SULZER AMUSES THE HOUSE.

HE DELIVERS HIS LONG PENT-UP SPEECH ON THE BOER WAR.

Indignantly Hurls Back the Accusation That He Embezzled Money Collected for the Boer Cause—Mr. Shattuc of Ohio Reads a Poem Applicable to the Occasion About the Man Who Works Me from Jaw.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was resumed in the House today in committee of the Whole, and Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.) made his long looked for speech on the Boer war. With his usual vigor of voice and gesture he characterized the war waged by Great Britain against the Boer republics as the greatest crime of the nineteenth century—"the most outrageous, unjustifiable, inconceivable and indefensible war ever waged in history." "I say, and I know," he continued, "that what Kitchener is doing is one hundred times worse than what Weyler did in Cuba, and yet we went to war with Spain to relieve Cuba from Spanish misrule. England has control of all the avenues of information and she will not permit the truth to be known. But the orders to Kitchener are to burn, kill the men and drive the women and little children out to die."

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.) recalled the fact that at the public meeting in this city to receive the Boer envoys, presided over by Mr. Sulzer, the sum of $1,177 had been raised in response to an appeal for the Boer widows and orphans, and of this sum but $18 had been sent to the persons for whom it had been collected.

This started Mr. Sulzer, and the most exciting episode of the session ensued. Mr. Sulzer assumed the statement to be a repetition of the charges that he had embezzled the money collected at that meeting. This he violently denounced as a libel, malicious and unfounded, and reiterated to those who knew it was false. He hurled back the accusation in the teeth of him who made it as a baseless falsehood. The story that he had embezzled the fund, Mr. Sulzer said, was made on the floor of the House, and had been published by Republican newspapers at the request of Perry S. Heath, who furnished it to them. "I would have had him arrested," shouted Mr. Sulzer fiercely, amid laughter, "but he kept out of New York. And not only would I have had him arrested, but he would have heard from me in a manly way before long! In a way that would have made him remember forever that I could not be attacked without replying." Under threat of libel suit, Mr. Sulzer said, every Republican paper retracted the statements in the Heath circular.

Mr. Sulzer attempted to continue his remarks as a question of personal privilege, but was overruled by Chairman Moody. Later, however, he got the floor again on a technical motion and had read an anonymous letter, which he said had been sent him by a Republican participating all sorts of rascality and corruption to C. F. W. Neely and to Perry S. Heath as his sponsor.

Mr. Mahon reiterated his statement regarding the collection and disbursement of the Boer fund, but disavowed any intention of reflecting on Mr. Sulzer. The latter accepted Mr. Mahon's statement and apology [laughter] and the incident was closed.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) tried to get the floor to answer a question which he said had been asked him by Mr. Shattuc (Rep., Ohio), but Mr. Hitt objected. Mr. Shattuc said he would not give the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Gaines) an opportunity, and he had read, accompanied by great laughter, a bit of rhyme entitled "Big Man With Big Mouth." The first and last stanzas read:

"I love the man who knows it all
From East to West, from North to South,
Who knows all things both great and small
And tells it with his precious mouth,
Who holds a listening world in awe,
The while he pours his rich jaw

"Good Lord, from evils force and dire
Save us each day from fear and woe,
From wreck and flood, from storm and fire,
From sudden death and worse than woe,
From blighting rain and burning mouth,
And from the man who plays his mouth."

When the clerk read the item in the bill providing for the consulate at Pretoria, Mr. Sulzer moved to strike it out, asserting that the incumbent, son of Secretary Hay (who, he said, was more of an Englishman than an American), had signed Americans in the Transvaal, and did the bidding of the British Government. If he were paid at all, said Mr. Sulzer, England should do it.

Mr. Hitt said that Mr. Hay had discharged the duties of his position with intelligence and fidelity and to the satisfaction of his own Government and that of the contending Governments in that country.

The motion to strike out the item received Mr. Sulzer's vote only.

Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.) moved that when the committee rise the chairman be instructed to report to the House the fact of the presentation of the anonymous letter by Mr. Sulzer, with the statement that it was considered to be an infringement of the rights and privileges of the House.

After a discussion of the rules bearing on the subject, Mr. Knox's motion was agreed to, 77 to 59, and in the midst of considerable heat, because of the failure of two or three efforts by Democrats to amend the instructions to the chairman so as to require him to include in his report to the House the statement that Mr. Sulzer as a member of the House had assumed full responsibility for the statements in the letter.

Chairman Moody having reported the facts to the House, Speaker Henderson said that without having the record before him he could not formulate the proposition contained in the report, but after the disposition of the bill would submit to the House anything that was offered.

The bill was passed and then Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) moved that the House adjourn to postpone action on the letter until to-morrow after the publication of the *Record*.

The motion to adjourn was defeated, 79 to 62, but when Mr. Knox moved to take up the Sulzer letter, the point of no quorum was made. Against a motion for a call of the House, the Democrats filibustered successfully until 8.55 o'clock when the House adjourned. The objectionable letter thus appears in the *Record* as part of the remarks of Mr. Sulzer.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

The House, After a Wrangle Over a Point of Order, Asks for a Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—When the House met this morning, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the bill for the reduction of the war taxes, with a recommendation that the "House disagree to the substitute proposed by the Senate as an amendment and ask for a conference."

On request of Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.) the question was divided. Without opposition the House disagreed to the substitute.

Mr. Tawney then made a point of order against the request for a conference, holding that the House had declared the Senate amendment a substitute, and consequently, by origination in the Senate, it had been unconstitutionally framed. Should the House ask for a conference it would become a partner in the violation of the Constitution, which gave the Senate power only to amend revenue laws—not to substitute bills of its own.

The point raised by Mr. Tawney excited animated conversation on the floor and the confusion was such that the Speaker appealed for order.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) opposed the point of order. He contended that the point should have been raised before the House considered the first part of the resolution.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) doubted if the Speaker could decide the constitutionality of an action of the Senate.

Mr. Payne opposed the point of order. He thought that if the Senate had proposed the Senate bill as amendments to the separate sections of the House bill it would have exceeded its parliamentary rights, but by proposing a substitute it was within the parliamentary rights, if not its constitutional rights.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) thought the question should not be determined by the Chair, but by the House, but he wanted to put himself on record as of the belief the action of the Senate was unconstitutional. (Applause on Republican side.) He said the constitutional provision was a limitation and not an increase of the rights of the Senate.

Speaker Henderson overruled Mr. Tawney's point of order, holding that it had been made too late.

Mr. Payne then demanded the previous question on the resolution, and the debate was begun by Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.), who argued against conferring with the Senate on the bill. "It is acting outside its constitutional powers," he declared.

After further debate the motion to send the bill to conference was agreed to, 238 to 88. Messrs. Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, and Richardson of Tennessee were named as House conferees.

Thomas Turnipseed Gets a Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President has approved a private pension bill in favor of Thomas L. Turnipseed. Private Turnipseed served in the Florida Indian War.

BILGO IS LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Young, Chaffee and MacArthur Are Major-Generals—Wilson and Lee to Be Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles to be Lieutenant-General, and Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Young, Col. Adna R. Chaffee, Eighth Cavalry, and Brig.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be Major-Generals.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nominations of James H. Wilson, of Delaware, and Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, to be Brigadier-Generals of the Regular army.

Gens. Wilson and Lee get their promotions under section 15 of the Army bill, which authorized the President "to select from the Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers two Volunteer officers without regard to age, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint them Brigadier-Generals."

James Harrison Wilson was born near Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 2, 1837, and was graduated at West Point in 1860 near the head of his class. He was on duty as chief topographical engineer of the Port Royal expedition till March, 1862. As acting aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, and as his representative at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, he received Brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel in September, 1862. He served as chief topographical engineer and Transportation-General of the Army of the Tennessee till October, 1863, being active in the operations before Vicksburg. He was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers Oct. 21, 1863, and was present at the battle of Missionary Ridge. Gen. Wilson did not become prominent in the Civil War until he was placed in command of the third division of the cavalry corps in the Army of the Potomac. In all the operations under Sheridan in 1864 he bore a conspicuous part. In October he was assigned to the command of the cavalry in the military division of the Mississippi, organizing a force of 12,000 in twenty-eight days he captured five fortified cities, twenty-three stands of arms, 288 guns and 4,500 prisoners among whom was Jefferson Davis. At the close of the war he held the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. Gen. Wilson resigned from the army in 1870. He commanded a division in Cuba, Wilson's army in Porto Rico, and served under Gen. Chaffee in China.

Fitzhugh Lee is a nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was born at Clermont, Va., Nov. 19, 1835. He was graduated at West Point in 1856. Assigned to the West, he was severely wounded in an Indian fight in 1859. Resigning in 1861, he entered the Confederate service as an officer on Gen. Ewell's staff. In September he was made lieutenant-colonel of the First Virginia cavalry. He took part in all the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, becoming Brigadier-General in 1863 and Major-General in 1864. At Winchester, on Sept. 19, 1864, he had three horses shot under him, and was disabled by a severe wound. In March, 1865, he was put in command of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a month later surrendered to Gen. Meade at Farmville. Gen. Lee was elected Governor of Virginia in 1885. President Cleveland during his last administration made him Consul-General at Havana, where he remained until after the blowing up of the Maine in February, 1898. In the following May Gen. Lee was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the Seventh Army Corps. After the war with Spain he was ordered to Havana on garrison duty.

A favorable report was made to the Senate this afternoon on all the Brigadier-generals recently nominated, including Gens. Wood, Grant and Bell, and Gens. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee, sent in to-day. Under the rule, no action was had and consideration was postponed until the next executive session. This favorable report with respect to the three contested places filled by Wood, Grant and Bell, was made only after a day of conferences, and a special meeting of the Committee on Military Affairs, and with the understanding it was said, that there should be a readjustment of the relative position of the men against whom such vigorous opposition was manifested.

SUBSIDY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Taken Up by a Strict Party Vote of 33 to 14—Mr. Caffery Opposes the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hanna (Rep., Ohio) moved to proceed to the consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill. Agreed to, yeas, 33; nays, 14—a strict party vote.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. Its title, he said, might give rise to the hope that a great public service was to be subserved by it, but a close inspection of it disclosed that its purpose was other than that set out in the title, and that its purpose was to furnish a gratuity, a donation, a subsidy to certain steamship lines now in existence and to others that might possibly come into existence if the bill became a law. He doubted, however, that any other lines or ships would enter the foreign carrying trade, because the existing lines could absorb the subsidy.

During Mr. Caffery's speech Democratic Senators several times called attention to the absence of a quorum and the roll was called each time and the necessary number of Senators responded.

Without finishing his speech Mr. Caffery stopped for the day and the bill went over without action.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) and was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the number and tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign commerce, the number now engaged in the coastwise trade that could enter the foreign trade under the pending bill, and the subsidy which each vessel would receive, also, the number of foreign-built vessels which would be authorized to come under American registry, the amount of subsidy which each of them would receive, and the number of foreign ships contracted to be built which would obtain American registry.

The bill to reduce war revenue, with the House disagreement to the Senate substitute, was laid before the Senate and the conference asked for by the House was agreed to. Senators Aldrich, Allison and Jones (Ark.) were appointed Senate conferees. The Senate then went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

SENATE PASSES NAVAL BILL.

Messrs. Tillman, Pettigrew and Butler Criticise the Armor Plate Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the Senate this morning the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) said that on Saturday evening he had asked to have the bill go over to to-day, so that he might present evidence that the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies had declared on several occasions that they could not furnish armor plate at the price fixed by the Department and had afterward, under competition, accepted a less price. He had mislaid the book of testimony, but if the chairman of the Naval Committee (Mr. Hale) would admit the fact, he (Mr. Tillman) would make no further contest.

Mr. Hale said that there was no question whatever about that fact. As soon as the two companies were confronted by competition they lowered their terms, and the Government saved about $90 a ton.

Mr. Pettigrew (Pop., S. D.) inquired what had become of the third party (the competitor) and when Mr. Hale confessed that this third party had offered armor at $17 a ton less than the amount paid, Mr. Pettigrew declared that it was "disgraceful, demoralizing and humiliating to the Government" to submit to the combination.

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) protested against Mr. Hale's statement of the Government having saved $90 a ton. It was not a saving at all. It was simply submitting to a somewhat smaller robbery. Instead of the Government having saved about $8,000,000 on the contract, it had been robbed of about $5,000,000.

The Naval bill was then passed.

Cruiser New York Ordered in Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Navy Department to-day directed that the armored cruiser New York, which is undergoing extensive repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, be placed in commission on Saturday next. The New York is going to the Asiatic station with Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, who will, on his arrival at Manila, become second in command to Rear Admiral Remey, Commander-in-Chief of the station. It is the intention of the Department to have the New York start on her long voyage about March 1.

War Revenue Tax on Bank Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In response to a flood of petitions requesting the repeal of the War Revenue tax on bank capital, Chairman Aldrich of the Finance Committee to-day sent a telegram to A. B. Hepburn, chairman of the American Association of Bankers, saying:

"The House retained the entire tax and the Senate has reduced it one-half. No action is possible in conference except to agree either to the House or Senate provision or adopt some compromise between the two."

THE LEGISLATURE AT WORK.

ACTIVE MATTERS DISPOSED OF AT LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

Bills of Local Interest Passed in Both Houses—Proposed Franchise Tax on Electric Roads—Assemblyman Harbarger Called to Order for Using Violent Language.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Both branches of the Legislature to-night devoted their time to the disposal of routine matters mainly. The Senate passed Senator Davis's bill abolishing the Democratic Board of Public Works of Buffalo and providing for the election next fall of a single-headed Board of Public Works in its stead.

Senator Brush's motion to recommit to the Taxation Committee, of which he is chairman, Senator Fishback's bill incorporating the Louis A. Stetson Fund of New York city and to exempt the property from taxation, was defeated by a vote of 4 to 35, and the bill was passed in the Senate by a vote of 36 to 3.

The Senate also passed Senator Ahearn's bill, authorizing the New York City Fire Commissioner to designate his deputy to act for him in certain instances. Senator Wagner's providing that the work of depressing the steam railroad tracks on Atlantic avenue in Brooklyn must be begun at once, without waiting for the beginning of the construction of a tunnel under the East River between Flatbush avenue and Malden lane, and Assemblyman Wills's bill, providing for the payment of the salaries of newspapers for publishing the city's annual laws and election notices.

Senator Davis (Rep., Elm.) introduced a bill providing that an action for divorce may be maintained where the defendant has been convicted of a felony and has entered upon a sentence in a term of imprisonment of five years.

Senator Brackett put in a bill imposing, instead of a franchise tax of 1 per cent upon the gross earnings from operating and a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon other income, like taxes on electric roads on the same taxation basis as steam roads where they own their own right of way.

Senator McCarren (Dem., Brooklyn) introduced Assemblyman Warshow's bill providing that newspapers and books shall be printed in brevier type.

Senator Mills presented last year's bill providing for the construction of an outlet sewer for Mount Vernon.

A bill by Senator Audett's provides that school books purchased by the New York city Board of Education shall bear the union label adopted by the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York city.

Assemblyman Rodenbeck of Rochester, who is regarded as one of the authorities on the subject of franchise taxation in the lower house, and who in 1899 prepared a franchise tax bill, to-night introduced a bill amending the tax imposing a tax on corporations. The bill provides that, in fixing the value of railroads, pipe lines, telegraph lines, telephone lines and other real estate the assessors may take into consideration any franchises, rights, authority, permission or easement to construct, operate or maintain the same, so far as the property is not subject to a special franchise tax. The property taxable under that law includes in the cities of the state.

The Assembly would tax real property located in tax districts lying outside the municipalities as well as in the cities. By the special franchise act all franchises in public thoroughfares were made taxable as real estate. The State does not cover franchises which do not lie in public streets or places. This bill reaches such franchises and treats them as one of the elements going to make up the value of real estate. Should the bill become a law all franchises will be taxable in some form or other.

Mr. Harbarger created a scene in the Assembly to-night by declaring that the members of the lower house "are owned body, foot and soul by the corporations." He gave vent to this violent language after calling up his resolution that the Assembly Committee on Gas, Electricity and Water Supply be compelled to report some kind of a cheaper gas bill. Mr. Harbarger declared that the members of the committee were holding up his 75-cent gas bill for New York city in the interests of the trusts. His language was abusive throughout, and when he made the last charge the Speaker pounded his gavel vigorously, saying that such language could not be tolerated, and that unless Harbarger observed order he would have to take his seat.

Mr. Rogers, chairman of the committee, refused to take Mr. Harbarger seriously, and made a humorous reply.

Mr. Kelsey refused to permit a vote on the resolution by moving that consideration of it be indefinitely postponed, which was carried.

In the Assembly to-night Mr. Kelsey called up his bill creating a Bureau of Elections for New York city, in order to substitute the bill prepared by the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. McKeown objected, and to-morrow Mr. Kelsey will move to take up his bill and amend it to read the same as the Senate bill. The Assembly bill is on the order of third reading.

The Assembly passed Mr. J. E. Smith's bill, which directs the Fire Commissioner of New York city to put fire alarm calls in hotels, tenements and apartment houses, boarding and lodging houses, warehouses, stores and offices, office buildings, public schools and other public buildings, churches and other places where large numbers of people gather, at the expense of the city. The owners of manufactories, office buildings, theatres and music halls are to put in fire alarm systems, fire hose, buckets, axes, fire hooks and fire doors at their own expense.

Mr. Bennett's bill, permitting the New York Home for Intemperate Men to locate in the State wherever it feels so disposed, also passed the Assembly. Under its charter the home was to be established in New York city.

Assemblyman McInerney introduced a bill amending the law regulating the fees for pilots in the port of New York. The fee for inward bound vessels fixed at $2.08 a foot, instead of $2.75, and outward bound at $2.53 instead of $3.38. For vessels drawing twenty-one feet of water the fee is fixed at $3.60 a foot instead of $4.88.

Assemblyman Coughtry introduced a bill providing that in all counties having a commissioner of jurors, none but persons owning personal property amounting to $250 or real estate valued at $150 shall be placed on the jury lists.

Assemblyman O'Malley introduced a bill exempting editors, editorial writers and reporters from jury duty.

The Assembly passed Mr. Romsen's bill providing that New York city shall defray two-thirds of the expense of improving Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

The Democratic members of the Legislature, in caucus to-night, nominated Dr. James M. Milne of the Cortland Normal School as their candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and T. C. Callicott, editor of the Albany *Argus*, as their candidate for regent to succeed the late Hamilton Harris.

Rewards for Officers and Men of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Long has referred back to the board of which Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hackett is chairman its report recommending the bestowal of medals on officers and men of the navy and marine corps for gallant and meritorious services in war, with instructions to recommend rewards in accordance with existing law for officers and men who participated in the China campaign and in the war in the Philippines. The statutes permit numerical advancement for officers of the navy, gratuities for enlisted men of the navy and brevets for marine officers. The Secretary has not yet given consideration to the medal scheme urged by the board.

Naval Cadets to Take Part in the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has determined to order the battalion of Naval Cadets at the Annapolis Academy to take part in the inauguration of President McKinley next month. In response to a request from the committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies the Secretary will order the monitor Puritan to Washington and other naval vessels will probably be brought here also.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—These naval orders have been issued.

Surgeon C. Riddle, from the Norfolk Hospital to home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander A. E. Willits, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering to the Iowa as fleet engineer.

Lieutenant Commander W. M. Parks, from the Iowa to home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander A. V. Zane, from the Alabama to the Kearsarge as fleet engineer officer.

Lieut. E. Theiss, from the Kearsarge to the Alabama as signal engineer officer.

Naval Constructor F. W. Hibbs, to additional duty as superintending constructor works of Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash.

Lieutenant Commander R. Henderson, from the Board of Inspection and Survey to duty with the Illinois.

M'KINLEY TO WILHELMINA.

The Queen Returns Strongly Worded Thanks for a Message of Congratulation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Following is a copy of the cable message of congratulations which President McKinley sent to Queen Wilhelmina:

"Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, Scheveningen:

"I pray your Majesty to accept the sincere congratulations I offer for myself and my countrymen upon the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's marriage.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Queen Wilhelmina's reply was as follows:

"President of the United States, Washington:

"I offer your Excellency and the people of the United States my most sincere thanks for the warm congratulations offered me upon the occasion of my marriage. I appreciate your good wishes very highly.

"WILHELMINA."

DEFECTIVE SHELLS FOR THE NAVY.

Driggs-Seabury Company's Foreman Knew of the Defect—470 Shells Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, has written a letter of admonition to the Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company of Bridgeport, Conn., on account of a discovery made last Friday that a number of the 6-inch shells manufactured by the company for the Navy were known by Foreman Russell of the company's works to be defective. There were 470 of these defective shells, and they have been rejected by the Ordnance Bureau. The officers of the company are not accused of being implicated in the deception, but the Government holds that they are the persons responsible, chargeable with any failure to comply with the requirements of their contracts with the Navy Department.

According to the explanation made here today at the Navy Department, tests of some of the Driggs-Seabury 6-inch shells at the Indian Head Proving Ground last week showed that they did not rotate properly in firing. A second batch of fifty of these shells had been ordered by the bureau to be sent to Indian Head, but on the discovery that there was improper rotation the order was cancelled by telegraph, and Lieut. Anderson, the navy's ordnance inspector for New England, was directed to proceed to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Company and make an investigation. Lieut. Anderson ordered a box of the shells to be opened, filling through the copper band which gives the shell the rotary motion. Lieut. Anderson found underneath, placed and tacked there, evidently intended to make the hand of a fighter to the projectile. Since then Foreman Russell has not been seen.

SPOONER AMENDMENT REPORTED.

One Slight Modification Made by the Philippines Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Spooner's proposed amendment to the Army Appropriation bill dealing with the Philippine question was favorably reported from the Committee on the Philippines to-day with one slight modification. As amended it reads:

"That all military and civil powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands acquired from Spain by the treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, and at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900, shall, until otherwise provided by Congress, be vested in such person and persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the establishment of civil government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of said islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

"Provided, that all franchises granted under the authority hereof shall contain a reservation of the right to alter, amend or repeal the same."

"It originally included "military, civil and judicial powers." The committee, however, regarded the judiciary as a part of the civil establishment and its specific mention as superfluous.

In the opinion of the Senate Republicans Mr. Spooner's proposed amendment will be adopted without serious opposition. It was reported back favorably from the Philippines Committee to-day, practically without amendment, and will lie upon the table until the Army bill is taken up.

PORTO RICO LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Legislation Inspired by American Ideas, Says the Republican Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Degetau, commissioner from Porto Rico, to-day received the following telegram from the Central Committee of the Republican party in the island, respecting the work of the Legislature just closed:

Then Legislature's work has been beneficial and patriotic, passing thirty-eight laws on education, police, justice, taxation, charity, prisons and appropriating. Every one inspired by American ideas and beneficial to the people. Legislative work equal to any legislation of other countries.

"Those protesting against taxation are foreigners and Federal sympathizers with Spanish ideas, who defend the old system, which favored corporations, left property out and put inequitable burdens upon the people. Republican party satisfied with patriotic labor of the Legislature, and is hopeful for the future.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE."

THE ASPHALT CONTROVERSY.

Attorners for the Bermudez Company Argue With the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Delancey Nicoll and former Assistant District Attorney Lindsay of New York had an interview with the Secretary of State to-day in behalf of the contention of the New York and Bermudez Company that it is entitled to the support of this Government in its controversy with the Government of Venezuela and the Warner and Quinlan Asphalt Company over the possession of the pitch lakes in the Department of Barmudez. Messrs. Nicoll and Lindsay made a short argument on the subject. The State Department adheres to its decision to let the Venezuelan courts decide the claim of the rival companies, reserving the right to protest and insist on reparation if there is a denial of justice to any American interests.

AMENDING DINGLEY LAW.

Mr. Babcock Proposes to Repeal Duties on Certain Manufactures of Metals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, to-day introduced a bill to repeal portions of section C relating to metals and manufactures of in the Dingley Tariff law. The sections named for repeal cover bar or square iron, round iron, structural shapes of iron, plate iron or steel, anchers and forgings, hoop, band or scroll iron or steel railway bars, iron or steel sheets (not used for tin plate), steel ingots and slabs, wire rods, cut or wire nails or spikes of iron or steel and wheels for railway purposes.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The collier Leonidas and the torpedo boat Cushing have arrived at Norfolk, the training ship Hartford at Santa Lucia, the training ship Monongahela at St. Kitts, the flagship Kearsarge, the battleships Massachusetts and Alabama, with the tender Potomac, at Pensacola, the cruiser Bancroft at Colon, the cruiser Philadelphia at Valparaiso, the auxiliary cruiser Prairie at Boston, the training ship Dixie at Santa Lucia, the collier Pompey at Hong Kong, and the station ship Mayflower at Barbadoes.

The gunboat Yankton has sailed from Gibara for Leyba Bay, the gunboat Vixen from Gibara for Nipe, the flagship Chicago and the cruiser Atlanta from Puerto Bolivar for Montevideo, the torpedo boat Foote from Delaware Breakwater for Norfolk and the old corvette Mohican from Mare Island for San Francisco.

State Department Sustains Mrs. Ezegui's Claim.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The claim of Mrs. Marcus Ezegui of New York that she is the lawful wife of Marcus Ezegui, a naturalized American citizen who was killed by a mob at Fez, Morocco, and on account of whose death the Moorish Government has promised to pay $5,000 to the United States, has been sustained by the State Department, and the indemnity will be paid to her when it has been received. A woman residing in Fez made a demand for the payment of the money, but was unable to substantiate the assertion that she was Ezegui's wife. The New York Mrs. Ezegui produced convincing proof of her marriage.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN,

THE DAY WILL BE GENERALLY OBSERVED IN NEW YORK.

Republican Club Here and the Union League of Brooklyn to Give Banquets—Minister Wu Ting-Fang to Review the Twenty-second Regiment—Other Celebrations.

To-day being the ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln and a legal holiday, the banks, the exchanges and most business houses will close. The Republican Club in this borough and the Union League Club in Brooklyn will commemorate the anniversary with banquets and with orations on the life of the first of the two martyr Presidents.

The programme of speakers and toasts at the fifteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night includes Senator Hanna, on "The Business Man in Politics," Whitelaw Reid, on "The New Imperialism," Hugh Gordon Miller of Norfolk, Va., on "The New South," Senator Joseph B. Burton of Kansas, "The Republican Party," and John N. Baldwin of Omaha, on "Abraham Lincoln." The dinner is to be served in the grand ballroom of the hotel and ladies are to have seats in the galleries during the speechmaking. Dinners will be served in the artist gallery for the women guests. The menu cards prepared for the dinner are elaborate and designed by Tiffany. Each will contain a portrait of Lincoln. Among those who have signified their intention of being present are Attorney-General Griggs and Senators Platt, Depew, Beveridge and Foraker.

Minister Wu will be the guest of the Union League Club in Brooklyn tonight at the club's twelfth annual Lincoln banquet. Mr. Wu is to be one of the speakers, who include United States Senator George L. Parkins, Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, Gen. Paul Vandervoort and the Rev. Madison C. Peters.

In the afternoon Minister Wu will review the Twenty-second Regiment at its armory.

A reception to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the Hebrew Technical Institute will be held this evening by the Women's Committee of the Institute at 36 Stuyvesant street. The classes will be in session and the work of the year open for inspection.

The members of Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, will meet tonight at Zeiherei's, 13 West Twenty-fourth street. Dinner will be served at 7.30 o'clock, and afterward war service medals will be presented to members who served in the Spanish war.

The Limitation of Wealth will be the subject of a symposium by members of the Nineteenth Century Club and other speakers at Sherry's to-night.

The Hospital Ball, the new rival of the Charity Ball, is to be preceded by a concert in the course of which Herr Eduard Strauss will lead his orchestra. The proceeds of the sale of tickets at $5 each are to benefit St. John's Guild and the Red Cross Hospital. The ball is to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House.

NEW YORK CHARTER REVISION.

Senator Elsberg Proposes Changes in the Commission's Educational Section.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Senator Elsberg tonight introduced a bill embracing amendments to the educational section of the New York city charter as recommended by the Charter Revision Commission, with a few changes. In explaining the purpose of his bill, Senator Elsberg said:

"The commission recommended the absolute repeal of the Davis Teachers' Salary law. To this I am thoroughly opposed. I believe it a necessary measure for the protection of the teachers. I have redrafted the salary clause of that bill so as to simplify the same. My proposed bill gives to the Board of Education power to make salary schedules, which shall provide for annual increments of salary between certain minima and maxima fixed by the Legislature. Special classes of teachers are to a large extent omitted, provision for them being left to the Board of Education. The commission recommended the repeal of the provision for a provisional of the Davis law. I have retained the four mills provision, but have amended it so that the general school fund shall include, beside teachers, other classes of employees of the Department of Education, and I have provided further that in case the four mills tax shall exceed the expenditures and ascertained liabilities chargeable to the fund during any one year, the excess shall be credited on the amount to be raised by tax for the next year.

"This special tax provision should have a further trial. The large amount raised for the year 1901 was due to the extraordinary increase in the assessed value of property in New York city.

"The commission also recommended the repeal of the provision appropriating 5 per cent of the excise moneys for the teachers' retirement fund. This recommendation I cannot approve so long as the excise moneys are made the fund for providing pensions for policemen and firemen, which situation the revisers did not seek in any way to change, there seems to be no reason why the teachers should not share in the same.

"I have not included in my bill the section proposed by the commission prohibiting public servants from joining associations designed to improve their condition. Another matter which I have corrected in my bill is the provision contained in the report of the commission recommending that the Board of Education have power to establish separate schools for colored children. By an amendment to the general school laws which was adopted at the last session of the Legislature, this power to establish separate colored schools was taken away from school authorities throughout the State. I am absolutely opposed to the giving or returning of this power to any school board."

SURPLUS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

An Increase in the Aggregate, but a Decrease in Proportion to Deposits.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Figures gleaned from the reports of the savings banks of the State, made to the State Superintendent of Banking, show that the aggregate surplus of the banks has increased in amount $28,000,000 in the past six years, but that such surplus has decreased three-quarters of a per cent in proportion to the aggregate amount of money due depositors. The result is obtained in computing the value of securities constituting the surplus at their market value. The aggregate of the surplus fund shows a decrease of 1.4 per cent, in proportion to the aggregate amount due depositors, computing the securities at their par value.

King Edward to Gov. Odell.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—The following was received by the Governor to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1901.

"*His Excellency, the Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.*

"SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that his Majesty King Edward VII., has instructed his Ambassador here to express the grateful sense entertained by his Majesty of the sympathy and respect shown to the memory of the late Queen by the closing of the financial and commercial exchanges of New York on the day of her Majesty's funeral. Lord Pauncefote writes under date of the 5th instant, requesting that you will have the kindness to bring the King's expression of appreciation to the notice of the proper public bodies. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"DAVID J. HILL, Acting Secretary."

IT WAS THE GRIPPE.

You felt so weak and exhausted—dragged yourself around the house; maybe went to business—came home utterly worn out; finally called the doctor; he said you were just getting over the grippe—prescribed something, and said: "stay in the house." He may have advised Scott's Emulsion, at any rate most physicans do.

Nothing will restore your strength and vitality like Scott's Emulsion; it is exactly the thing needed.

Send for free sample.

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Your old ash sieve

BURN COKE

and save the sifting. No need for it. Coke is all fuel—all heat. You don't pay for bone in order to get the meat when you buy coke. It's all value. There's nothing left of the burning but a little fine ash. Think of what you are wasting now as compared with a little fine ash. Then think of the price of coal compared with the price of coke. $3.00 for a big load—so big it looks like a prairie schooner backed up at the door.

To be had also in ½ and ¼ loads if called for.

NATIONAL COKE & COAL COMPANY, N. Y.

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815 W. 17th St. . . " 851 18th St.
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LIVELY KINGS POLITICS.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT.

Hot Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, With Mr. Atterbury and Mr. Waldo Strenuously Opposing the Hanbury Plan to Disperse Their Constituents.

Under the new Congressional reapportionment Kings county is to have six districts, an increase of one. There is a marked difference of opinion among the Republican leaders on the plans for laying out four of the six districts. They are practically agreed that the Second and Seventh districts, which are surely Democratic, will be made up as follows: Second district—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth wards and four election districts of the Eleventh ward; Seventh district—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards.

At a conference of some of the Kings county Republican leaders at Albany last week on the reapportionment problem a plan proposed by Congressman-elect Hanbury, and favored by Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff, Congressman-elect Bristow and Col. Michael J. Dady, was submitted. This, if finally adopted, would practically insure the re-election of Bristow and Hanbury in their respective districts, the Third and Fifth. The Hanbury scheme met with the strenuous opposition of Chairman Walter S. Atterbury of the county committee, mainly because it split up the Twenty-third ward, his own bailwick and the Republican stronghold of the county, into two almost equal parts, and put one of them in the Fourth and one in the Fifth district. Commissioner of Records George E. Waldo, whose ward, the Twenty-ninth, another rapidly growing Republican district, was cut up and put in the Fifth and Sixth congressional districts, took sides with Mr. Atterbury.

The controversy was transferred from Albany to Brooklyn and resulted last evening in one of the most animated and protracted meetings of the Republican Executive