ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.

Alexandria Gazette AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16 1900

THE REPORT of the commander of the Spanish fleet that was sunk in the harbor of Manila by Admiral Dewey, in which full particulars of that affair are given, proves beyond a doubt that that the Admiral was entirely right when he said, on his return to this country, that he had done no more than any other naval officer in his place would have done. According to this report, there were only five torpedoes in the harbor, near which he had to go, and their connection with the shore was so imperfect, by reason of lack of wire, that they could not be exploded, of which fact the Admiral was aware, and that as the range of the American guns was a thousand yards longer than that of the Spanish, the Admiral shot into the Spanish fleet from a perfectly safe distance. But such is the inventive genius of the people of the northern half of this country, that they have no trouble in making heroes, and so Admiral Dewey had a house of his own selection presented to him by the people referred to, the ownership of which, however, he at once transferred.

SOUND common sense seems to have departed from the minds of American congressmen—from some of them at least; that is, if they don't imagine that the republican majority in Congress can, and should, do any thing they choose, with no body to call them to account. A patent case in point is afforded by the action of the commerce committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, which, though a million dollars have been appropriated to a commission to inspect the different routes for an interocean canal across Central America, has agreed to report a bill appropriating a hundred million for the Nicaraguan route, and that, too, before the commission referred to has had reasonable time to do its work and make its report. The congressmen alluded to evidently act upon the idea that after them, the deluge.

EX-KING MALIETOA agrees with American traders, American naval officers and American consuls, that the missionaries in Samoa live in palatial concrete houses, with all the luxuries their countries can afford, and charge the Samoans for the Bibles and prayer-books which they understood were sent to them as free offerings, and "that it is the rule of the missionaries to get all the money they can out of the natives." And yet, it is chiefly owing to the missionaries referred to, and to those in Hawaii, that this government has been induced to repudiate and scorn the advice of Gen. Washington, to attend strictly to its own affairs and let those of foreign people alone.

THOUGH the administration promised the Americans who had claims against the Spanish government that it would pay those claims as soon as the Spanish war should close, the amount required to fulfill that promise is so large that the republican majority in Congress, fearing the effect such an enormous amount, added to the terrible cost of the unnecessary war, might have upon their party at the next election, have determined that no legislative action shall be taken in respect of the promise refered to, at this session of Congress. The republicans play with the government of this country as children do with a toy, and they cannot be blamed, as the people allow them to do so with impunity.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, January 16

In the House committee on post offices this morning, during its consideration of the resolution providing for the investigation of the two Utah postmasters of Logan and Provo, who are charged with being polygamists, Mr. Lentz, of Ohio, the author of the resolution, was asked what reason he had to believe that charges had been filed with the President alleging the polygamous relations of these postmasters. "I know it as well as I know that George Washington lived, because I get it from the best sources of information," said Mr. Lentz, "that affidavits and protests have been on file and were receipted for by Mr. Porter, the President's secretary, but Mr. Grosvenor and others say they can't now be found." "What authority have you for saying that Mr. Porter receipted for these papers?" asked Mr. Gardiner. "Mr. Grosvenor told me," replied Lentz, "and with reference to the disappearance of the papers, he said: "You don't suppose we republicans were fools enough to allow any grass to grow under our feet after you made that charge. We have people to look after such things." This statement created a sensation in the committee. Chairman Loud suggested that Mr. Grosvenor ought to to be heard in response to the charge and a messenger was sent to fetch him. Mr. Grosvenor was, however, with a meeting of his committee on the subsidy bill. In the meantime Lentz said he was willing to meet Mr. Grosvenor and repeat the statement to his face. "He told me this," said he, "on the train the 15th of December. He had been to New York and I had been to Philadelphia and we met on the train coming to Washington." Members of the committee wanted to know what Grosvenor meant and asked Lentz whether he intimated that Grosvenor had had the papers abstracted to shield the President. "I have not used the word 'abstracted,' said Lentz, "and as for what Grosvenor meant, you had better call him and ask him." It was finally decided that Lentz should confront both Grosvenor and Porter at the next meeting of the committee on Friday morning. Chairman Loud read a letter from the Postmaster General saying that at the time of the appointment of Postmaster Smith at Logan there were no charges of polygamy on file against him; but afterwards Rev. Mr. Clements sent a note to the President which was referred to the Postoffice Department, making such charges. In the Provo case the United States Marshal in Utah had been asked to investigate the alleged polygamous relations of the postmaster. He had reported that charges had been made against him in the local courts and that the case was coming up soon. The Postoffice Department had decided that it could not judge the case in advance and therefore had taken no action. It was decided to ask the Postmaster General also to be present next Friday.

The following fourth class postmasters for Virginia were appointed today: R. L. Blanton at Balty, Caroline county, vice J. R. Blanton, resigned; W. E. Hudson at Elon, Amherst county, vice J. J. Jones, resigned; A. M. Watts at Gidsville, Amherst county, vice R. C. Carrington, dead; W. M. Proffit at Hopeful, Louisa county, vice J. E. West, removed; C. M. Hawthorne at Stribling Springs, Augusta county, vice J. A. Mines, resigned; J. H. Davis at Tola, Charlotte county, vice T. I. Childress, resigned.

The Senate naval affairs committee this morning heard Secretary Long and Admiral Bradford in reference to the bill to provide for a Pacific cable extending from San Francisco to Manila. Secretary Long stated that in his opinion the enterprise was admirable and thought it better to have the line laid and owned by the government rather than by private company. Admiral Bradford said the route was practicable and estimated the total cost to be $10,000,000. Mr. Baylies, vice-president of the Pacific Cable Company, addressed the committee in opposition to the idea of government construction and maintenance and argued that the scheme should be put through by a private company as provided by Senate bill No. 1479.

The Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals met again this morning and ordered a favorable report on the Hepburn Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Morgan said he would make no effort to call the bill up in the Senate in the near future as he doubted if he could get the right of way.

Representative Jefferson Levy of New York, the owner of Monticello, says he was asked to apply for membership of the Virginia democratic association of this city by acquaintances whom he supposed were familiar with the bylaws of that organization. He also says he voted for Mr. Bryan in '96, and is his personal friend, and would have voted against the gold standard bill now before the House if the democratic caucus of that body had declared against it. He is surprised that any Virginian should doubt his democracy.

Representative Rixey of the Alexandria district has been to the Navy Department to try to have the men from his district who have recently been discharged from the Arsenal here, reinstated, but he found that, an impossible task, as he was informed there that they had been discharged for lack of work, and could not be reemployed until there shall be something for them to do.

Mr. Gallinger, in the Senate today, had adopted an amendment to the pension laws, by which ex-Confederates who served in the Spanish war may be permitted to draw pensions. Mr. Tillman couldn't see why the same liberality to ex-Confederates who fought in the Spanish war should not be extended to ex-Confederates who fought in the Mexican war, nor could anybody else, but, all the same, it was not.

Representative Swanson's contested election case from the 5th Virginia district in the last Congress, cost him, as proved by attested vouchers, $1,750 more than the amount allowed by Congress. The House committee on claims, to whom a bill for his relief was referred, at their meeting this morning, agreed to report in favor of indemnifying him to that amount.

It is understood today that the reports in the Quay case will be reported from the Senate elections committee tomorrow, and that though the majority report will be against the admission of Mr. Quay to a seat in the Senate, the minority report, in favor of his admission, will be adopted, and will receive the votes of several democrats, among them those of the two Virginia Senators.

It having been rumored that Senator Daniel favored the scheme for allowing the federal government jurisdiction over some of Alexandria county, near Arlington, that Senator this morning said the rumor was not correct; that as the government was to build the Arlington bridge, he would not object if it should desire to station a guard on the southern abutment of that bridge, but, beyond that, he would be unwilling to go.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Robert W. McWade, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Canton, China and George M. French, of Hot Springs, to be a supervisor of the twelfth census for the Fifth district of Arkansas. Also some naval appointments, and promotions, and a large number of postmasters.

Representative Otey of the Lynchburg, Virginia, district, has gone to Atlanta, where, at the celebration of the anniversary of General Lee's birthday next Friday by the Confederate Camp of that city, he will be the orator of the occasion.

At the meeting of the Senate finance committee this morning the nomination of Mr. Bynum for a U. S. appraisership at New York, was talked of, but not formally considered. It has been referred to a sub-committee. Some of the democrats on the committee are opposed to his confirmation, as the law provides that all the appraisers shall not be members of one party, and as Mr. Bynum, before he was nominated, had deserted the democratic, and joined the republican party.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Mr. Warfield was confirmed by the Senate yesterday afternoon as postmaster of Baltimore.

The Goebel-Taylor contest for the Governorship of Kentucky began yesterday before a committee of the Assembly at Frankfort.

Preliminary plans for the construction of three great battleships are nearly completed. They will have each a displacement of 12,500 tons.

Rev. Frederick W. Clampett today left Baltimore for San Francisco to take charge, as rector, of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, in that city.

Attorney-General Griggs, in his answer in libel prize of Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admiral Sampson, takes the ground that the Spanish ships were sunk, not captured.

Official figures in Southern iron production, issued yesterday, show that during last year 1,571,570 tons of pig iron were made and shipped from Alabama and Tennessee.

In the House yesterday a bitter fight was precipitated by a remark of Mr. Hepburn on the bill to allow aliens to hold property in the District of Columbia. The bill finally passed.

The marine department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce identified the steamer wrecked at St Marys Bay, Newfoundland, as the Norwegian steamer Paran which sailed from Baltimore January 5 for Sydney, C. B.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

John H. Rutherford, of Winchester, on whose farm the battle of Winchester was fought, died at his home yesterday.

Mrs. Cornelia Jackson, mother of Rev. E. B. Jackson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Winchester, is dead in Washington. Mrs. Jackson was a Miss Kerfoot, of Upperville.

Mr. Henry E. C. Baskervill, aged eighty-three years, died at his residence in Richmond Sunday, night. He was at one time one of the best known business men of Richmond.

Mrs. Carter Harrison, of Powhatan county, died suddenly at her home Sunday morning. Mrs. Harrison's maiden name was Miss Byrd Swift. She was born and raised in Richmond.

Miss Edmonia Waller, daughter of the late Edward Waller, of Stafford, died while visiting her sister, Mrs C. F. Blackburn, at Garrisonville, Sunday. She was a resident of Washington for several years. She was ill only about a week.

Mr. Joseph Moyer, seventy-six years old, one of the best known men in Page county, died at his home, near Luray, Sunday of apoplexy. He was stricken at the dinner table four days ago, and died without regaining consciousness.

Representative Sidney P. Epes, of the Fourth Virginia district, has been chosen by the Virginia delegation to represent the State on the democratic congressional committee. This position has been previously held for several sessions by Congressman Jones, of the First district.

The large barn at Walnut Hill, Orange county, belonging to Mr. J. P. Thompson, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening, together with all of its contents, consisting of a large quantity of hay and corn; also two horses and two mules. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The office of United States Marshal Morgan Treat will not be removed from Richmond to Norfolk. A short time ago Mr. Treat applied to the department for an additional clerk. An inspector who came down to examine into the need for one told Mr. Treat that if he would move the office to Norfolk another clerk would be recommended. Tr. Mreat declined the offer, and will remain in Richmond.

Judge Waddill, of the United States Court in Norfolk, yesterday denied the injunction asked by Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, to restrain the consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line, Florida Central, and Peninsula and Georgia and Alabama railroads with some seventeen other lines, and further, to prevent the transfer to Mr. Middendorf, of Baltimore, of 7,500 shares of Raleigh and Gaston stock, to effect the consolidation. An appeal will be taken.

What for a time threatened to be a serious most riot occurred last night at Phoebus as a result of an effort on the part of Fort Monroe artillery men to clean out the Dewey House. In the melee a soldier was shot by a negro. This made a frenzied mob of the soldiers' squad and they ran amuck, firing their revolvers and yelling for an hour or more. At 10 o'clock last night the rioters had been dispersed without other fatalities. The wounds of the soldier will probably prove fatal.

A shooting affray occurred at Stanardsville, Greene county, Saturday, between "Mac" Mayers and "Si" Young. Mayers went to Young's room, picked a quarrel, it is said, and was shot twice in the abdomen. He made a rush at Young, after being wounded, and three more shots were fired—one by Young and the other two by Mayers. Young is wounded in the forehead and arm. He will recover. Mayers is reported to be dying. He has a wife and five children in Greene county. Young is from Pennsylvania.

SURRENDERED.

A. C. Gilligan, the alleged assassin of C. Beverly Turner, yesterday morning surrendered in Surry county. He went to the home of James Barham, two miles from Surry Courthouse, at 1 o'clock, and after a short conference, was Barham's prisoner.

Gilligan was turned over to Sheriff Edwards, who had him placed in the county jail. It was decided to have the prisoner removed to the Petersburg jail for safe keeping, as there had been talk of lynching in Isle of Wight and Surry counties, where the prisons are not particularly secure. The authorities of the two counties agreed to the plan and Gilligan was removed to Petersburg later. Colonel Boykin, State's attorney for Isle of Wight, said last night that Gilligan had authorized State's Attorney Clark, of Surry, to waive examination.

Sunday afternoon Miss Isabel Turner, daughter of the murdered man, and the young woman whom Gilligan loved, became a party to a trap to effect Gilligan's capture. In the presence of her mother, Dr. W. D. Turner, a cousin, Hurricane Branch, a detective, and another witness, she agreed to write an affectionate letter to Gilligan, asking him to forgive her, and proposing that they meet by appointment and flee the community. Gilligan, however, surrendered before the decoy letter reached him. Miss Turner acknowledges having cared for Gilligan, but denies caring for him now, or that there was ever any intimacy between them. Gilligan has not at any time been far from the scene of the murder.

To Mr. Ferguson Gilligan confessed to the killing of Turner, but claimed that he did it in self defense.

Sheriff Robert Edwards, of Isle of Wright county, arrived in Petersburg last night and made a demand for the prisoner, but Sheriff Edwards, to whom Gilligan surrendered, refused to turn the prisoner over to him.

With the close of last month the Alexandria Gazette, one of the best newspapers published in the State, completed its one hundredth volume. The Gazette is the oldest paper in the State, probably the oldest one in point of continuous publication, in the country. We wish the Gazette many happy returns of the occasion—its centennial birthday.—[Culpeper Exponent.

Three more cases of bubonic plague have been discovered in Manila. There is fear of an epidemic.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Southern Investment Company.

To authorize the United States government to acquire title to land on Elizabeth river.

To allow superintendents of State hospitals to grant furloughs to patients.

In relation to the time of electing officers of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute.

To amend section 3044 of the code in relation to counties and districts of county judges.

The bill in relation to effect of evidence in insurance suits was ordered to its engrossment.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

To prohibit telegraph companies operating in the State of Virginia from contracting against their own negligence.

The amend section 609 of the code to empower county and corporation courts to strike from the lists lands which cannot be located or which are improperly thereon.

To regulate the employment of children in manufacturing and mechanical establishments.

[The bill provides that no child under 10 years of age shall be employed at all, and no child between 10 and 16 shall be employed unless he or she shall have attended some school for three months prior to such work in any establishment, and further provides that such child shall have lived in the State at least six months; requiring that such children shall attend school at least three months each year; restricting hours of labor to 48 per week. A penalty of $50 is provided for violation by proprietors of such factories. The bill provides for the appointment of special constables and officers to enforce the provisions of the bill.]

To prohibit the buying or selling of futures or stocks or bonds on a margin or otherwise dealing in what is known as futures or stocks or bonds on a margin, and declaring such transactions gambling.

The bill passed by the House on Saturday, retaining the office of register of the land office, but reducing the salary $300, was taken up, but was passed by without being considered. There is some doubt whether the Senate will consent to the salary reduction.

HOUSE.

The House bill giving boards of supervisors of the counties the right to tax the capital stock of merchants claimed the major portion of the day's session of the House. Further consideration of the bill was finally postponed until 1 o'clock today.

The following were among the bills introduced:

To amend the code as to how clerk of the Court of Appeals should prepare record as to what shall be printed.

In relation to whom the cost of printing of record in Court of Appeals to be charged; when cost of printing to be turned into the treasury and regulate clerks fees.

Regulating the transportation of bodies dead of contagious or infectious diseases.

To require railroads to provide and keep toilet-rooms for ladies in all depots.

By Mr. Willard: To amend an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Western railroad of Virginia. This bill requires that the company shall begin construction of the road not later than the 1st day of January, 1902, and complete it not later than March 1, 1905.

The House passed a number of House bills. The following were the most important:

To facilitate the construction of telegraph and telephone lines along the line of railways; amending the charter of the Title and Trust Company to the Southern Trust Company and amending the charter of the Virginia Mercantile and Safe Deposit Company of Richmond; to provide for the reduction of the capital stock and the issue of special stock of the Southern Railway Company; to repeal an act approved February 2, 1898, entitled an act to provide for working a certain road in Fairfax county and to make applicable thereto the provisions of an act approved February 20, 1896; to amend an act to provide for the working of roads in Fauquier county; to incorporate the Children's Home Society of Virginia; to provide for the recordation by clerks of the County or Corporation courts of lists of conveyances and partitions that may have been returned thereto by the clerk of the General Court, and may now be found therein, and declaring the effect to be given said lists when so rerecorded.

Senator Morris, in reporting for the joint committee appointed to wait on Senator Martin and notify him of his election, stated that Senator Martin requested the committee to assure the general assembly of his grateful appreciation of the honor and to assure it that he would accept. A few minutes later Mr. and Mrs. Martin visited the Capitol, and the latter spent some time in the Senate chamber chatting with the Senator's friends.

The measure to provide against lawyers going from Virginia to other States for the purpose of securing licenses in order to avoid the rigid examinations in this State, and then returning to Virginia to practice, was discussed by the Courts of Justice committee. No final action was taken, but the bill was passed by for further action.

The measure providing for the merging of spring and fall elections, was reported favorably from the Courts of Justice committee, to take effect at the fall election of 1901. This bill does away with the spring elections, and has a tendency to curtail largely election expenses. The measure is a joint resolution that went through the House and Senate at the last session, but was never finally acted upon.

The proposed amendment to the constitution in reference to the taxing of oyster tongers was referred to a subcommittee to draft a bill to carry out the intent of the measure.

The finance committee considered the Cardwell Negro Reformatory bill, which provides that the reformatory be placed on the same footing as that of the Laurel Institute. The bill was passed by for further consideration.

After a long fight last night the House committee on roads decided by a vote of six to five to report favorably the bill of Mr. Epps providing for separate cars for the two races. There was a big crowd in the hall and much interest was felt in the discussion. The Baker and McAllister substitutes were both considered and various amendments were offered, but they were all voted down.

Mr. Epps so amended his bill as to exclude Pullman cars and through express trains from the operation of the law. He made a strong plea for the measure and would not accept any compromise. Mr. Willard and Mr. Hume both fought to have certain local trains running into Washington exempted, but this was denied. It is believed the bill will pass the House, but its fate in the Senate is more uncertain.

There will be a caucus to night to nominate a register of the land office. Mr. Richardson will be nominated The opposition to him seems to have given up the fight.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Richmond.

[Special dispatch to Alexandria Gazette.]

Richmond, Jan. 16.—Senator Donohoe is back today and had the bills amending the charter of Alexandria recommitted to the committee on counties, cities and towns.

The Situation in Natal.

London, Jan. 16.—The number and variety of rumors concerning the position of the British and the Boers along the Tugela gives rise to the suspicion that these reports are encouraged by the military in order to cloak the real British plan of operations and mislead Boer agents in Europe. It is asserted that yesterday morning Warren was five miles northwest of Springfield where General Buller has his headquarters. The plan, it is said, is to concentrate for an attack on the Boers' extreme right. Nearly all the experts and military authorities doubt if Buller will attempt to attack the Boers on the right, left and centre. It is pointed out that to split the army in three parts would be dangerous tactics, and permit the Boers to engage the British piecemeal. Reports would indicate that Buller is not yet ready for his attack to relieve Ladysmith. However, the silence maintained by Roberts and the war office regarding operations in Natal argues pretty conclusively that an important operation at the Tugela is pending. News of a battle is expected hourly, though several days may elapse before it comes.

It is again asserted that General Lord Methuen will shortly be superceded in the command at Modder river.

Pretoria, Jan. 13.—(Delayed.) The British made a sortie to the east of Mafeking today but shortly after retired. One burgher was wounded in the skirmish. The Boers demolished a small British fort. An ominous calm prevails about Ladysmith and along the Tugela. Ladysmith appears to be in sore straits.

London, Jan 16.—The Star says that General Carrington, who has been ordered to South Africa, is expected to succeed General Lord Methuen. The paper says also that the members of the "Black Watch" will demand an investigation to clear the memory of their commander, General Wauchope.

Rensberg, Jan. 15. (Delayed.)—The Boers today attempted to storm a redoubt held by the Yorkshires and the New Zealand contingent near Colesburg. The British repulsed the attack, inflicting a loss of 21 killed and 40 wounded.

French's cavalry have reconnoitered as far as the Boer position on the Orange river.

Durban, Jan. 16.—The commander of the communications in Natal reports that 24 members of the Light Horse and seven other colonials were wounded in the fighting at Ladysmith.

There are 75 serious cases of dysentery and enteric fever in Ladysmith.

A Texas Feud.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 16.—Last evening at Bastrop, Arthur Burford, son of Sheriff Burford, was instantly killed and Deputy Clements and an unknown man were mortally wounded, J. C. Townsend was in court charged with the murder of his uncle, ex-Sheriff Reese, at Columbus. The Judge announced the case would be laid over. Arthur Burford and Clements left the room and started past a saloon, when a volley of shots was fired into them and they fell in the street. Three men were arrested for the shooting. The origin of the old Townsend-Reese feud was an unbranded vagrant steer. Lawsuits had eaten up thousands of dollars on the question of ownership and more than 200 men have lost their lives in various affrays in the last twenty years.

A Fight in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—Ex-Congressman David J. Colson shot and killed Ethelbert Scott in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel this afternoon. It was a renewal of an old feud between Colson and Scott, which started at Chickamauga, when both were officers in the Fourth Kentucky regiment, a year ago last summer.

The men met today for the first time since their first trouble. Scott was killed instantly. L. W. Demaree, assistant postmaster of Shelbyville, Ky., was killed accidentally by a stray bullet. Charles Julian, brother of Judge Ira Julian, was hit in the leg, and John G. Golden was also wounded by a stray bullet. Other by-standers dropped stray bullets, but none are seriously hurt. Scott was a nephew of Gov. Bradley. Colson was colonel of the regiment and Scott was a lieutenant.

The French Ball.

New York, Jan. 16.—Fully 4 000 people took part in the delirious whirl for which the masqueraders of the Cercle Francaise L'Harmonie are noted, at Madison Garden, last night. The early spectators were treated to a ballet of 400 girls and after that each one was left to enact his or her own part in the merry making. After midnight the popping of champagne corks began in earnest and the ball was well on. Here and there a flash of lingerie, a dusted hat and a ring of laughter gave evidence of riotous carnival. At six o'clock the Garden was deserted and the French ball was over.

Suicide Club Member Missing.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 16.—W. H. Strayer, an engineer on the Midland railroad, was reported missing yesterday. John Simpson, a fellow workman, said Strayer told him he belonged to a suicide club in Chicago. Strayer said the annual "death drawing" was made last month, he getting the fatal number. Simpson said Strayer talked cheerfully of his firm resolution to abide by his oath and it is believed he has killed himself.

The Markets.

New York, Jan. 16—The market closed as follows: Wheat—Dec —; May 66½a65⅝

Georgetown, Jan 16—Wheat 65a71.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Druggists.

L. T. Thirkfield, Health Inspector of Chicago, says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be recommended too highly. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. Cullom presented a petition signed by 2,300 negro citizens requesting the President and Congress to "enforce the constitutional laws of the United States for the protection of colored men, and prevent the burning and lynching of the same."

Mr. Cullom asked that the petition be referred to the judiciary committee and said if there was no law that could apply there should be legislation on the subject.

Mr. Hoar thought every Senator on both sides of the chamber would like to see something done to stop lynchings, but he did not see how the United States could take cognizance of such matters. In all the states assault, murder, arson and other crimes were necessarily under the jurisdiction of the State courts.

Mr. Chandler and Mr. Cullom both said they doubted if Congress had the power to do anything unless another amendment to the constitution be adopted.

Mr. Tillman inquired what the object of the petition was and when Mr. Cullom said the petitioners were residents of Chicago, the South Carolina Senator inquired further if they had reference to the shooting of negro miners in Illinois.

Mr. Cullom replied that unfortunately negroes had been brutally shot down in the streets of an Illinois town, but about forty men were now in jail for that crime.

On motion of Mr. Lodge the Pettigrew resolution relating to the Philippines was laid on the table. The Hoar resolution, with the Lodge amendment, which are of broard scope and call for all reports that have been received from the islands, as well as information concerning the Filipinos, were then called up.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment asking for the instructions given to the commission sent to Paris to negotiate the treaty of peace with Spain.

Mr. Davis thought this was executive business and asked for a ruling by the chair.

Mr. Frye overruled Mr. Davis, whereon the latter said he would most emphatically object to the adoption of the amendment. He said he, as a member of the commission, would be willing for everything to be revealed, "but"—here the Senator stopped short and moved a closed legislative session. The galleries were cleared and the Senate went into secret session.

It is learned that Mr. Hoar intended to offer as a separate resolution practically the Pettigrew amendment but wants the information to be used in executive session only.

The closed session lasted only ten minutes. When the doors were opened Mr. Davis promptly moved to lay the Pettigrew amendment on the table. The roll was called and the motion was carried, 41 to 20. Lindsay and McLaurin, Morgan and Pettus voted with the republicans. Hoar and Wellington voted with the democrats.

Mr. Teller said he voted in the negative because the President was not compelled to send in any information he regarded not in the public interest.

Mr. Spooner declared that the object of the Pettigrew amendment was to place the President in a false position and have it appear that he did not want to furnish any information.

Mr. Hale doubted if it was good policy now for the Senate to make public all the negotiations for the treaty, even though he voted against the treaty, and had never since regretted it.

Mr. Teller remarked that there were diplomatic secrets that should not be made public.

Mr. Wellington offered a resolution to the effect that it is not the purpose of the United States to deprive the people of the Philippine Islands of their right of self-government. The war being waged is not for conquest but for the establishment of law and order, and shall cease when the Filipinos make overtures of peace. Mr. Wellington asked that the resolution lie on the table and gave notice that he would speak upon it Thursday.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be directed to send to the Senate an itemized statement of public receipts from taxation, customs and other sources and also of public expenditures, including salaries paid to all officers and incidental expenses in Cuba since the United States government assumed control of that island.

The Secretary of Agriculture in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate January 8, calling upon him to inform that body what portion remained of the $50,000,000 urgent deficiency appropriation for his department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, reported no portion of the appropriation was assigned to or expended by the Department of Agriculture.

The discussion took a wide range. Mr. Vest thought that every friend of the administration ought to be glad to have every bit of information given to the public. He said it was well known that before the commission went to Paris, the President instructed the members thereof to secure only the Island of Luzon and let the others go. Mr. Vest ridiculed the idea that because a Senator opposed expansion he should be called a friend and ally of Aguinaldo. He referred to a speech made in open session in the last congress by Senator Sewell of New Jersey, in which the latter stated he visited President McKinley and implored him to call Dewey home and have nothing whatever to do with the Philippines. Was a gallant, a loyal man like General Sewell, Mr. Vest inquired, to be charged with being an ally of Aguinaldo because he expressed his honest sentiments. Mr. Vest deprecated the President's policy. "We have," he declared, "the buonic plague in Hawaii, starvation in Porto Rico, unrest in Cuba and a war of indefinite length and enormous cost in the Philippines."

The Hoar-Lodge resolutions went over until tomorrow.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vest's remarks the financial bill was taken up and Mr. McLaurin made a speech. He discussed at length the banking provisions in the measure.

HOUSE.

The President submitted a report on the agricultural possibilities of Alaska.

The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, took the chair. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, took the floor to explain the bill.

A long discussion arose about the appropriation for experimental rural free delivery service.

Lewis Dennis, Salem, Ind., says "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than anything I ever took." It digests what you eat and can not help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles.

COUNTY BOARD OF DEVELOPMENT.

The Alexandria County Board of Development held a meeting in Washington yesterday to consider the bonding bill, recently passed by the Legislature.

Other subjects were considered by the meeting, which was called to order at 4:15 o'clock by President A. M. Lothrop, of Washington, but all matters were subordinated to the discussion of the bonding proposition, which debate was continued until an adjournment was forced shortly before 7 o'clock. A majority and minority report had been presented. A. B. Graham submitted the former and W. W. Douglass the latter. These gentlemen and others made speeches in support of their respective convictions. D. N. Rust spoke in advocacy of the minority report. The question was still undecided, and by a close vote a delay in the final decision of the matter until Monday afternoon of next week was agreed to by the board.

At times discussion waxed warm, and a dramatic scene ended the meeting, when Augustus Davis, chairman of the special committee appointed at a previous meeting to report the features of the new bill, said amid great confusion, following a motion to adjourn by G. G. Boteler. "Mr. Chairman, I demand the protection of the chair. I have a right to address this body free from interruption, and I propose to do it." He was allowed to proceed with his speech.

After the meeting had been called to order, Mr. Davis moved a suspension of the rules in order that new members might be elected forthwith. Vigorous objection was made to the motion by J. H. Hobson, who addressed the meeting, saying that such a procedure was unconstitutional; that it was contrary to all rules and established customs for the government of the organization, and that, perhaps, there were those among the list proposed whom it would be desirable to exclude from membership of the board. Mr. Hobson's statement that the very life of the society itself depended upon the great care exercised in the choice of its members brought forth a retort from Mr. Davis, "that the names proposed for membership were representative men, who lived in Alexandria county before Mr. Hobson ever heard of the county."

Replying to what he termed an insinuation, Mr. Davis declared that there was no intention to pack the meeting of the organization.

Mr. M. B. Harlow, of this city, interposed, seconding the motion to proceed with the election of new members, which was then carried almost unanimously. The following were then declared members of the society upon receipt by the treasurer of the necessary fee: R. W. Darby, W. P. Lockwood, Curtis B. Graham, J. B. Meredith, R. H. Walker, A. W. Cathcart, T. D. DeLaishmut, Dr. J. R. Hagan and Dr. D. N. Rust.

John B. Henderson, for the committee on the Memorial Bridge, told the meeting that he had visited the War Department, had seen Secretary Root and Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, and had learned that both gentlemen favored the bridge project. Further, Mr. Henderson said that it was decidedly best that the Board of Development let the matter rest for the present. He stated that the officials of the War Department were anxious to construct the bridge, but as a national not a local proposition; that they desired local pressure to allow the matter to drop in order that Congress might recognize the great national importance of the measure now before it, and not regard the bill recently introduced as a scheme for the advancement of local interests. In closing Mr. Henderson stated that the plans for the construction of the bridge were being prepared at the War Department.

M. E. Church, a member of the committee, rose to a point of order, and asked that the committee on Memorial Bridge be empowered by the board to investigate and report upon a certain statement made in the press to the effect that Congress desired the State of Virginia to retrocede that portion of the State, now Alexandria county, formerly included within the District of Columbia, to the general government.

A prolonged discussion ensued, resulting in the adoption of a resolution directing the executive committee of the board to report at a special meeting of the board next week upon this feature of the case.

Nothing new was reported by the committee on Mount Vernon Avenue, nor was there anything of interest brought forward by the committee on Alexandria county legislation.

Some routine business having been disposed of, the board began consideration of the bonding bill.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Milhiser & Co. vs. McKinley, Rangeley & Co. Argued and continued until to-day.

The next cases to be heard are Norfolk and Western Railway Company vs. Greever, on the privileged docket, and Virginia and North Carolina Wheel Company vs. Chalkley, on the argument docket.

Painter et als. vs. St. Clair et als. has been fixed to be heard on Tuesday, the 23d of the month.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

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