrate. The Tosa Maru cleared from Seattle for Japan February 27. She carried a cargo valued at \$610,238, all American goods. It is interesting to note the variety of articles carried—

machinery, calcium carbide, soap, tin plate, iron coil, sole leather, hay, flour, cotton, paper boxes, hardware, bicycles, oil, water meters, generators, skins, office desks, cotton sheeting, organs, domestics, dry goods, electric goods, telephone fixtures, lead pencils and agricultural implements. This is a tremendously interesting statement, and it will bear looking at more closely. In this one shipload was merchandise for Yokohama, Kobe, Newchang, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Tokio, Osaka, Honk Kong and Vladivostok, the latter being thirty-three cases of agricultural implements.

In the cargo were 18,000 sacks and 4,510 barrels of flour, a prophecy of future trade in millions of bushels of wheat and flour between the orient and the United States. In cotton the cargo included 10,600 bales, an item of great importance for what it suggests.—Sioux City Journal.

FACTS AS TO PUERTO RICO.

(From a speech in the United States senate by Senator Depey of New York, on April 2, 1900.)

Now, as to the charge that it will stifle the industries of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rican coffee, representing five-eighths of her product and of her labor, will come in free; Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco will come into our ports in competition with the sugar and tobacco of Cuba. Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco, when the Dingley tariff applied equally to both of them, found a ready and remunerative market in this country. Under the operations of this bill, by which full tariff duties are paid by all others and only 15 per cent of them by Puerto Ricans, the Cuban sugar man will pay in Dingley tariff duties \$1.60 for every 100 pounds, while the Puerto Rican sugar man will make the same profit with an addition, on account of the concession of 85 per cent to him of \$1.36 on every 100 pounds. This will practically give the controllers of the sugar product of Puerto Rico a return of from 50 to 80 per cent on their investment. Precisely the same conditions and precisely the same excess of profit will be the good fortune of the Puerto Rican tobacco dealer under this concession of 85 per cent from the Dingley tariff as against his Cuban competitor. There can be but one result of this concession of 85 per cent to Puerto Rico as against Cuba, and that is an enormous stimulus, on account of the enormous profit, to both sugar and tobacco areas and productions in the island of Puerto Rico. Under this bill this tariff lasts only two years, and may be ended by the Puerto Rican legislature at any time. It is a tentative measure; it wholly for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico; its proceeds are used for no other purpose than to improve their conditions and enlarge their opportunities. Congress is always in session, and two years will be an object lesson in the experiment of caring for and governing the Puerto Ricans.

(From recent letter by Speaker Henderson.) There are large quantities of tobacco and sugar in Puerto Rico, bought up by trusts and syndicates. They want to get that into the United States free of any duty, and when once in, of course, it will sell in the markets at the same rates as tobacco and sugar which have to pay full tariff rates, thus giving hundreds of thousands of dollars profit to the syndicates, etc. The trusts and syndicates are fighting the bill, and I have not yet got the reason why. There has not been, nor is there now, any knowledge, any lobby here working for the Puerto Rican bill, but these syndicates and the codfish interests of New England and other interests, including the flour interests, are all trying to get into Puerto Rico without paying the 15 per cent duty on their products, as proposed in the bill. While under the Dingley law a tax of \$1.10 to illustrate, is imposed upon a certain article, under the house bill it would only pay 15 cents.

HOWLERS OF PIONEER DAYS AND TODAY.

When the Conservative first settled upon Nebraska prairie in 1854, the coyote was a majority of the animal world along the west bank of the Missouri. A little further towards sunset, just beyond where Lincoln, embellished with statesmen, salt wells, universities and the penitentiary, now flourishes, were vast herds of buffalo, bands of innumerable Indians and great droves of deer. But the coyote was discontented. There was not enough meat, and he was in circulation from his wolfish and indolent standpoint of view. The coyote was the original walking delegate. He never worked except to destroy. He never sought any job except a job of feeding, eating, devouring something which he did not earn. And even when his stomach was full of stolen food he would uncomfortably seat himself on a knob of prairie and raising his wicked eyes and had little face towards heaven, like a Populist orator—talking of the money octopus—howl his discordant discontent at the starry skies. The coyote was the primitive Populist and original howler of Nebraska. But he perished from the earth. He could not fatten on discontent. The politicians who imitate the coyote will likewise vanish from sight and like him only to be remembered as a nuisance.—J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

BRYAN OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE SOUTH.

Bryan has evidently made a mistake if he thinks that his anti-imperialism harmonizes with the prevailing Democratic sentiment of the South. The rapid development of the industries of the South has indeed made the most influential business men of that section enthusiastic for expansion, and their feeling was voiced by Chief Justice Snodgrass, Tennessee, in his speech at a banquet at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the same night of Bryan's fortieth anniversary, when he fashioned the "Dolly Varden" platform at Lincoln. Snodgrass said:

The retention of the Philippine islands is practically settled. There will never be an issue about it. There is no doubt of our retaining them. To succeed we must present living, aggressive issues, not dead negatives of objection.

We (the Democracy) have gone before the people biennially and preached relief by professions in favor of tinkering with the tariff and amending the Ten Commandments.

Let us offer them something broad and hopeful, the addition of great ter-

ritory, the freedom of a great body of people, the extension of our trade and the upbuilding of all business.

Let us go before them to show that we will soon cause every fragrant breeze that blows over these distant islands of the Pacific to be laden with the hum of American industries, the music of American civilization and the shouts of American freedom.

Let us teach the world a new lesson in natural enlargement, prosperity and power for the advancement of human liberty.

NEW YORK SUN SHOTS.

Bryan's running mate.—Boston Advertiser. That must be Aguinaldo.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun calmly tells his paper that "while the Democrats are somewhat divided on the question of expansion, they are a unit as to imperialism." As imperialism is only an anti-expansion synonym of expansion, this correspondent must be classified as the maddest wag that mad March blows upon.

Pressure on Bryan that may induce him to attend the national convention.—St. Louis Republic.

"Pressure" is good. Probably his speech of acceptance and delirium is already in hot storage.

General Jim Weaver of Iowa, once a candidate for President, and still a Populist of fame, is justly grieved because he has been represented as urging Colonel Bryan to abandon and "betray" silver. "I had supposed," he says plaintively, "that no one would have accused me of abandoning the principles for which I have stood during the last quarter of a century." No good and true man would have accused him so. No well-informed student of the life and public services of General Jim Weaver would have believed him guilty of an attempt to "deviate into sense."

Hoke Smith quits politics.—Erving Exchange.

When was the Hon. Hoke Smith in politics?

SHARPSHOOTING.

Oom Paul has made a showing with "the farmer in politics" far beyond anything our own populists ever contemplated.—Washington Star.

The New York World wants to know if Mr. McKinley is inevitable. He may not be inevitable exactly, but he is mighty imminent.—Chicago Journal.

Consul Macrum has found that the real error lay, not in the opening of his mail, but in the opening of his mouth.—Denver Republican.

Statesmen frequently change their minds, but Senator Beveridge is the first one on record to hold a joint debate with himself during the one session of congress.—Chicago Record.

Mr. Erving Winslow is more firmly convinced than ever that the Tagals are fit for self-government, now that they have cut off the head of an American soldier.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Chattanooga is the center of manufacturing activity," says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The McKinley smokesack doesn't lie even for the benefit of Southern Democratic leaders.

Democrats look in vain for a Puerto Rican echo in the April elections. The people are satisfied that congress is doing what is right and generous in looking after the future of the island.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the meantime, the able Democrat editors are welcome to whatever Matrum's of comfort they think they have gathered from a certain incident now practically closed.—Chicago Tribune.

The Democratic editors have now dropped Mr. Macrum from their list of martyrs and are now pointing to him as a fair specimen of the men appointed to office by the Republicans.—Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan is incurably shallow and pretentious. He has hastily excommunicated last fall a "sure cure" for trust evils and still presses it upon the public. But he can no more tell now than he could then whether it will pass muster in the courts or be acceptable to the legislatures of three-fourths of the state.—Chicago Tribune.

The emissary of Aguinaldo stood in the Hongkong shop.

"I am here to buy a pair of hose for the general," he explained to the proprietor.

"These are guaranteed fast hose," assured the merchant.

"Then on your recommendation I will purchase two pairs. They must be fast to keep up with the general."

Senator Hoar's comment on Senator Pettigrew's pronunciation of Latin has been widely repeated as one of the brightest hits of the season. Mr. Pettigrew, who is a tireless talker, insisted on using the phrase "ad infinitum" with great frequency, pronouncing the longer word with an accent on the second syllable. Finally one of his associates corrected him, saying: "Give it the long I, Senator," which Mr. Hoar overheard, promptly remarked: "The Senator is probably making the I short to save the time of the Senate."

While a member of the Nebraska legislature C. M. Shrader, a Populist leader, made it a rule to oppose every bill that had to do with corporations. Whenever he arose to speak on one of those measures he invariably said: "I know there's a boodle behind this bill, Mr. Speaker. I know it because I have been approached." This sort of thing went on for some time. One day Representative White, leader of the Democratic side, arose while Shrader was hinting at boodle and asked permission to ask the Populist a question. "I am perfectly willing to answer any question the gentleman may ask me," defiantly announced Shrader. White leveled a long lead pencil at the Populist. "Will you please tell this body, Mr. Shrader, what there is about you that causes all these fellows with boodle to approach you?"—San Francisco Wave.

CONGRESS

RESUME OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate. Washington, April 11.—Without objection yesterday the senate agreed to vote on the right of Hon. M. S. Quay to a seat in the senate from Pennsylvania on Tuesday, April 24, at 4 p. m. During its session the senate paid marks of respect to the late Hon. R. P. Bland of Missouri. The addresses passed on the memory of the dead statesman were notable for their earnestness and eloquence.

The House. The house of representatives devoted the day to agricultural appropriation bill, passing it substantially as reported. An animated discussion arose over the series of amendments offered by Mr. Corliss of Michigan, restricting the distribution of free seeds and free vaccine. Mr. Corliss maintained that the government distributions invaded the field of private enterprise. His various amendments failed, however, after extended debate. An amendment by Mr. Latimer of South Carolina was adopted increasing the supply of "farmers' bulletins" issued by the agricultural department and distributed by members of congress.

The House. Washington, April 12.—The long and bitter struggle over the Porto Rican tariff bill ended yesterday when the house, by a vote of 161 to 153 concurred in the senate amendments. The bill now required only the signature of the speaker of the house and the president of the senate before going to the president for his approval. These signatures will be attached today, and before midnight the bill probably will become a law. As the bill originally passed the house it was a bill imposing 15 per cent of the Dingley rates on goods going into Puerto Rico from the United States and coming from Porto Rico into the United States. As amended by the senate and agreed to by the house, all restrictions on goods coming into the United States from Porto Rico are eliminated and certain foodstuffs and articles which heretofore have gone into Porto Rico free by executive order, are excluded from the operation of the 15 per cent duty imposed on the United States. A complete scheme of civil government for the island is also attached to the measure. Upon the final vote nine Republicans voted against the bill; Messrs. Heatwole of Minnesota, Crumacker of Indiana, Lane of Iowa, Littlefield of Maine, McCall of Massachusetts, H. C. Smith of Michigan, Warner of Illinois, Fletcher of Minnesota and Lorimer of Illinois. Two Democrats, Messrs. Davey and Meyer of Louisiana, were joined with Democrats in favor of the bill, and one Democrat, Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, voted for it outright.

Mr. De Vries, the other Democrat who voted for the original bill, yesterday voted against concurrence. Mr. Stallings of Alabama was the only member absent and unpaired. The vote came at 5 o'clock, after a very interesting, and, at times, very exciting debate of five hours, which covered not only the bill, but the special order under which the house acted. One of the most dramatic features of the debate was the reading by Mr. Richardson the minority leader, of the original opinion of Charles B. Macgon, the lead adviser of the war department, in favor of the view that the constitution extend over Porto Rico ex proprio vigore. Mr. Dooliver of Iowa, in reply, called Mr. Macgon a clerk who tried to override the great lawyer at the head of the war department. Mr. Warner of Indiana, Crumacker of Indiana, McCall of Massachusetts and Lorimer of Illinois, all Republicans, made speeches against the motion to concur.

The Senate. With little debate of importance the senate yesterday passed the Pacific cable bill, a measure appropriating \$3,000,000 for the construction of a cable line between San Francisco and Honolulu. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee on naval affairs, and that it was passed without serious objection was regarded as a compliment to the committee. During the greater part of the session the District of Columbia appropriation bill was under consideration. As passed it carries nearly \$8,000,000.

The House. Washington, April 13.—The house yesterday after a spirited debate adopted the resolution reported from the insular affairs committee to authorize the secretary of the treasury to designate depositories in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines for the deposit of government funds. By the terms of the resolution it applies to Cuba only so long as the island shall be occupied by the United States. An amendment to include the Philippines in this provision as to Cuba, offered, as stated, to emphasize the desire of the opposition not to retain the islands was defeated by a party vote. A senate bill which will permit the dependent mothers of soldiers or sailors of the Spanish war, even though they married Confederate soldiers, to receive the benefit of the general pension law, was passed. The remainder of the day was devoted to debate upon a resolution from the committee on election of president, vice president and representatives in congress for a constitutional amendment empowering the legislatures of the states to decide whether United States senators shall be elected by the legislatures or directly by the people. A substitute resolution was offered by the minority of the committee, which differed from the majority resolutions in giving the states no opinion but providing that in all states the people should vote directly for United States senators.

The Senate. An effort was made in the senate by Mr. Morgan to displace the present unfinished business—the Spooner Philippine bill—by the substitution in its place of the Nicaragua canal bill. While Mr. Morgan's motion failed—15 to 33—the Philippine measure had a narrow escape from being displaced by the Alaskan civil code bill on motion of Mr. Carter, the motion being defeated on a roll call—22 to 24. The feature of the day's proceedings was

an exhaustive discussion of the Quay case by Mr. Burrows of Michigan. Senators on both sides of the chamber gave him most careful hearing, and at the conclusion of his speech warmly congratulated him. Mr. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, opened the session with a sharp retort to a charge made against him in the house Wednesday by Mr. Dooliver of Iowa.

The House. Washington, April 14.—The house yesterday, by a vote of 240 to 15, adopted a resolution for the constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Fourteen Republicans and one Democrat voted against it. By the terms of the resolution the amendment to be submitted to the legislatures is as follows: "The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, who shall be elected by a direct vote of the people thereof for a term of six years, and each senator shall have one vote. A plurality of the votes cast for the candidates for senator shall be sufficient to elect. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures, respectively.

"When a vacancy occurs by death, resignation or otherwise in the representation of and state in the senate the same shall be filled for the unexpired term thereof in the same manner as is provided for the election of senators in paragraph 1; provided, that the executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next general or special election in accordance with the statutes or constitution of such state."

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. During the course of the debate there were several sharp attacks upon Mr. Talbert of South Carolina for his course in delaying action on bills.

Washington, April 17.—The house entered upon the consideration of the naval appropriation bill with the prospect of a severe struggle ahead over the question of armor plate, building the ships in government yards and the appropriation for the coast and geodetic survey. The bill carries \$13,000,000 more than any previous naval bill. Yesterday Mr. Ross, the acting chairman, and Mr. Cummings, the ranking minority member, defended the bill. The latter declared himself in favor of paying \$545 for Krupp armor, at least until all the ships authorized were built, and said that the committee had information, the source of which he was not at liberty to reveal, showing that we could obtain Krupp armor at a price lower than any other country in the world. Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina, one of the members who signed the minority report criticized what he termed the general extravagance of the bill, and advocated the establishment of a government armor plate factory to protect the government against extortion.

During almost the entire session yesterday the senate had under consideration the Alaskan civil code bill. The amendment providing for the mining of gold along the beach in the district was perfected after a discussion lasting nearly four hours.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

He and His Party Will Go to New York and Then to Canton.

Washington, April 19.—The details of the president's trip to New York and Canton are practically completed. The party, consisting of the president and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Mrs. Hobart and Garret A. Hobart, the widow and son of the late vice president, and Dr. Rixie, will leave here for Paterson, N. J., in a private car attached to the regular 10 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania road Thursday morning. The presidential party will remain at Paterson as the guests of Mrs. Hobart until Saturday morning, when they will go to New York to attend the Ecumenical conference on foreign missions at Carnegie hall Saturday evening. While in New York the party will stay at the Manhattan hotel. Late Saturday night the party will take a train for Canton, Ohio, where they will remain about three days, reaching Washington on their return Thursday or Friday of next week.

WITH POMP AND SPLENDOR

Will the New Government of Porto Rico Be Inaugurated.

Washington, April 18.—Mr. Allen, the newly chosen governor of Porto Rico, is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States steamer Dolphin, Capt. Southerland, which is now lying at the Washington navy yard. It is Gov. Allen's intention to make this a flying visit. He will set up the new civil government and inside of three weeks will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs. The president and Secretary Long have determined that the inauguration of the civil government in Porto Rico shall be marked with as much pomp as is befitting an event of that magnitude. Therefore, the United States will see to it that there is at San Juan on the occasion of the inauguration of the first American governor a dignified and impressive ceremony that will fix the event in the minds of the people.

Miller Found Guilty.

New York, April 18.—William F. Miller, of Franklin syndicate fame, was found guilty by a jury in court in Brooklyn of grand larceny in the first degree. He will be sentenced next Friday.

Insurgents Repulsed.

Manila, April 18.—Gen. Young reports that 300 insurgent riflemen and bolomen attacked the American garrison at Bateco, province of North Ilocos, yesterday, but were repulsed, losing 100 men. The Americans had no casualties.

An Architect Dead.

Chicago, April 18.—Dekhnar Adler, an architect of national reputation, died at his residence here. Mr. Adler designed the Auditorium hotel here and several huge convention halls.