

IN CONGRESS.

Synopsis of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

In the Senate on March 13, a general attack on the policy and provisions of the Porto Rican bill was made by Senator Turner of Washington. He declared that its enactment would result in the debauchery of our citizenship or of our Constitution. He presumed that the minority in Congress would be charged with favoring competition of American working people with the underfed and underpaid labor of Porto Rico and the Philippines; but in this connection he said that he would have no objection if that the minority had opposed consistently the acquisition of the islands.

Even now, he believed, the United States ought to let the Philippines go in peace. It ought to be the mission of the country to give them a start on the road to good government, and then permit them to proceed for themselves, reserving such coaling stations and harbors as we might need for our commercial interests. He said, "I would have their pound of flesh, this country might make such treaties with the Philippines affording us such advantages as their sense of gratitude to the United States might prompt them to give us."

Mr. Turner thought the proposition of the bill to levy tariff on commerce between Porto Rico and other portions of the United States was a poor return for the ready acceptance of our institutions on the part of the Porto Ricans.

The evident purpose, he said, was to break down the system which had stood the test of 123 years. The bill was clearly unconstitutional, and it was repugnant to every utterance of the Supreme Court bearing upon the subject.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: "Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to send to the House of Representatives copies of all letters in the Department of State from the South African Republic from Jan. 1, 1892, to the present time."

Representative Sulzer says the purpose of this resolution is to develop that the complaints from the South African Republic are on file.

In the House the conference report on the financial bill was adopted by a vote of 165 yeas and 100 nays. The bill was passed. Soon afterwards, President McKinley affixed his signature to the document. The debate on the report continued from the day before. Mr. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, closing in support of the measure, while Mr. Little, of Arkansas, closed in opposition with a severe arraignment of the bill.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, who was in charge of the report, explained in detail the modifications of the House and Senate bills agreed upon by the conferees. Mr. Overstreet said that every principle contained in the House bill had been preserved in the conference report except the provision relative to the extension of national bank franchises. The establishment of the gold standard into law was still its all-important and essential feature. He said that would become the foundation of the business prosperity of the country.

Nine Democrats voted with the Republicans to agree to the report. Representatives Clayton, Driggs, Fitzgerald, Levy, and Scudder, all of New York; Denny, of Maryland; McAleer, of Pennsylvania; Thayer, of Massachusetts; and Underhill, of New York, in other respects the vote was on party lines.

After the bill was passed Secretary Gage issued an elaborate statement in explanation of the provisions of the law. The preliminary statement of the financial bill has for its first object what its title indicates, the fixing of the standard of value and the maintaining at a parity with that standard all forms of money issued or coined by the United States. It declares that the unit of value is the dollar, consisting of 23.81 grains of gold.

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Mr. Teller said, in discussing the Porto Rican bill: "I do not believe that the Constitution is in force in any of our new possessions. Congress, I believe, is supreme so far as the making of laws for the inhabitants of territory is concerned. Of course, in enacting such legislation, Congress is bound by certain fundamental principles that are inherent in our government."

After a careful examination of all Supreme Court authorities, I have been able to find only one case that will support the doctrine that Congress has the right of its own vigor into the acquired territory. My own belief is that we can make the acquired territory a part of the United States or not, as we please. If we do not make it a part of the United States, I believe we may hold them as colonies—that we have the same power to hold them as Great Britain has held colonial possessions."

Mr. Teller did not believe that it was necessary to make the acquired territory a part of the United States in the sense that it should be treated as an independent State. He said that the Porto Rican bill, he thought, he held under the sovereignty of the United States, and the people, and that the United States should make the laws of the island, and the United States might determine what the inhabitants should or should not do. He found no legal authority in dealing with the acquired possessions of the inhabitants of the islands that would give them the right to make laws for themselves.

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In the Senate on March 13 the Porto Rican question came up when Senator Allison asked consideration for the emergency appropriation bill, which appropriates \$2,000,000 for the expenses which will be incurred by the United States Treasury since the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, thereupon offered the following resolutions:

"That all duties collected to date upon articles imported into the United States from Porto Rico since the 11th of April, 1898, the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, be returned to the persons from whom they were collected, and that after the passage of this act no duties shall be collected on articles coming from Porto Rico."

Senators Hoar and Mason, both of whom are known as radical free traders, distinctly stated that they would not support the bill. Senator Lindsay said that the settlement which Mr. Jones proposed was open to doubt, while Senator Cockrell stated that under the amendment the money would be returned to the importers, who had already received their money back from the people through the addition of the amount of the duty to the settlement. He said that he would support the free-trade proposition as an amendment to the appropriation bill, but expected to secure a vote on the question when the civil Government bill was under consideration.

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In the House Representative Ray, of New York, the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: 'The Congress shall have the power to regulate and repress monopolies and combinations; to create and dissolve corporations, and dispose of their property; to make all laws necessary and proper for the execution of the foregoing powers. Such powers may be exercised by the several States in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.'"

Mr. Ray said that he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and would be Chairman of the sub-committee to consider that legislation, he did not think it would be passed. He said that he would not publish, except to remark that the Supreme Court had decided that Congress did not have the power to regulate manufacturing corporations. There will be a sub-committee of seven to take up the subject of trust legislation and make recommendations to the full committee.

The impression among members of the committee is that the following article will report in favor of a constitutional amendment along the lines of Mr. Ray's resolution, although some of the members favor amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Ray believes that the necessary power now exists in that body. The question of the power of Congress will be carefully studied, and in this connection the committee will make use of the report of the Industrial Commission and the mass of testimony accompanying that report.

In the Senate on March 16, the Porto Rican emergency bill was taken up, the question being on an amendment offered the day before by Mr. Allen, declaring that the bill should be amended so as to extend the Constitution to Porto Rico and its inhabitants. Mr. Chilton addressed the Senate, characterizing the tariff bill as tyranny and spoliation.

Mr. Allison moved to lay Mr. Allen's amendment on the table. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 36 yeas and 17 nays. Mr. Allison then moved to amend the bill so as to extend the Constitution to Porto Rico and its inhabitants. Mr. Chilton addressed the Senate, characterizing the tariff bill as tyranny and spoliation.

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To Cure Drunkards

MARY'S MIRACLE.

The day of working miracles, I'm sure is far from past, And I trust that I am not, I'll tell you of the last Great one, that happened right to me. For I was part of it, you see.

You know the life I used to lead— A kind of living death, A drunkard of the hopeless kind, For scarce a sober breath I ever drew, and hope and pride Were lost to me and all beside.

When hope was almost dead, Her father, a kind man, She read of Dr. Haine's Cure, Then without stay or rest, She sent for it, and gave it me.

No, no, not all—there was my wife, Her bliss I never knew, She saved me from a drunkard's grave, And from drink's fiendish slave, Just now she writes me, saying, 'This is the way she told me.'

When hope was almost dead, Her father, a kind man, She read of Dr. Haine's Cure, Then without stay or rest, She sent for it, and gave it me.

I drank of it at every meal— I ate it in my bread, While Mary watched me anxiously, But never word she said, Until one day I stopped and drank, That I had lost my love for good!

When, Mary told me all, It seemed a kindness straight from God, A modern miracle, I call it, that she brought to me, And Haine's Cure had saved my life.

And now my little story is done, And what this Treatment did for me, The same 'twill do for you, And wives and mothers all, Take heart of Mary's Miracle.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to All. This new discovery can be given in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the patient is drinking, and looking on the drunkard as reclaimed even as his will and without his knowledge or opposition, he is cured of his habit, and his life is saved.

Interesting Casualty Records. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: An article on Shiloh by Comrade Fink, 55th Ill., attracted my attention from its closing sentence. Had he said the 9th Ill. had more men killed and wounded at Shiloh than any other organization, etc., I should not dispute him. It may be of some interest to your readers to see the few subjoined figures taken from official sources:

The 9th Ill. at Shiloh lost 103 killed or mortally wounded. It lost at Shiloh 378 killed and wounded out of a total of 578 engaged. During the war it lost a total of 1,157 killed, 15 per cent. of its total enrollment.

The 2d Wis. during the war, out of a total enrollment of 1,188, lost 238 killed, 20 per cent. of its enrollment. This is the greatest per cent. of loss of any of the 2,000 regiments or more forming the Union Army.

The 2d Wis. lost 953 in killed and wounded, 132 missing, out of 885 out of its 1,188. The 5th N. H. lost 295 killed. This is the greatest number killed in any Union infantry regiment during the civil war.

There were 45 infantry regiments which lost over 200 men during the war. The 1st Minn., at Gettysburg, lost 222 killed and wounded out of a total of 292 present; about 87 per cent. of the 1st Minn. during its service lost 187 killed, out of a total enrollment of 1,242, or about the same per cent. of killed as is found in the case of the 9th Ill.

The 6th Ill., of which Comrade Fink was an officer, lost 161 men killed during the war. This was 14.1 per cent. of its enrollment, or about three times the general average of regiments in the Union Army.

The greatest loss in any regiment in the Union Army that was sustained by the 1st Me. H. A.: 423 were killed. But when we note that the regiment had an enrollment of 2,992 we find the percentage of loss but 19.2 per cent., or 8 per cent. less than the 2d Wis.; there were nine heavy artillery regiments that each met with losses of over 800 killed; the 1st N. Y. lost the greatest percentage of killed, as well as the greatest number killed, its total killed and wounded being 1,283.

And how was it with the Confederates? The 5th S. C. South Carolina Brigade, five regiments, of A. P. Hill's Division, lost in killed and mortally wounded 1,279 men. In addition to this, this brigade lost 3,735 other soldiers wounded.

The 1st Texas lost at Antietam 82 per cent. of its fighting force killed or wounded; 2d Ga. at Manassas, 78 per cent.; 29th N. C. at Gettysburg, 74 per cent.; 8th Tenn. at Stone River, 69 per cent.; 17th S. C. at Manassas, 67 per cent.

The largest regimental loss during the war was sustained by the 29th N. C. at Gettysburg. In this battle it lost 86 killed, 562 wounded, 120 missing—708 out of a total of 809. One company of this regiment, numbering 84 men, had every officer and man killed in the Battle of Gettysburg. The members refuse to disclose the resolutions which caused the misunderstanding, but it is learned that it was due to the acting of the local board. The Department regarding it as too liberal and very often displaying disapproval by refusing to allow the amount advanced by the board to be used.

One of Hurlbut's Men. B. F. Prather, Co. A, 53d Ind., Pottsville, Mo., noticed a communication from a comrade of the 17th Ky., which regiment was in the 2d Div. of the 17th Ohio and the old fighting Fourth, Hurlbut's, or Sixteenth Corps. Later our division was transferred to the Seventeenth Corps and was in the line at the Battle of Gettysburg. A braver, more competent, military-appearing officer than Gen. W. Q. Gresham was not in the service, and we all felt proud of our regiment, although we regretted that it was wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July 22, 1864. The comrade favors a per diem service pension bill.

ON THE OLD BATTLE-GROUND. Something About the 82d Ind.'s Doings at Chickamauga. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I lately returned from a trip through some of the Middle States. I was at Chickamauga Park when the Wilder Brigade monument was unveiled. It was a treat to be able, after 36 years, to visit again the ground where I fought for my country. I was in the 82d Ind. in the 17th Ohio and my regiment formed the right of our division on Sunday morning when the fighting began. The 17th occupied the front line to the right of the Kelly field, and the 82d Ind. was just a few rods in rear when Wood's Division was ordered out of the front line just to our right, and passed between the two regiments, and they were not out of

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

Roberts Takes Bloemfontein and Prepares to March on Pretoria.

The fall of Bloemfontein was the most important event of the past 10 days. As indicated in our last issue Roberts' advance toward Bloemfontein across the searing plain to Driefontein from Poplar Grove was marked by the most severe engagement on March 10 since crossing the Modder River. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of ground, only fleeing at dusk when Roberts threw most of his troops against the center of their weakened line. The Boers left 102 dead and 40 prisoners. Their reports say no accurate returns of their losses are available. Roberts says of the English losses that there were 24 men wounded and 22 were killed; that the wounds are, as a rule, more serious than usual, owing to the expanding bullets which are freely used by the Boers.

Roberts next reported that he was moving on unopposed. The fall of Bloemfontein was the most important event of the past 10 days. As indicated in our last issue Roberts' advance toward Bloemfontein across the searing plain to Driefontein from Poplar Grove was marked by the most severe engagement on March 10 since crossing the Modder River.

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GEN. BAYARD'S DEATH.

It Took Place on the Left of the Lines at Fredericksburg—The 2d N. Y. Cav.'s Part. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I saw recently a sketch of the 2d (Harris Light) N. Y. Cav., by Willard Glazier. He speaks of the regiment belonging to Bayard's Brigade, which was formed in 1862, and says it supported artillery on the right; also, that Bayard fell mortally wounded in front of his command. Bayard was a few rods from another soldier of medieval times, was without fear and without reproach; but Capt. Glazier is much mistaken.

Bayard lay on the grass back of the Barnard House, in the grove where Franklin, who commanded Burnside's Left Grand Division, had his headquarters, facing to the right. He was, with a comrade, a horse battery, and was called to dinner the Captain sprang to his feet, and as he did so a round shot from one of Jackson's guns struck his sword-belt and struck the General in the thigh, wounding him mortally.

This was on the extreme left of the Union line. In order of support artillery on the right the 2d N. Y. Cav. would have had to recross the Rappahannock to the front of the city on Stafford Heights, where the general of the Army and the Grand Divisions were placed, with the exception of a part of Hazzard's Battery, which was taken across and went into action to the right of the Telegraph Road, or Hanover street, but not before the British had already in men and horses. The total loss in the Cavalry of the Army was 1,188. The 5th N. H. lost 295 killed. This is the greatest number killed in any Union infantry regiment during the civil war.

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FRIED ONIONS

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General. It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, and an indigestive lover of the good things of the table, and history records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach is claimed to have been caused by the excessive indulgence of his fondness for the odorous vegetable.

The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact, it is a man's medicinal qualities of value, but it is not to be found in a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone, it is often eaten with fat, and is not thoroughly digested, becomes a source of disease and discomfort, whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not properly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion; some stomachs lack pepsine, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack Hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of food which are lacking, and do nothing else. This is done by the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, gives his remedy as saying: "For those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery flegms, or for flatulent dyspepsia, shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and distress, meaning, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal, and to abstain from all rich and unwholesome food, but to eat of the most digestible and valuable food, which are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion cured by any other medicine, which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and a few rods in rear when Wood's Division was ordered out of the front line just to our right, and passed between the two regiments, and they were not out of

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PARLIAMENT HOUSE

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT BLOEMFONTEIN OCCUPIED BY GEN. ROBERTS. Bloemfontein was taken on March 13. Roberts announced the news to the English people in these words: "By the help of God and by the bravery of our majesty's soldiers the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazier, member of the late executive government; the Mayor, the Secretary of the late government, the landrood, and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet."

Gen. Frazier, within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into the town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning, and a capitulation of the town was signed by Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitz Kop, five miles south of the town, making a formal surrender of the place. Lord Roberts made a state out of noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public buildings, he went to the official residence of the President, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frozen excitement.

The appearance of the newspapers from London to herald the surrender of the West End generally. Owing to the late hour, however, there was no demonstration approaching in the remotest degree which heralded the surrender of Gen. Roberts and the relief of Ladysmith.

A London paper sums up the significance of the fall of Bloemfontein thus: "Strategically the event may be of no greater importance than the seizure of the railway, but it is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gourmand, and an indigestive lover of the good things of the table, and history records that his favorite dish was fried onions; his death from cancer of the stomach is claimed to have been caused by the excessive indulgence of his fondness for the odorous vegetable."

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MAN'S INFLUENCE OVER MAN

Remarkable Words on Personal Magnetism, From an Eminent Divine.

No subject has excited so much interest or awakened so much discussion among thinking people of late as that of Personal Magnetism. It is worthy of note that clergymen, doctors, college presidents, and men of science everywhere are giving it deep thought. Many of them have openly certified to its wonderful powers. The outspoken words of Rev. Paul Weller, of Gotham, N. Y., in this connection will call forth no little additional comment.

"The facts are: The subject of Personal Magnetism or Hypnotism, to which I have devoted many years of study, was recently more forcibly than ever called to my attention through reading a scientific work on the subject, now being circulated by the New York Institute of Science, of Rochester, N. Y."

"I am a minister of the gospel, but I do not hesitate to say that the reading of that book and the subsequent study of its contents have worked an all-powerful, important and good influence over me. My recommendation of Personal Magnetism, a subject which every man and woman may study with profit, is made after a thorough investigation and with complete knowledge of its great value. I make this statement deliberately. The study of Personal Magnetism, as set forth in the admirable book 'How to Develop Personal Magnetism,' will be next to the study of the Holy Bible."

"Personal Magnetism embodies all the laws governing man's influence over man. It is the power that makes man mould the minds of men. It turns life's failures into successes. It makes you nobler, purer and better. It develops the latent powers of the will and makes one capable of the accomplishment of great deeds. I have received many letters on the subject, and to all writers I have answered: 'Write to the New York Institute of Science, Rochester, N. Y., asking for their scientific work on Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism. It will be sent to you free of charge. If its perusal does as much for you as it did for me, you will thank me the longest day you live for having called your attention to the book. Yours truly, (REV.) PAUL WELLER.'"

It will only be necessary for you to send your request to the New York Institute of Science, Dept. CC 8, Rochester, N. Y., and you will receive the volume Rev. Paul Weller recommends, by return mail. IT IS FREE. A postal card will bring it.

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