

A NEW LEADER IN THE HOUSE.

Payne of New York Appointed Successor to Dingley.

Named by Speaker Reed for Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

Proceedings Enlivened by a Wordy Debate Between Grosvenor of Ohio and Lewis of Washington During Discussion of the Bill to Reimburse Cramp & Sons for Damages for Failure to Deliver Armor Plate on Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The proceedings in the House were enlivened to-day in a wordy debate between Grosvenor of Ohio and Lewis of Washington. During the discussion on a private bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Cramp & Sons, the Philadelphia shipbuilders, for damages from the Government for delays incident to the building of the warships New York, Massachusetts, Indiana and Columbia, due to the failure of the Government to deliver armor plate and other materials for these ships on time, Lewis got the floor. Lewis made a long and able general attack on army and navy contractors, whom he charged with being traitors for taking advantage of the necessities of the Government in time of stress.

Simpson, the Kansas Populist, followed along the same lines, and Grosvenor undertook to rebuke them both. Lewis, in his reply, made one of the wittiest speeches, ridiculing the Ohioan for his alleged pretensions, that has been heard in the House for months. Grosvenor did not deign to make an envenomed reply, though he displayed a lot of documents and intimated that he had plenty of reserve ammunition in store for Lewis.

The Cramp bill was edged out of the way after the flow of oratory ceased. Earlier in the day the Postoffice appropriation bill was passed, and just before the recess in the afternoon Speaker Reed put an end to the speculation regarding the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee by appointing Payne (R. of New York) to the vacancy caused by the death of Dingley. This carries with it the leadership of the majority. At the same time he filled the vacancies in the minority representation on Ways and Means and Rules caused by the retirement of McMillan, by appointing Richardson of Tennessee to both places. Crumpacker of Indiana was appointed on Census.

An arrangement was made for the consideration of the army reorganization bill, beginning next Tuesday. Fifteen hours are to be allowed for general debate, exclusive of night sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

A night session was held to-night for the consideration of the bill for the extension of the term of the House then adjourned over until Monday. When the House met to-day the pending question was on the motion of Swanson to recommit the Postoffice appropriation bill, with instructions to the committee to report the bill with an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purchase in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the words "newly acquired territory."

The Democrats opposed this language. To avoid a roll-call, which had been ordered, Loud, in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the words be stricken out, as they were unnecessary.

There was no objection, and the bill was passed. A small urgent deficiency bill carrying an appropriation of \$31,000 was passed without objection.

Hull, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, reported the bill for the reorganization of the army, which he took up next Tuesday, with a provision for fifteen hours' general debate. Bailey said he was willing to agree, if some additional time was allowed for general debate by holding night sessions.

Hull modified his request to include provisions for night sessions Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and, as modified, it was agreed to.

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Osage, S. D.

On motion of Perkins of North Carolina, the House agreed to adjourn over until Monday.

The House then began consideration of the private calendar.

The first bill considered was for the relief of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. It contained a provision that the claims of this company for damages and the losses alleged to be due for delay caused by the Government in the supply of armor and other material.

The history of the claim was thoroughly exhausted during the debate, which Lewis (D.) of Washington enlivened by making the bill the text for an attack on the general methods of Government contractors. During the war with Spain, when the country was confronted with an enemy from within, traitors, he said, threatened to betray the country. He said that he should have upheld the Government in its hour of peril, he declared, declined to bid against each other. In some cases they had furnished "rotten and decayed food which had been prepared for the Chinese-Japanese war." It was pitiful and corrupt, and was sent to our soldiers at the front, and they perished from it and from the plague. These men had earned the ignominy, the reproach and contempt of Congress. If he were Attorney General he should arrange before the grand juries of his country those who had furnished the armor plate to the enemy and those who had sold coal for the use of the enemy's fleets, and he would convict them of treason and have them shot as Napoleon did, or have them imprisoned, as Grant did.

Simpson (P.) of Kansas remarked upon the peculiarity which always re-

TILLMAN RESORTS TO FILIBUSTERING.

The Tactics Adopted by the South Carolina Senator

Prevents Completion of Consideration of Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Nelson of Minnesota Delivers a Speech in Opposition to Vest's Anti-Expansion Policy, and White of California Explains Why He Refuses to Respect the Instructions of the Legislature as to Voting on the Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate was in session for five hours and a half to-day, but the session was practically barren of results. Two notable speeches were delivered, one by Nelson of Minnesota, in opposition to Vest's anti-expansion resolutions, and the other by White (D.) of California, a personal explanation of his position with respect to the instructions given the California Senators by the Legislature in that State as to voting on the pending peace treaty.

At the conclusion of the speeches the Senate resumed consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Its completion was prevented by the filibustering tactics adopted by Tillman (D.) of South Carolina, who frantically announced that the bill could not pass to-day, as he and other Senators, if necessary, would remain in the chamber until midnight to prevent a final vote.

Caffery of Louisiana offered the following concurrent resolution: "That the President be and is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate copies of any communications received by the State Department from any representatives or agents of the so-called Philippine republic, and also to furnish any information in his possession or any documents filed before the State Department relative to the bonds of territories in the Philippine Islands, together with the number of inhabitants thereof, held respectively under the control of the American forces and the authority of the so-called Philippine Republic, showing particularly what islands or part of islands, if any, can in any event be delivered by Spain to the United States."

The resolution went over on objection. Allison of Iowa endeavored to secure unanimous consent for the taking of a vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill at 3 o'clock to-day, but Caffery objected.

In response to a question by Mason of Illinois, Nelson said no man could truthfully say that the rights of Englishmen had been destroyed or even in any sense impaired by Great Britain's great success of colonization. Further, replying to Mason, he declared that the United States had no right to interfere with the product of the colonization plans of England, and demanded to know whether Mason would desire to blot out that great work of England. What the people of England have done, said he, certainly the people of the United States should do. "I am not a man who would destroy England—how will they destroy us?"

Tillman of South Carolina, interrupting Nelson, and referring to the contest between Sweden and Norway and the practical severance of their relations, inquired why the Norwegians at home wanted to acquire foreign territory, while those of the United States did not desire to give liberty to the Filipinos?

This reference to Nelson's Norwegian birth aroused him. "I am a citizen of the United States, Mr. President," he replied. "I am not representing either the people or the Government of Norway, whose rights and liberties I am satisfied are greater than those of the people of South Carolina." (Laughter.)

A House joint resolution was passed reappointing James B. Angell as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Nelson of Minnesota was then recognized to make a speech on the Vest anti-expansion resolution. His address was a constitutional argument in support of the United States to acquire and govern foreign territory. He maintained that it was no longer an unsettled question, "that this country had the power not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery, conquest or treaty, but also to govern territory so acquired. That question, he said, had been settled by a decision of the Supreme Court, and was scarcely longer open to debate.

He referred to the territory that had been acquired in the past by the United States Government, and declared that in no single case had the people of the territory acquired been consulted or their consent secured. In the two cases of Texas and Hawaii he had more nearly approached the point of consulting the inhabitants than in any other, but even in those cases there was but a shadow of consultation. In that of Hawaii, less than 5,000 of the inhabitants had been asked for their consent to annexation.

In the course of his debate he said his contention was being made that the people of the territory proposed to be acquired were not fit for citizenship in our republic. Admitting that contention was correct, it was quite true that a people of much territory hitherto acquired by this country were unfit for citizenship at the time the territory was taken into the Union. Had we applied the reasoning that was now being advanced against the acquisition of territory the people of Florida and the Louisiana territory when they were admitted into the United States could scarcely have passed muster, as it is well known that they were not fit for citizenship.

Nelson then entered upon an elaborate constitutional argument, citing numerous authorities in support of his position. He maintained that the arguments that taxation without representation was tyranny, and that Govern-

ments derived their powers from the consent of the governed were true only in a limited extent. A majority of our people, he said, were without direct representation. Women, minors and imbeciles were without representation in our Government and had to bear their share of taxation. They had, in other words, to undergo the burdens of our Government without any voice in its control.

In his discussion of the situation in the Philippines when Adm. Dewey arrived at Manila on the memorable 1st of May, Nelson pointed out that the islanders were in a state of practical slavery under the dominion of Spain. Aguinaldo had abandoned them, he said, on the payment to him by Spain of a paltry thirty pieces of silver, which in this case was to be \$800,000, half of which amount the insurgent leader had already received. He maintained further that to-day the Philippines were rightly in the control of the Chief Executive of this country—as completely and legally in his control as any territory ever was.

"Our duty," he said, "is to protect the Filipinos from the anarchy and despotism that threaten them. Our duty is to breathe into them the life and spirit which will enable them to enjoy and appreciate the government and privileges that are to be given to them."

He sincerely regretted, he said, to see a disposition in the Senate to applaud all efforts to make trouble in the Philippines, both for the inhabitants of the islands and for the United States Government, which had had lawful control of the territory.

White of California arose to a question of personal privilege, relating to the action of the Legislature of California in instructing the Senators from that State to vote for ratification of the peace treaty. He read the legislative resolutions, and also the letter of his Republican colleague, Perkins, asking for instruction, calling attention to the fact that the Legislature was Republican, as was Perkins. The question was, he said, whether the Senators should vote in accordance with the instructions of their constituents or in accordance with the opinion of others.

White went on to say that he had not joined with Perkins in his request for instructions from the Legislature, and therefore he did not consider himself bound by the instructions given to himself as well as his colleague. His colleague, in his letter, had given strong and cogent reasons for refusing to ratify the treaty, and he was sorry that Perkins was not at liberty to join with him in the same course.

He did not mean to minimize the importance of public sentiment, and confessed that he always took it into consideration in deciding upon a course of action, but he was not in the habit of actually voting upon the basis of public sentiment, and therefore he did not weigh all questions in his own mind.

True, United States Senators were in a certain sense agents of the State they represented, but this did not mean that they were to shift in position with every turn of the tide. The State Legislature had no right to instruct him in matters involving the exercise of his conscience or his convictions. If so, a Senator elected as a Republican would naturally be expected to become a Democrat, if the next Legislature should chance to be of that side.

In conclusion, White said: "I would be glad to see the desire of the Legislature of California, if it was possible for me to do so without loss of self-respect and a sacrifice of all my opinions."

As soon as White had concluded, his Republican colleague, Perkins, addressed the Senate, and discussed the merits of the treaty, his honesty and ability of White, but notwithstanding his able argument he believed this to be a truly representative Government. So believing, he felt that his obligation was to the people of his State, and that he had no right to instruct himself in matters involving the exercise of his conscience or his convictions. If so, a Senator elected as a Republican would naturally be expected to become a Democrat, if the next Legislature should chance to be of that side.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

State Department Moving With Deliberation, Yet Firmness, Respecting the Adjustment of Conditions in the Islands.

Is Directing All Its Efforts to the Use of Lawful and Regular Means to Settle the Succession at Apia—This Government Will Strictly Adhere to the Berlin Treaty So Long as It Stands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The State Department is moving with due deliberation in the United States respecting the adjustment of conditions in Samoa, and is directing all of its efforts to the use of lawful and regular means to settle the succession at Apia. In fact, it was its insistence upon the compliance of all the parties to the tripartite treaty with the terms of that document, so long as it stood unamended, and was unamended, that has made its position so strong legally at this juncture.

There is still a lack of official reports upon the details of the stirring events at Apia. A brief statement of these events has reached the department through the United States Dispatch Agent at San Francisco, but so far as can be gathered it is not yet known just why Chief Justice Chambers decided that Mataafa, the German candidate for the succession to the throne of Samoa, was ineligible. It is suspected here that the decision was based on the use of improper influences by outside but interested parties in the election of the King. That, it is believed, would be sufficient to disqualify Mataafa under the strict terms of the treaty, which expressly provides for an unimpeached choice by the natives, according to their own established customs.

The United States Government must adhere to the terms of the treaty so long as it stands, this being a duty imposed upon the Government by the document itself. So it is to be presumed, in the absence of an official statement that the instructions to the United States Consul General at Apia, and perhaps also to Ambassador White at Berlin, are to be governed by this understanding in any presentation of the case that it may be necessary to make.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROAD.

Its Efforts to Control the Situation in Canada.

Bitterly Opposes the Construction of a Railway Line by Americans.

A Renewal of Hostilities Between the Dominant Road and the Kettle River Company Will be Witnessed at the Coming Session of the Dominion Parliament.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the "Tribune" from Ottawa says: The meeting of Parliament will see the renewal of hostilities between the Canadian Pacific Railroad and its most formidable rival in the rich mining districts of Southern British Columbia. An application is pending on behalf of the Kettle River Valley Railroad Company in terms similar to the measure which last session was defeated through the influence of the Canadian Pacific. The promoters of the Kettle River proposition are Americans—the D. C. Corbin syndicate, which was the pioneer in railroad building in this part of British Columbia, and controls the only means of access to and from the Kootenays until the Crow's Nest line is completed. Mr. Corbin's road, the Spokane Falls and Northern, runs north from Spokane, Wash. It connects with the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and generally with the railroad systems of the United States. Its connections into Canada are known as the Nelson and Port Shepherden, which opens up a rich part of West Kootenai and the Red Mountain from Northport across the boundary to Rossland.

The proposed new line to the Kettle River will make a southern outlet to the boundary creek district, whose rich deposits of copper, gold and silver have attracted the eyes of shrewd capitalists as showing mineral wealth equal to, if not exceeding, the famous country surrounding Butte, Mont. The majority of the situation in this country the Canadian Pacific is straining every influence that an influential corporation knows so well how to command and apply. The applicants have shown themselves capable of putting up an exceedingly strong case, which offers the prospect of the last session against the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Parliament, where for many years the influence of the latter was invariably paramount. Even the Ministry itself gave, on the whole, support to the Kettle River bill, although the matter not being one of great importance, the Ministry was not called upon to give its unanimous influence as a body either way.

Mr. Corbin's syndicate asks no subsidy, and has received none on any of the roads which it has constructed in Canadian territory, and offers the same terms for the proposed line of the Boundary Creek country across the boundary for treatment at reasonable rates and with all due guarantee for the protection of Canadian interests. But it is just here that the Canadian Pacific Railroad steps in with the argument that it is a private enterprise engaged in this very same undertaking and that the people of British Columbia want no trespassing on Canadian territory by American companies and that, in short, the interests of Canada will be best served by keeping trade within her own borders instead of diverting it into the hands of American capitalists.

The argument is one that carries some weight, although the Minister of Railroads has expressed himself as satisfied that the fullest provision may be made for Canadian protection, and to guard against undue valuable franchises to American capitalists to the detriment of the Canadian trade. Minister Blair, however, is fully convinced of the wisdom of securing to the Grand Trunk system means of access to British Columbia, with an opportunity of its thereby affording competition against the Canadian Pacific Road to the detriment of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and is alive to the importance of the interests which the contest involves for it, and promises, should the application be sustained through the influence of the American transcontinental lines, to make it hot for the latter by invading their own territory.

The world discoveries in the Yukon were the cause of a host of applications last year for the chartering of railroads from points on the coast and from British Columbia to Dawson. Through the special provision which the administration had made for the building of a line to the Stikine River, these were all ordered to stand over last session; but since the defeat of the Government in the Senate and the dropping of the scheme, other concerns are coming forward with offers to build it along by the Federal authorities to do so. In all, some five or six charters are sought, generally understood to be promoted by American concerns.

Laws Apply to Porto Rico. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—By request of the Secretary of the Treasury, the War Department has ordered the officials in Porto Rico to enforce the Chinese exclusion laws of the country in Porto Rico. Under this regulation no Chinaman can be admitted to the Porto Rico without complying with the laws of the United States. Chinamen can go backward and forward between this country and Porto Rico without restrictions. Treasury officials ascertained that Chinese agents were preparing to flood Porto Rico with Chinamen from other countries, who hoped thereby later to get into the United States.

An Ohio Postoffice Burglarized. NAPOLÉON (O.), Jan. 20.—Burglars, evidently professionals, entered the Postoffice, dynamited the safe and secured a sum of money known to be large and some stamps. The police profess to have no clue. The Postmaster declines to state the amount taken.

Death of a Sister of Mercy. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.—Sister Mary Agnes, Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, is dead of a complication of diseases. Mary Christine Dunn was born in Pennsylvania in 1854, was educated in the Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart in St. Joseph, Mo., and entered the novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy, Louisville, Ky., in 1873.

The Pope Convalescent. ROME, Jan. 20.—Dr. Lapponi, the physician of the Pope, says the pontiff, who has been suffering from a slight attack of influenza, is convalescent.

Fatal Rail Accident. SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 20.—The west-bound limited express on the Southern Pacific road collided with an engine at La Costa, twenty miles west of here, at an early hour this morning. Alonzo Miller, fireman, of San Antonio, was killed and Robert Nicholson, engineer, was badly injured in the wreck. The passengers were badly shaken up, but sustained no serious injuries.

Former Member of Congress Dead. DORCHESTER (Mo.), Jan. 20.—Hon. Ira S. Hazlett is dead at his home here of grippe. He was born in Andover, Vt., in 1821, was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature, a Colonel on Governor Fairchild's staff, a delegate to the first Republican convention, a delegate to the first national greenback convention and a delegate to Congress as a Greenbacker.

Consul-General Goodnow Says They Are Not Wanted in China. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Labor saving devices are not wanted in China. This is shown by Consul General Goodnow in a report to the State Department, made in reply to an inquiry of an export association in New York.

"I cannot give you any encouragement," he says, "in regard to the shipment of wheel barrows, scrapers, dump carts and the like, to China. The wheel barrow used here has one large wheel in the middle and a small seat on either side, where passengers are carried. Once in a great while dirt is carried in baskets in such a barrow, but ordinarily it is carried by a coolie in two baskets hung on the end of a bamboo rod balanced on his shoulders. These baskets are about the size and shape of a grain scoop.

"Labor saving devices are not in demand in China. The cheapest thing here is a man. There is more labor here than can find employment. A coolie carrying dirt will receive from 7 to 10 cents gold per day. He must work from sunrise to sunset, not very steadily or intensely, but putting in a great many hours, and accomplishing a large amount of work for the amount of wages paid. There are more coolies

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