THE REPUBLICANS DIVIDED

SERIOUS DIVISION IN THE SENATE ON THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

A Caucus to Be Held to Bring the Party in Line on Some Plan of Harmonious Action—Gen. Harrison's Declaration Has Great Weight With Western Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is such a serious division of sentiment among the Republicans of the Senate over the Puerto Rico tariff question as to cause the leaders of the party great anxiety. The party fight in the House of Representatives has left its marks, and the Senators, realizing this, feel that it is of paramount importance that there shall be a prompt and unanimous agreement upon a policy. At present the Senate is drifting aimlessly along and it is felt that if this state of things continues the party will very quickly find itself in a most embarrassing attitude before the country. Apparently the question of free trade or no free trade for Puerto Rico has split the Republican party in the Senate in two and the developments of the last day or two have brought to the surface the differences that exist.

A Republican Senator, who is one of the active managing men of the Senate, said to THE SUN correspondent to-day that the issue now confronting the Republican party must be met squarely and promptly, for it is the one issue that will overshadow all others in the coming Presidential campaign and for some time thereafter. The question of whether there shall or shall not be free trade with Puerto Rico, he said, is merely the entering wedge for a discussion of the entire subject of the government and control of our new possessions, and the one needful thing now from a party standpoint is to hold a party caucus, and behind its closed doors agree upon a policy and then in open session advocate and stick to it.

In accordance with this Senator's views a caucus will be held shortly and an earnest effort made to bring the party in line on some plan of harmonious action. The last caucus authorized the appointment of a steering committee, of which Senator Allison of Iowa is chairman. No meeting of that committee has yet been held, because prior to the appointment of the committee the caucus had arranged an informal programme which provided for the consideration of the pending Foraker bill for the government of Puerto Rico and after that of the Spooner bill, reported to-day by Senator Lodge from the Philippines Committee, vesting in the President of the United States full control over the Philippine Islands after the insurrection shall have ceased and until Congress shall provide a permanent form of government. When this partial programme was arranged, moreover, the House of Representatives had not passed the bill providing for a tariff on Puerto Rican products, and the message of the President and the report of the Secretary of War were generally accepted as the keynote of the Republican Puerto Rican tariff policy. The scenes have been shifted now and the Republicans of the Senate are confronted with an entirely different state of affairs, and the new caucus bill will not be compelled, therefore, to take into consideration the programme agreed upon at the former caucus.

There were three incidents of the doings in and out of the Senate to-day which had the direct effect of opening the eyes of the leaders of that body to the necessity of getting together and arranging a policy for dealing with the issue thrust upon them from so unexpected a source. The first was the widespread comment that came to their ears of the declaration of ex-President Harrison that a great mistake had been made in the passage of the House bill. It was reported that Gen. Harrison was preparing his views for publication and that he will discuss at length the dangers that confront the Republican party if the House bill should become law, and treat also of the constitutional question involved in the passage of the bill. Gen. Harrison's brief declaration has had great weight with several Western Senators, including those from Indiana, and they have been active in disseminating their belief that the Republicans in the Senate should call a halt and reflect further as to whether they are not making a great mistake.

The second incident discussed was the conference between Senator Hanna, President pro tem. Frye and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana, during which the latter expressed the belief that Gen. Harrison is right and that the State of Indiana would be lost to the Republican party at the next election if Congress should pass the House bill providing a tariff rate for Puerto Rico.

The third important incident bearing on the question was the introduction of the free-trade amendment to the Foraker bill, by Senator Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. When asked for an explanation of his proposed amendment, Mr. Davis laconically said, "It speaks for itself," and it does, for Mr. Davis is perhaps the ablest of a very large body of Republicans from the West and Northwest who are up in arms against the House bill or any other bill that does not extend absolute free trade to Puerto Rico.

When Senator Foraker was asked how he regarded the Davis proposition and what effect it would have upon the bill now pending, which he reported from the committee of which he is chairman, he replied: "Oh, well, you know I introduced a bill for free trade with Puerto Rico myself," evidently meaning by this that he changed his views only when the Administration and the House of Representatives did, and that he is one of that large number of Republican Senators who, "convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

It is not as yet possible to learn whether those Senators who regard a tariff for Puerto Rico important and necessary are more numerous than those who are advocating a free trade measure, and it is probable that this will not be known until the contemplated caucus is held. There are, it is well known, a number of able Senators on the Republican side of the chamber who will insist upon the imposition of tariff duties not only as a matter of principle, but as a matter of policy as well, the difference between them being that New England Senators, like Mr. Platt of Connecticut, the chairman of the committee that is about to go to Cuba on an investigating tour, want a high protective duty, while men like Senator McMillan of Michigan, who, believing in the protective theory in Puerto Rico as well as elsewhere, are willing to compromise on a rate as low as that agreed to by the House.

These two classes of Senators believe in protection for protection sake. Mr. Platt thinks that the industries of Connecticut will be injured by free trade with Puerto Rico, and Mr. McMillan thinks the fast growing beet sugar enterprise now in Michigan will suffer likewise. These Senators hold, moreover, that as regards Puerto Rico, the question may not be as important to their constituents, but they believe that in legislating now for Puerto Rico Congress is mapping out the action to be taken later on for Cuba when it is annexed, and for the Philippines when they come directly under control of the civil Government of the United States. These Senators and all others well informed admit now that the Puerto Rican debate, which will begin in earnest on Wednesday, will continue for several weeks, and that it will take a wide range, bringing into the discussion the general questions involved in the government of Cuba and the Philippines, and that upon the result of this discussion and the action to follow it the Republican party will fight the presidential campaign of 1900. The silver question having been eliminated from the political issue involved in the campaign by the passage of a financial bill, which because of the Republican majority in the Senate must remain the law of the land for at least six years to come, the question of the Government control of our new possessions coming to us as a result of the war will be the paramount issue of the campaign. Hence the necessity of a party policy now.

There are two other questions upon which the Republican Senators are divided in opinion and which it may be necessary to bring also within the scope of the work to be done by the Republican caucus. One is the subject of the pending reciprocity treaties with France, the Argentine Republic and the British West Indies and the other the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty. As for the latter, public sentiment seems to be so generally opposed to its ratification in its present shape that the absolute necessity of an amendment in the line of giving the United States control of it at all times is apparent, but by common consent this treaty is being allowed to lie fallow until the policy of the party in the Senate on the other subjects mentioned is defined. The friends of the treaty do not seem disposed to press it, and its critics are willing to wait and withhold their opposition until the time arises for them to enforce it. With regard to the reciprocity treaties the case is somewhat different. The French treaty was recently reported to the Senate favorably from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a motion by Mr. Aldrich is pending in executive session to refer it to the Committee on Finance, of which he is chairman.

As the case stands now the fight will come on the motion of Senator Aldrich to refer them to his committee, which, if adopted, will insure their defeat. Mr. Aldrich thinks, however, that this result may be brought about without having a direct contest, as would be the case if his motion should be pressed. He will, therefore, at the regular meeting of the Finance Committee to-morrow, bring up the question and suggest the advisability of having the committee instructed to investigate in advance of a vote and report to the Senate in a detailed manner the effect that the ratification of these treaties would have upon the tariff laws, and whether, in fact, it would be wise from a political and economic standpoint to reject or ratify them. Mr. Aldrich believes, and he does not hesitate to say so, that these treaties are entirely one-sided. That is, the United States by their terms give everything and get nothing, and he thinks this statement is easy of demonstration. In conversation with his colleagues he goes beyond this statement of their one-sided character, and says that the political effect of their ratification would be disastrous to the Republican party in the extreme, so much so as to possibly seriously endanger the Presidential election.

The Administration seems to be as determined as ever to ratify these treaties, which were prepared under the direction of the State Department by the Special Commissioner, John Kasson, as Mr. Aldrich is to defeat them. Robert P. Porter, who is employed in a general way by the Government in arranging foreign tariffs, has been for the past few days in Washington laboring with Senators on both sides of the chamber in behalf of the treaties, and has exhibited a letter from the Secretary of State, in which he argues for their ratification. The Republican Senators are, apparently, so evenly divided on the question of the merits of the treaties, that it would be difficult to say whether a motion to ratify or reject would carry. But this show of hands may be avoided by the adoption of a proposition to have the Finance Committee obtain full information on the subject, the treaties, in the meantime, to lie on the table.

THE PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

Three New Cases Reported on Feb. 19, All of Which Were Fatal.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Surgeon-General Wyman received to-day from Surgeon Carmichael, in charge of the Marine Hospital Service at Honolulu, a report dated Feb. 20, in which he says that no new cases of plague were reported from Feb. 6 to Feb. 19, but on the 19th three cases, all of which were fatal, were reported. One was a Chinese woman, who was taken from a house in the rear of the navy coal sheds. The other victims were Chinese men, one of whom had been living on Wairiri road, near King street. The place where the third case was discovered has not been made public. The infection in the above cases is supposed to be from Asiatic foodstuffs.

On Feb. 13 Surgeon Carmichael, accompanied by Surgeon Haywood and Dr. Wood, President of the Board of Health, left Honolulu on the Government tug Iroquois for Kahului and Hilo to look over the situation. At Kahului they found that the inhabitants of Chinatown, where the disease was discovered, had been removed to a detention camp some distance from the town. Chinatown was destroyed by fire and the bodies of the dead burned. No cases have developed at this place since Feb. 10, and the authorities have the situation well in hand. At Hilo one case was reported, a Mrs. Serras, the wife of a Portuguese merchant, who kept a small store near the water front. She died after being sick about ten days. Her body was buried in lime by order of the President of the Board of Health. The source of infection of this case had not as yet been traced. No other cases have been reported at Hilo.

In reporting the shipments of sugar, Surgeon Carmichael says: "Sugar is being shipped direct from Kahului to San Francisco. There are no wharves at which vessels can dock, and all cargo is discharged and received in the open bay by lighters. We made arrangements, which the United States consular agent at Kahului will see carried out, that no sugar must be shipped directly from Kahului warehouses, but must come directly from the plantations several miles distant, the cars on which it is loaded to be run through to the landing and loaded directly on to the lighters by a crew which has been isolated and not exposed to infection."

At Hilo the same method is used, except in cases where the sugar is brought in by island steamers, and it is then transferred directly to the outgoing vessels. Orders have been issued that no sugar should be shipped from the Portuguese mill at Hilo until all danger of infection has passed.

DISTRICT DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A Number of General Bills Passed Under the Call of Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—This was District day in the House, and a number of measures of local interest was passed. One, a bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial Association, met opposition under the lead of Mr. Bailey of Texas, who required a roll call upon every step in its consideration, and who finally prevented final action by demanding the reading of the engrossed bill.

Under call of committees, several general bills were passed, including the following:

Senate bill authorizing an extension of the time within which the bridge over East River, between New York city and Long Island, now in course of construction, may be completed, to Jan. 1, 1905.

House bill making the maximum penalty for setting fire to timber on public lands, $1,000 fine and imprisonment for two years.

House bill to ratify and confirm the agreement made with the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians for the opening of their reservation in Indian Territory, and for the allotment of lands to the Indians in severalty.

House bill authorizing the adjustment of settlers' rights on the Navajo Reservation, Arizona.

House bill authorizing white citizens who have married Chickasaw, Choctaw or Cherokee wives, under the laws of those nations, to bring suit in the Court of Claims to establish their rights under treaties with the United States.

House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians in Indian Territory for the cession of the "neutral strip" containing about two thousand acres.

On the House bill making the Attorney-General and the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior a committee to adjust and settle, subject to the approval of the President, the indebtedness of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to the Government, an unexpected debate occured upon the proposition to require the committee to submit its finding to Congress instead of to the President. Without disposing of the matter the House adjourned until to-morrow. Speaker Henderson before making the announcement said that Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) had been appointed a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Free Trade Amendment to the Puerto Rico Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An amendment to the pending Puerto Rico bill, offered to-day by Senator Davis of Minnesota, provides for free trade between the Island and the United States. It extends to Puerto Rico the provisions of the constitution which provides that all duties, imposts and excises levied and collected shall be uniform throughout the United States, and that no restriction shall be placed on the commerce between the States.

Mr. Foraker of Ohio, offered an amendment to the pending Puerto Rican bill imposing a duty of five cents per pound on coffee imported into Puerto Rico.

The Fayerweather Will in Court Again.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Another installment of litigation under the will of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather, has reached the Supreme Court, in the petition of William P. Landon, against Bulkley and others for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to bring up the judgment of that court for review. Landon is an assignee of Union College, who sued for $100,000 by the terms of the will of Mrs. Fayerweather, on the ground that by the statute of New York, relating to wills, Mr. Fayerweather as to half his entire estate, died intestate. In closing the argument in support of the petition, Mr. Paige, counsel, naively said: "We submit that for once in his life, Judge Wallace is mistaken."

Contributions for Widows of Boer Soldiers Forwarded to Pretoria.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Secretary of State has forwarded to Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, for presentation to the Transvaal Government, a second installment of contributions to the *Westliche Post* of Milwaukee for the relief of the widows and orphans of Boer soldiers killed in the South African war. As this money was for a charitable purpose, the Government saw no violation of neutrality in its transmission. With the second installment was a letter addressed to President Krüger by Editor Pretorious of the *Westliche Post*. As the letter was sealed the State Department does not know its contents.

Aimed at the International Paper Company.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A joint resolution introduced by Representative Devries of California recites that a combination called the International Paper Company had secured control of the paper industry and had raised prices 70 per cent. For that reason the resolution abolishes the duty on white and printing paper and on the materials for making the same, and instructs the Attorney-general to proceed against the International Paper Company under the Sherman Anti-trust law.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The gunboat Vixen arrived at St. Thomas, Dutch West Indies, on Saturday; the collier Caesar sailed from Nassau, Bahamas, yesterday, for Port Royal, S. C.; the collier Scindia arrived at Yokohama to-day, and the training ship Monongahela left St. Thomas for San Juan, Puerto Rico, to-day. A telegram to the Navy Department to-day reported that the supply ship Scindia touched at Guam on Feb. 20 and will leave Yokohama for Manila on March 15.

THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

SENATOR LODGE SAYS IT IS FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF THE ISLAND.

With Free Trade, He Says, the Islanders Would Be Compelled to Resort to Direct Taxation, but Under the Tariff Bill They Escape Such Taxation Altogether.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Lodge to-day gave to THE SUN correspondent the following statement on the subject of the pending Puerto Rico Tariff bill:

"In the matter of the Puerto Rican tariff, if we desire to do what is easiest for the United States and most burdensome to the people of the island we shall establish free trade. When I came to Washington I believed, without having examined the matter thoroughly, that we should establish free trade with the island as a matter of course, but when I came to look into it I found that in the interests of the Puerto Ricans this would be most undesirable. The people of the island have just passed through a war and a transfer of the Government. This has produced a great disturbance of business, almost complete stagnation. In addition the island was visited last summer by a hurricane of unexampled violence, which caused untold damage and wrecked the coffee plantations, which furnish the principal article of export. The people are poor, there is much suffering, and at the same time it is very necessary that they should make considerable public expenditures. If free trade is established they will be compelled immediately to lay upon themselves heavy direct taxes for public purposes, which would be a very severe burden, as well as a work of great difficulty. Free trade would deprive them, practically, of all the revenues which they received from customs under the Spanish Government and thus increase the direct taxes over anything known before.

"The problem before Congress was how to give them revenue in the least burdensome way. To compel them to resort to direct taxation was the most burdensome, and would have crippled the island at this time. Therefore, this low revenue tariff, which is in no sense protective, was imposed. All the revenue collected under it in the ports of the United States is to be paid into the island treasury as well as all the revenue collected in ports of the island itself. The Foraker bill also provides that all the internal revenue raised in the island shall go into the island treasury. In this way the necessary money is raised in easiest possible manner for the people of the island, and the Legislature will not be obliged to impose a single direct tax, while all subjects of taxation are thus left free for the municipality. The bill passed in accordance with the President's wise recommendation, giving Puerto Rico the revenue already collected, merely makes the pending bill retroactive. Yet many people who praise our gift of revenue already collected, denounce the bill which proposes to continue giving. One is as wise and right as the other, and both are wise and right.

"Those who in various parts of the country are earnestly protesting from the best of motives against the proposed tariff, are really seeking to burden the Puerto Ricans and make their position worse than it is. Those who advocate free trade for the island at this time on the ground of sympathy with the inhabitants, have not looked into the case enough to see that what they propose is not a relief to the people in the way of taxation as the tariff is, but an increased and heavy burden. The truth is that we have never treated any people who have come under our flag with such generosity and consideration as we show in the proposed legislation for Puerto Rico. The citizen of Arizona or New Mexico pays the duties on every imported article which he consumes, and all internal revenue taxes, and what he pays goes into the Treasury of the United States, while he is left to tax himself in addition for all the expenses of the Territorial government. In the case of Puerto Rico every dollar of taxation raised by the United States, directly or indirectly, from the island or its products is paid into the island treasury. The United States under this bill will not take one cent of revenue from the Island of Puerto Rico, while it taxes the inhabitants of all the other Territories just as it taxes the inhabitants of the States. It is difficult to see how a more liberal and generous arrangement could be devised, and I am heartily in favor of it, because I want to show to Puerto Rico the utmost liberality and generosity possible.

"But the agitation which has been excited about the proposed tariff, and which has misled many people throughout the country is not the real question. It was all started to cover the constitutional attack. The opponents of the Puerto Rican bill knew very well what they were about. They desired to establish a Congressional precedent denying the right of Congress to govern territory outside the Constitution. If they had prevailed they would have then gone before the people and declared that we could not hold the Philippines unless we brought all their cheap labor within our tariff and made all the Filipinos a part of our body politic. To this every one is opposed, and it would render impossible any proper government for the Philippines or the maintenance of the 'open door' in the East. The opponents of the Puerto Rican bill hoped to establish a precedent by which they could drive us from the Philippines. It was the Philippines which were aimed at in the discussion, not Puerto Rico.

"I have personally no doubt of our Constitutional power to hold and govern territory without extending the Constitution to such territory, but this is a question which must go before the courts, and the opponents of the Puerto Rican bill have so little confidence in their own view that they are afraid, apparently, to get a judicial opinion on it. The question of a tariff for Puerto Rico, so far as it is one of expediency, is very clear if we consider solely the interests of the island, but the Constitutional question is of a most vital importance to our entire policy in the Pacific and in the East. The House has had the courage and the wisdom to legislate for Puerto Rico in a statesmanlike manner, and they have correctly decided the constitutional question. I have no doubt that a decisive majority of the Senate will agree with them on both points."

VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Gardner C. Sims of New Jersey and Edward L. Parris of This City Appointed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President has appointed the following as members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy: Gardner C. Sims of New Jersey; Henry C. Pettit of Wabash, Ind.; Alexander C. Oliphant, of Trenton, N. J.; Edward L. Parris of New York city; W. W. Watkins of Moscow, Idaho, and John P. Harris of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Sims, who has an office in New York city, is a marine engineer of high standing, who volunteered for service in the war with Spain and was attached to the Vulcan. Mr. Pettit is a leading citizen of Indiana and a graduate of the Naval Academy. Mr. Oliphant, another Naval Academy graduate, has been an aide to the Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Parris is a New York lawyer and a son of Virgil D. Parris, formerly Member of Congress from Maine. Dr. Watkins is a graduate of Washington University of St. Louis, was a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis and is a regent of the State of Idaho. Mr. Harris is a clergyman. He served with distinction in the Civil War, attaining the rank of Brigadier General, and is the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of Minnesota.

To Increase the Salaries of the Federal Judiciary.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to-day introduced a bill making the following increase in the salaries of Supreme and other Court Judges:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, from $10,500 to $21,000; Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, from $10,000 to $20,000; Justices of the Circuit Courts, from $6,000 to $10,000; Judges of the District Courts, from $5,000 to $7,000.

An accompanying statement shows that the judiciary of England receive much higher salaries, the Lord High Chancellor's yearly stipend being $50,000, while the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York is paid $17,500 annually, and the Collector of Customs at the port of New York $12,000.

Mrs. Winter's Suit Against Actor Mansfield Settled Out of Court.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Every time Richard Mansfield, the actor, has played in Washington for the last four years, he has had trouble over a suit entered against him in the District Supreme Court by Mrs. Mary Sanders Winter. Mrs. Winter was a performer in Mr. Mansfield's company in 1896, and she alleged in her complaint that Mr. Mansfield had violated the contract between them. Mr. Mansfield was here in repertory last week, and to-day an entry that the suit had been settled out of court was entered. Mrs. Winter claimed $5,000 damages.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Harold D. Hinckley of Massachusetts, to be third lieutenant in the revenue cutter service of the United States.

William H. Pritchatt of Georgia, to be second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps.

WARSHIPS TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Detroit and Marblehead Ordered There to Protect American Interests.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The cruisers Detroit and Marblehead were to-day ordered to Central America to protect American interests. The Detroit is on her way from Mobile to Key West and will proceed to the coast of Nicaragua. The Marblehead is at San Diego, Cal., and will go to the Pacific side of Central America.

In a statement on the subject, the Navy Department says that the two vessels were ordered to Central America "on account of despatches received from our representative there which indicate some recurrence of the disturbed state of affairs, and for the purpose of protecting American interests there."

The information on which the Navy Department acted came to the State Department from several different sources and was laid before Secretary Long by Secretary Hay this morning. Ever since the canal treaty was negotiated, there has been much excitement in Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in which the maritime canal was involved in some way that nobody appears able to explain. The assertion that Nicaragua would endeavor to take from Costa Rica territory which borders on the canal route is believed to be one of the reasons for the feeling of unrest. The latest information shows that the whole of Central America is excited and that an outbreak may come at any time.

The acute feature of the present excitement is the organization of a revolutionary movement in Nicaragua by Costa Rican refugees, who are preparing to cross the frontier into their own country. This movement is headed by Mora, the Costa Rican who was convicted in New York some years ago of counterfeiting several millions of dollars in Costa Rican bonds and money. He was recently released from prison and went to Nicaragua, where, according to the accounts received here, he immediately began plotting to overthrow the Government of Costa Rica.

CHEMICAL BANK WINS $300,000

Supreme Court Affirms Judgment Against the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The claim of the Chemical National Bank of New York upon the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati for a loan of $300,000 was established by a decision of the Supreme Court to-day, announced by Justice Harlan. Vice-President Harper of the Fidelity Bank applied to the Chemical Bank for a loan of $300,000 to his bank, which was granted and credit given the Fidelity for that amount on its books. Later Harper fraudulently caused the officers of his own bank to give him individually credit on its books for $300,000, and personally used the money. The $300,000 in the Chemical Bank was checked out by the officers of the Fidelity Bank on its own checks. When the Fidelity failed, the Chemical Bank put in its claim for $300,000, which was resisted by the receiver on two grounds.

First—That Harper was not authorized to act for the bank in making the loan; that the money was used in a dishonest scheme of his own.

Second—That the Fidelity Bank was not liable for the loan, because the corporation had no power to borrow that sum if its officers had asked for it.

"The court below," said Justice Harlan, "found that the Fidelity Bank was responsible to the Chemical Bank for the money and its judgment is affirmed. Whether or not it had the power to borrow the money it got the money, drawing it out on its own checks."

THE IDAHO MINE TROUBLES.

One Witness Testifies That The Country Was Terrorized by the Negro Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—William Powers and Moses Simmons of Mullan, Idaho, testified before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning relative to the trouble at the Cœur d'Alene mines. Powers was night watchman at one of the Mullan mines, he said, and, after the blowing up of the concentrator at Wardner, he saw men returning to Mullan in wagons. He informed a deputy sheriff, who intended to arrest the men, but before action was taken the military arrived and they were arrested and put in the famous "bull pen." Powers described the horrors of the "bull pen," but had no personal complaint to make. He said the country was terrorized by the negro soldiers and the women were constantly fearing assault. Several women were threatened with assault, but he knew of no cases where assault was attempted. Simmons was one of the County Commissioners who were arrested and deprived of their offices by the Governor because of their inefficiency in dealing with the riots. He told of the rioting and said that the Commissioners would have been able to restore order and punish the offenders if the Governor had not called in the soldiers.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative Hull of Iowa to-day introduced a bill increasing the Subsistence Department of the Army by providing for one Assistant Commissary General with the rank of Colonel and one with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and four commissaries with the rank of Captain.

The Senate Committee on the Philippines to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill introduced by Senator Spooner, vesting in the President the power to govern the Philippine Islands until Congress otherwise directs.

The Comptroller of the Currency declared a dividend of 20 per cent. to-day in favor of the creditors of the Globe National Bank of Boston. The claims proved, on which this dividend is based, amount to $5,040,982.30.

A bill was introduced to-day by Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, which provides that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold in the Philippine Islands, except on the prescription of a physician, in quantities of less than twenty gallons.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—These army orders were issued to-day:

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, is still further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. George L. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Sill to San Antonio, and thence to Kerrville and Hillsboro on business pertaining to the inspection of horses.

Capt. Francis E. Lacy, Jr., Company K, First Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth to Governors Island.

Capt. John L. Phillips, assistant surgeon, detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Governors Island, vice Major Ezra Woodruff, surgeon, relieved.

These naval orders were issued:

Commander Perry Garst from the Naval Academy to home and wait orders.

Lieut. P. N. Olmsted, from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Oregon, to the Iowa, instead of to the Philadelphia.

Spanish Prize Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Florida District Court, ordering the sale of the steamer Benito Estenger, captured by the Hornet off Cape Cruz, July 27, 1898, loaded with 1,200 barrels of flour. Defence was made that the vessel had been previously transferred to a British subject and was therefore not liable to seizure. The court said the evidence in this behalf was not satisfactory and the judgment below was affirmed.

New Minister of the Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Baron Gevens, the new minister of the Netherlands who reached Washington yesterday, called on the Secretary of State to-day. He will be presented to President McKinley. Baron Gevens is a grandson of Senator Wright of New Jersey and a nephew of Col. E. H. Wright of Newark. He succeeds Mr. De Weckherlin, who was recalled last summer.

Warning of Heavy Snow or Sleet.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Weather Bureau sent out the following special bulletin at 9:45 o'clock to-night:

"Warning issued to-night for heavy snow or sleet Tuesday in western Massachusetts, western Connecticut, New York, except extreme south portion, northwest Pennsylvania and extreme northern Ohio."

Case of Cadet Galer.

Cadet Elmonde Galer of the American Line steamship St. Louis, who was arrested at Southampton and remanded for a week on the charge of robbing the United States mails, arrived here on the New York on Sunday, all charges having been withdrawn against him. Galer was accused of attempting to pass two bills of acceptance for 10,467 marks each, drafts by William Moorehouse, New York, on the Bank of Berlin, endorsed "Payable to bearer." Galer asserts that he found the papers on the dock at Southampton. They were in German, and he says his presenting them at a money changers and asking for information as to their value occasioned his arrest.

Not Bought for a Naval Coaling Station.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—The report that the United States Government had purchased property in Portsmouth, situated on Narragansett Bay for use as a naval coaling station, is incorrect. The property was sold for $12,000, but the purchasers are a Boston syndicate, who contemplate the erection of a manufacturing plant.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.—Adv.

THE PENSION BILL PASSED.

IT APPROPRIATES $145,245,230, OR $12,000 MORE THAN LAST YEAR.

991,519 Pensioners on the Roll as Against 489,725 in 1889—The Gold Standard Bill and the Quay Case Discussed in the Senate—New Senator From California.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In the Senate to-day the newly elected Senator from California, Thomas R. Bard, was presented by his colleague, Mr. Perkins, and had the oath of office administered to him by the President pro tem. (Mr. Frye). Mr. Bard, a tall fine-looking man of about fifty, with gray hair and mustache, took his seat on the Democratic side of the chamber, there being no vacant desk on the Republican side.

The conference report on the Financial bill was taken up in order to give Mr. Teller of Colorado an opportunity to conclude his speech in opposition to it. He declared his belief that the proposed legislation would be disastrous, and expressed the hope that the time would come when it would be reversed through the common sense of the people. It was the culmination, he said, of an effort to make money dear by the exclusion of half the metallic money of the world. The State which he, in part, represented could stand the gold standard better than any other portion of the country. It was to-day producing more gold than any part of the world except South Africa. Its gold product this year would reach $34,000,000. Next year it would be forty or fifty millions, and ultimately Colorado would produce more gold than California in her palmiest day. So that it was not on account of Colorado that he protested against the bill. He protested against it because he believed that it would be the greatest calamity inflicted upon the American people—greater by far than the great war which took so much of the wealth and the precious blood of the country. If the great output of gold continued for a few years, the evil would be deferred, but when the output ceased lower prices for everything would be established, and then the height of the disaster would be upon the people.

The conference report went over without action, and the Pension Appropriation bill was taken up. It appropriates $145,245,230, being about $12,000 more than the appropriations for the current year. The report which accompanies the bill gives the number of pensioners on the roll in 1899 as 991,519, as against 489,725 in 1889, and the average annual value of each pension as $132.74. The average annual value of pensions allowed on account of the war with Spain is given as $196.53.

In discussing the bill Mr. Allen (Rep., Neb.) declared himself in favor of "an enlarged pension policy." There was nothing to be gained, he said, by "a hair-splitting and higgling process respecting pensions."

The bill, after being amended in some technical particulars, was passed.

The resolution of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Matthew S. Quay not entitled to a seat in the Senate under appointment by the Governor of Pennsylvania, was taken up and Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) made an argument against the resolution and in support of Mr. Quay's right to the seat.

The Quay case was then laid aside without action, and the conference report on the Financial bill was again taken up.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) addressed the Senate in support of the single gold standard. Gold, he said, had been the monetary standard of the United States since 1873, and the pending measure only continued that standard. The bill made no new experiment that might disturb commerce and business, and injure both capital and labor. The issue between the two parties was a definite one. The one party stood for gold; permitting, at the same time, the use of both silver and paper in large volume and on terms of equality with gold itself. The other party stood for silver; silver monometallism. He admitted that that was not the professed policy of the Democratic party; but it was its logical, inevitable, inexorable result. In conclusion Mr. Fairbanks declared that no higher duty rested upon Congress than that of providing a sound and stable monetary system; a standard as fixed and unvarying as wisdom could devise; a standard which would be the same from year to year; and a standard whose integrity was unquestioned and unquestionable. Such a standard was provided in the pending measure.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) antagonized the views put forward by Mr. Fairbanks, and argued against the financial bill. The matter went over till to-morrow, when the vote is to be taken on the conference report.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

COMPTROLLER COLER IN SYRACUSE.

Speaks at a Methodist Meeting on the Duty of the Church in Making Better Citizens.

SYRACUSE, March 5.—The movement in Central New York to further the twentieth century thank offering of $2,000,000 inaugurated by the Methodist Church, was started here to-night at a big mass meeting, the opening session of a two days' convention. Bishop E. G. Andrews presided and the speakers were Comptroller Bird S. Coler of New York and the Hon. H. K. Carroll, United States Commissioner to Puerto Rico. Persons who expected to hear sensational utterances about Tammany from the one or an argument in support of the President's colonial policy from the other, were disappointed. Dr. Carroll spoke of "The religious gains of the centuries," and Comptroller Coler spoke upon the duty of the Church in making better citizens. In part he said:

"When you have a good citizen you have a man half way into the Church. Schools are all right, but the higher education, the education of good citizenship, comes later. The Church should take up the work of developing higher citizenship. With us, in New York, it is hard to overestimate the results that will follow if churches take up the problem. To-day a smart demagogue in New York can make enough promises to carry a district at election time. The promises are never kept."

He asked his hearers to study the affairs of their city, county and state. He pointed out the dangers that are constantly arising from dishonest politicians, influence. "Why," he said, "the people of Indianapolis woke up one morning and found all the street railway franchises of the city extended indefinitely against the best interests of the community. The same thing would have occurred in New York, but an accident happened."

Comptroller Coler said that the church should be a safeguard when great economic problems present themselves.

The convention, whose prime object is the raising of $2,000,000 for the endowment of Syracuse University and the nine conference seminaries, will continue all day to-morrow. Prominent speakers will be Bishop E. R. Hendrix of Kansas City and President John F. Goucher of the Baltimore Women's College.

HOW STAND YE ON RAMAPO?

Coler Says Both Big Parties and All Statesmen Should Be Put on Record.

Comptroller Coler went to Syracuse yesterday to attend the Twentieth Century Thank-offering Convention of the Central New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Coler is a deacon in the church. He will stop off at Albany to see how much damage was done to the bills in which he was interested by the Hon. John Whalen on his visit to Albany last week. Before going away the Comptroller said that both the big political parties and all statesmen should be put on record as to their attitude toward the pending bills which will pull the teeth and clip the claws of Ramapo.

Justice Gaynor's Health Restored.

Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor was compelled to leave the bench two weeks ago owing to poor health. He went to Virginia. Yesterday he resumed his duties in Part V. of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. He said he felt much better for the rest.

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