



MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1900.

AT AN IMMENSE pro-Boer meeting in New York last night, Mr. Bourke Cockran declared that the "President and his advisers had surrendered the interests of this country to Great Britain, and if they had done their duty in the matter of the Alaskan boundary dispute, England would have had her hands so full on this continent that she would not have been able to wage any war in South Africa."

THE Philippine war is over, and only a few guerrillas are now in arms in the Philippine Islands, and they are to be hanged as soon as caught. Of course, this is what Gen. Otis and President McKinley say. But, all the same, increased enlistments are being made and more troops are being hurried off to Manila, the Filipinos are becoming more active, they have secret organizations in all parts of their country—even in the cities occupied by U. S. forces—and, still more, the rainy season is approaching, when operations against them cannot be prosecuted vigorously. Wars are not only costly, but are very uncertain.

BISHOP ANDREWS, of the Methodist Church, in his sermon at a Presbyterian Church in New York yesterday, to which President McKinley was a listener, said: "Patriotism is often nothing but that selfish feeling which impels a man to battle with and ruthlessly trample down people of other races." As these are plain words, and the President understands them, he must naturally have applied them to his own case, and, therefore, will not be likely to attend any more churches in which this plain speaking bishop will preach.

AS PHILADELPHIA is a peaceful city and, as its name implies, one of brotherly love, the President's policy of war and military aggression does not agree with the feelings of the rich republicans of that city, and they are, therefore, not subscribing as liberally as was expected to the fund that was promised Mr. Hanna if he would hold the national republican convention there. Then, too, they know they will be called on for campaign subscriptions next fall, and they are holding back for that time.

MR. MCKINLEY still continues to speak of the Spanish, as an "unavoidable" war. Spain certainly did all she could to avoid war, even to the point of self abasement, and that being the case, why Mr. McKinley, who makes Congress do everything he wants it to do, couldn't have avoided the war, and saved all the lives and the billion dollars it has cost, is what nobody except Mr. McKinley can tell.

THE PRESIDENT, in New York last Saturday, said he had secured an open door for American trade in the East, that is, with a country ten thousand miles off. But he failed to say, at the same time, that he had also succeeded in shutting the door to trade with Porto Rico, which, comparatively, is only a short distance from the shores of his own country.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, March 5. The U. S. Supreme Court today decided the case of Receiver Adolph of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati against the Chemical National Bank of New York. Before the Fidelity failed E. L. Harper, its vice president, on behalf of the bank, borrowed \$300,000 from the New York bank. The receiver refused to pay it on the ground that Harper had no right to borrow it. The court held that right or no right the Fidelity got the money and used it and that the Chemical is entitled to its dividend share of the money thus loaned. The court also in the case of Greer v. Whitman vs. the National Bank of Oxford, Kas., affirmed a principal of Kansas law that a business corporation is secured by the individual liability of its stockholders.

It can be stated on excellent authority that the failure of the Senate foreign relations committee to report back the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is due to wide differences between the republican members as to some of the clauses in that document. The absence of Senator Lodge has also been partially responsible for the delay, as he is looked upon as one of the strongest spokesmen for the administration on all foreign questions. The supposition is that the republicans are divided owing to the opposition to the treaty in this country and the frequent charges that it is a secret alliance has not already been formed with Great Britain, that is the ultimate object. The republicans deny any such insinuations, but they are said to realize that this question is so delicate that they must proceed slowly in order to prevent their political opponents from making campaign capital. The democratic leaders confidently assert

NEWS OF THE DAY.

War Department figures show that the Philippine trade goes elsewhere than to this country. Miss Lillian Butts, daughter of a millionaire lumberman, of Stillwater, Minn., has eloped with Albert S. Franklin, a negro, and married him in Chicago. Archbishop Hennessy died at Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday. He was recognized as one of the greatest orators and most profound theologians in the Catholic hierarchy.

The wrecking of the cruiser Charleston off one of the Philippine Islands is claimed to have been due to some officers having been under the influence of liquor at the time. The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, Congressman Boutelle's paper, which was established 66 years ago, printed its last issue on Saturday. It has been merged with another paper. President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, in a lecture in Chicago expressed the opinion that the present century would witness the downfall of Great Britain, and ultimately the people of South Africa would have their freedom. He stated that the present inhabitants of Great Britain were mere shadows of their forefathers in point of brains and health.

The Ohio Society of New York held its fourteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Saturday night. President McKinley was the guest of honor. He read a carefully worded speech reaffirming his views on the new expansion policy, and repudiating the cry of imperialism. He said, however, there must be no halt to expansion and declared that the new policy must be carried out. Reports from various sources, including army officers and agents throughout the Philippine Islands, tell of continued activity among the natives, who are endeavoring to keep alive the armed opposition to the United States, and are planning to continue the war on a larger scale when the rainy season begins. Filipinos who have been appointed to positions of trust under the American government are said to be plotting with the revolutionists.

P. S. Hill, of New York, has been appointed temporary receiver of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company at Durham, N. C. The application for a receiver was made by a majority of the stockholders of the company in order to settle up the business and divide the assets. This is really a move on the part of the American Tobacco Company to offset W. A. Guthrie, who gave notice last week that application would be made to the next general assembly to repeal the charter and appoint a receiver for the Blackwell company.

Five lives were lost in a fire in a cheap lodging house on the New Bowery, in New York, early yesterday morning. There were nearly a hundred lodgers in the house, and many of them had come in drunk and gone to bed so. When the firemen attempted to get their lines of hose through the halls they found them so full of panic-stricken men that for a time they could do absolutely nothing. They shoved the lodgers aside and the lodgers fought back at them viciously and as the flames were spreading rapidly the firemen had to resort to rough methods. The building is known as the Garfield House.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts introduced a bill in the House today prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one gallon in the Philippine Islands except for medicinal purposes.

In answer to a resolution introduced by Mr. Pettigrew, the President today sent to the Senate a communication relative to the relations of the United States with General Guigou. The fact that Mr. Davis, of the Senate foreign relations committee, introduced an amendment to the Porto Rico tariff bill in the Senate today, providing for absolute free trade with that island, and allowing the people thereof all the privileges and immunities of any other citizens of the United States, shows, it is said at the Capitol today, that he has his eye on the ground, and also that the bill referred to will never get through the Senate in its present shape, though the republicans have a large majority in that body.

People here today from the Petersburg, Virginia, district, say now that the late Representative Eben had been buried, the friends of Mr. Lester, who was removed from office by Mr. Cleveland because he was chairman of the democratic committee of his district, of Mr. Southern of the legislature, and of Judge Yarrel, of that district, but who has a law office here, say that they have a law suit commenced work in behalf of their respective favorites.

The necessary buildings and machinery for making smokeless powder has been put up at the government's testing grounds at Indian Head, near Alexandria, and the manufacture of that sort of powder will be commenced there at an early date.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

The Boers are evacuating all of northern Cape Colony, carrying their guns and supplies with them. A force remains at Norval's post, presumably to oppose a British advance across the Orange river there. General Brabant, commanding a division of colonial troops, attacked a force of Boers yesterday at Laushagene post, on the road from Durheim to Johannesburg. General Brabant, it is stated, gained three positions, and as night closed he was facing Boers posted on an opposite hill. The British loss was six killed and 18 wounded.

Fighting has begun to the eastward of Oostfontein, in the Orange Free State, where Lord Roberts's main army is stationed. General French, with a large mounted force, found Boers entrenched in a strong position on a kopje and fighting was in progress when the last message was sent. Reinforcements are reaching Lord Roberts daily. A London cablegram says his army must number between 50,000 and 60,000 men, if not more. General Buller's force in Natal numbers 40,000. Good judges in London now place the total force of Boers in the field at 50,000.

All or part of the Transvaal Boers who recently faced General Buller in Natal are retreating to Biggarsberg, 38 miles north of Ladysmith. A British force will march through Zululand and try to intercept them north of Biggarsberg. Some of the Free States have retired to Van Reenen's pass, and the mass of troops from both republics is believed to be assembling at Winburg, seventy miles northeast of Bloemfontein. President Kruger has been at Bloemfontein, but returned to Pretoria yesterday. Rhodes has arrived at Capetown from Kimberley and will soon leave for England.

The Southern Planter, for March, has been received from its publishers in Richmond.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches held three sessions on Saturday and were at work until late at night. The wheels of legislation will probably cease to turn to night at 12 o'clock. The session will end on Wednesday, but there will be no business transacted after the close of today's journal. At least, this is the program, if the House will agree with the plan outlined by the Senate. The lower branch adopted a joint resolution to extend the session to Wednesday in order to give the governor time to affix his signature to the bills before him, with the understanding that no bills should be considered after Tuesday, but the Senate amended this to stop actual work to night, and there the matter rests.

THE SENATE. An interesting feature of this session was a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Patton, in the House, requesting the Virginia senators to use their efforts to secure an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of U. S. senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution passed the House with a few dissenting votes, but in the Senate it created a lively debate. Senators Morris and Ople opposed the resolution, because they were, on principle, not in favor of this proposed change in the constitution. They contended that the people in the present plan really elected the senators, and the system has worked well in this State, and there was no reason for a change.

Senator Blakeley, Bruse and Clayton supported the resolution. Senator Wickham opposed the resolution, and said he did not believe the people wanted the proposed change to be made. He argued that the last residue of State sovereignty was in the provision of the constitution it was sought to repeal. Senator Lupton opposed the bill, on the ground that the people already have ample opportunity to select their senators. An argument for the resolution was made by Senator Tyler.

Senator Glass opposed the resolution, and stated that Senator Daniel was opposed to election of senators by the people. He referred to a May conference, of which he was a member, and ably and earnestly advocated the passage of the resolution. The Senate adjourned while the resolution was pending. At the afternoon session it was passed without discussion by a recorded vote of 22 to 2. Some of those opposed to it were absent.

The Senate passed House bill for appointment of commissioners for the valuation of personal property in the counties of the State. This measure, it is thought, will largely increase the receipts from personal taxes. It creates a personal supervision and espionage of the tax payers' business affairs, that is bound to create the bitterest resentments. The bill was passed by a vote of 16 to 14, and those who opposed it predict that it will create a howl from one end to the other of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Wickham said the bill would prevent tax dodging. He did not think it entirely wise to pass harsh laws taxing personal property. He said the law passed creating the office of Commissioner of Records had added the enormous sum of \$56,000,000 to the taxable value of the State and he had no doubt this law would add a great sum.

In opposing the measure Mr. Cogbill made the ablest speech he had delivered this session. He declared he was opposed to the passage of a bill creating a new office, the passage of the bill would endanger the supremacy of the democratic party in Virginia. The bill he denounced as outrageous.

"The land of this State pays \$1,200,000 into the Treasury every year," said Mr. Morris in the course of a speech for the bill. "The personal property of the State pays in taxes every year the sum of \$220,000, while the bonds, notes and other evidences of debt pay only \$100,000. I shall vote for the bill in the hope of making more of this property bear taxes."

It will be particularly obnoxious to commercial centers. The bill allowing husband and wife to unite in valuing "poor man's exemption" was defeated by a vote of 14 yeas to 12 nays.

The bill passed on Friday extending the terms of superintendents of schools so as to take the election of their successors out of the hands of the present Board of Education was reconsidered on Saturday and indefinitely postponed. This was done because the measure is clearly unconstitutional. Senator Mann secured the passage of his bill to amend the act in relation to the assessment of taxes. The change proposed affects only the method of assessing timbered lands.

The Senate during the afternoon session passed the three election bills from the House. There was a good deal of discussion over the election law and methods in the State. One amendment makes registrars elective every two years instead of every four, as at present. The two other bills make slight changes in the election law. A joint resolution was offered by Senator Winn, and adopted, requesting the Virginia Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence with the proper officers of the government to take all proper and necessary action to induce foreign governments using the Regie system of purchasing tobacco to substitute some other means of securing revenue for that product, and, if necessary, to make tariff concessions to induce such action.

Senator Wickham offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Virginia Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in favor of the passage of the bill to provide for the employment of women nurses in the military hospitals of the army. When the bill to incorporate the Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Company came up, on motion to reconsider the vote by which the measure was passed, Senator Flood moved to pass by, and there was no objection raised. At night Senator Flood called up the bill, on a motion to reconsider, and had it dismissed, which ends the matter for this session.

The House bill to create a State insurance department was referred to the Senate. The Senate passed the general pension bill, after reducing the gross appropriation from \$180,000 to \$135,000. At night the House refused to concur in the amendments.

The Senate passed House bill to amend section 3652 of the code so as to provide that a householder may waive the exemption made in his favor by said section. To amend sections 67 and 71 of the code as to registrars, etc.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From Richmond. [Special dispatch to Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, March 5.—The legislature will probably wind up its work tonight. Mr. Donohoe got through the Senate the House bill to renew the charter of the Falls Church, Fairfax and Manassas Railroad Company.

Foreign News. London, March 5.—It is stated in the lobbies of Parliament that the government will, in the army budget, to be presented today, propose a loan of between twenty and thirty million pounds for a period of 12 years and also the disposition of seven millions of treasury bonds.

London, March 5.—Ambassador Choate, accompanied by his wife, and secretary Cutting will leave on Friday for a two months tour of the continent, visiting Paris, the Riviera, Rome and Constantinople. London, March 5.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon revives talk of a war between France and England by printing alleged interviews with French diplomats and officers whose names are not revealed to the effect that such a war is inevitable. An official of the French government is quoted as saying France would invade England and South Africa simultaneously.

The Situation in South Africa. London, March 5.—Gen. Roberts' army is again on the move but no one knows whether Gen. Roberts' official dispatch of yesterday is devoted almost entirely to minor movements of other British commanders. A considerable Boer force is known to be occupying the Bloemfontein road. Gen. French is holding their front until the arrival of the infantry, when it is presumed the Paardeberg tactics will be repeated should the Boers hold their position. The activity of Dundonald's cavalry north of Ladysmith is not taken to indicate that Buller has inaugurated a new aggressive movement against the Boers, but that he is rather using the cavalry to complete the clearing of the country about Ladysmith. The Boers, it is understood, are retreating to Biggarsberg. This is a mountain west of Dundee dominating the road into the Transvaal via Laings' Nek. It is not known whether the British will attempt an advance in this direction or will choose to threaten the Boers' position in the Drakensberg, which are the natural barriers between Natal and the Orange Free State.

Pietermaritzburg, Mar. 3.—The force reconnoitering north of Ladysmith since Thursday returned to Ladysmith this evening. One member of the Gordon Highlanders was killed and Col. Pickford was wounded. London, Mar. 5.—A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated March 2, says the garrison will take two weeks rest in order to recuperate. Horses will be needed to remount the cavalry and artillery. A Lorenzo Marquez says the Boers place their casualties at Colenso, February 25, at 31 killed and 130 wounded.

The English Budget. London, March 5.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, began his speech introducing the budget by saying the deficit for the fiscal year ending March 31 would be £17,770,000. Of this £8,000,000 had been provided for by exchequer bills and £9,770,000 had been provided for war out of the revenue. He estimated the expenditure for the coming year would total £154,082,000. The deficit for the coming year was estimated at £37,000,000. The cost of the war would be £90,000,000.

In order to meet the increased expenditure the income tax would be increased from eight pence to one shilling in the pound and there would be imposed the following increases in duties: One shilling on a barrel of beer, six pence on a barrel of spirits, four pence on a pound of tobacco, six pence per pound on foreign cigars and two pence per pound on tea. He also announced that the government would contract a loan of 45,000,000 pounds "This," he said, "I hope will be sufficient to terminate the war, but it is impossible to be certain that the war will end by September 30 and we may be compelled in July or August to ask for further provision."

Fitzsimmons and Sharkey Matched. New York, March 5.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey were matched at 12:30 p. m., today, to fight 25 rounds on or about August 1 next before the club offering the largest purse. The winner will take all. The principals and the club where the fight is held are to deposit \$5,000 forfeits with Al Smith, who was selected as the stakeholder. If the contest is held in New York State, it will be subject to the Horton law. This was inserted in the articles of agreement to placate the State legislature who are now endeavoring to effect a repeal of the Horton law. Bids for the contest will be held open until March 19. The men agreed to box straight Marquis of Queensberry rules. Each man is allowed to furnish his own gloves, but no bandages on the hands will be permitted. Pictures will be taken of the contest and the winner will take all the profits. It is generally believed that the fight will be pulled off at the Seaside Athletic Club, as Fitzsimmons said he had no objection to fighting there.

Race Trouble Feared. Letchatchie, Ala., March 5.—One thousand negroes are in arms over the assassination of Jim Crosby, one of their race, who was called to the door of his house at midnight Saturday and riddled with buckshot. When he fell the assassins rushed into the house and dragged his wife and little daughter from the bed and shot them several times, leaving them for dead. The news spread quickly and the negroes have crowded into this place from towns within a radius of 50 miles. They declare they know the assassins and will be revenged. The whites are also well armed and if the negroes fire the first shot, there will be a horrible slaughter. The trouble grew out of the shooting of Sam Powell, a prominent merchant, by a negro several days ago. The negro was caught and lynched. The negroes declared they would avenge their comrade and in this fearless Jim Crosby was the most fearless spokesman.

Five Babies in 18 Months. St. Paul, Minn., March 5.—Five children have been born to Mrs. Burke, of Lacrosse, Wis., in 18 months. Friday night she gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl. Eighteen months ago she became the mother of twins, a boy and girl. The five babies are healthy and strong.

DIED. On Sunday, March 4, UPTON SMITH, infant son of T. U. Fairfax, aged 13 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 220 south Alfred street, tomorrow (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock. Funeral private. The funeral of Mrs. MATHA A. BONTZ, who died on Saturday last, will take place from her late residence, near the Theological Seminary, Tuesday, March 6, at 12 m. Interment at Alexandria.

Rev. W. E. Sitzer, W. Caton, N. Y., writes "I had dyspepsia over twenty years, and tried doctors and medicines without benefit. I was persuaded to use Kedo Doseppia Cure and it helped me from the start. I believe it to be a panacea for all forms of indigestion. It digests what you eat."

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

London, March 5.—A dispatch from Lourenco Marquez, dated March 4, states that rumors there vary from proposals of peace to preparations for a last desperate stand on the part of the Boers. President Kruger has telegraphed an appeal to the front to be read to all the troops, calling on them to "stand fast and strive in the name of the Lord," for unless they had faith in Him, cowardice would set in and their position would be hopeless the moment they turned their backs to the enemy. Past victories showed the Lord was on their side. President Kruger concludes by beseeching the burgers not to bring destruction upon their property.

Arrested in Church. Chicago, March 5.—A alleged highwayman was arrested while attending a Christian Endeavor meeting in the University Congregational Church last night. The sight of the patrol wagon backed up beside the door and the struggle between the prisoner and detectives while the man was being taken out threw the meeting into a state of disorder bordering on a panic. The alleged thief was discovered by one of the congregation who accuses him of having attempted to rob him. When the police arrested the suspect's head was bowed and he was apparently listening devoutly while prayer was being offered.

Shot His Wayward Wife. Wheeling, W. Va., March 5.—Wm. W. Chappelle, who lives in Scotchville, Ohio, came here yesterday and found his wife living in a questionable house under an assumed name. He fired a bullet into her back as she started to run from him. The wound will prove fatal. Chappelle escaped, but was arrested later last night near scene of the shooting.

The Markets. Chicago, March 5.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—May 66 5/8; July 66 1/2; August 66 1/4; September 66 1/4; October 66 1/4; November 66 1/4; December 66 1/4. Cotton—March 5 1/4; April 5 1/4; May 5 1/4; June 5 1/4; July 5 1/4; August 5 1/4; September 5 1/4; October 5 1/4; November 5 1/4; December 5 1/4. Gold—March 5 1/4; April 5 1/4; May 5 1/4; June 5 1/4; July 5 1/4; August 5 1/4; September 5 1/4; October 5 1/4; November 5 1/4; December 5 1/4. Silver—March 5 1/4; April 5 1/4; May 5 1/4; June 5 1/4; July 5 1/4; August 5 1/4; September 5 1/4; October 5 1/4; November 5 1/4; December 5 1/4.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Washington, March 5. SENATE. At the opening of the Senate today Mr. Perkins announced that his colleague, The Hon. K. Bard, the newly elected member of the Senate from California, was present. He was accordingly escorted before the President by Mr. Perkins and took the oath of office. At the conclusion of routine morning business the conference report on the financial bill was called up in order to enable Mr. Teller to conclude his remarks.

Mr. Teller said he protested against the proposed financial legislation because of a firm belief that it would be a greater calamity to the United States than the civil war which sacrificed so much blood and treasure. The pension appropriation was next considered. The measure, which carries appropriations of upwards of \$140,000,000, was explained by Mr. Gallinger.

Mr. Penrose introduced a bill to increase the number of cabinets to be appointed at large by the President to the United States Naval Academy. Mr. Hale offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for assistant needs of bureaus. Mr. Davis offered an amendment to the House Porto Rican bill striking out the 15 per centum duty and providing that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relative to the powers of Congress to collect duties, imposts and excises shall be extended to the island, and providing that all duties laid or collected by Congress shall be uniform with those laid and collected throughout the United States. That no excise or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census directed to be taken by the constitution.

That no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from Puerto Rico. That no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of Puerto Rico over those of any State and that no preference shall be given to exports of any State over those of Puerto Rico. The committee on the Philippines reported favorably in relation to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection. It is the measure prepared by Mr. Spooner and gives the President the same power that was accorded to President Grant in the Louisiana purchase. The pension appropriation bill was passed and Mr. Carter, of Montana, was then recognized for a speech in the Quay case. He advocated the resignation of Mr. Quay. He said the interest of the nation and the State demanded that Mr. Quay should be seated on the Governor's certificate of appointment.

Mr. Carter charged that there had been a scheme on foot in the State of Pennsylvania for years to prevent the representation in the Senate from that State after the Louisiana purchase. He secured a resolution. He reviewed what he termed the "persecution" of Mr. Quay in courts of Pennsylvania, pronounced it a dishonest plot to block Mr. Quay's political rehabilitation. When Mr. Carter concluded his speech Mr. Fairbanks addressed the Senate on the financial conference report.

HOUSE. The bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia was reported several times and discussed, but no action was taken, including one to allow the State of Wyoming to return certain lands to the United States and select other lands. The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia. A tangle arose over a bill to permit certain individuals to incorporate themselves as the Frederick Douglass memorial association. Mr. Bailey objected to the section of the bill which authorizes the association to collect funds in various States to erect a monument to Douglass and collect exhibits of relics of the anti-slavery movement and assemble them in the Douglass memorial. He declared that the bill would not pass without that section. Mr. Spill in charge of the bill, was willing to give it up. A discussion then arose over Mr. Bailey's parliamentary point and the Texas appeal from a decision of the Speaker. No quorum being present, a call of the House was ordered and a vote taken on laying the appeal on the table.

Mr. Bailey's appeal was laid on the table, 123 to 88. He then began to deliver a speech against the passage of the bill. To secure the original text of his speech, see several miscellaneous columns. They are dangerous.

At the opening of the Senate today Mr. Perkins announced that his colleague, The Hon. K. Bard, the newly elected member of the Senate from California, was present. He was accordingly escorted before the President by Mr. Perkins and took the oath of office. At the conclusion of routine morning business the conference report on the financial bill was called up in order to enable Mr. Teller to conclude his remarks. Mr. Teller said he protested against the proposed financial legislation because of a firm belief that it would be a greater calamity to the United States than the civil war which sacrificed so much blood and treasure. The pension appropriation was next considered. The measure, which carries appropriations of upwards of \$140,000,000, was explained by Mr. Gallinger. Mr. Penrose introduced a bill to increase the number of cabinets to be appointed at large by the President to the United States Naval Academy. Mr. Hale offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing for assistant needs of bureaus. Mr. Davis offered an amendment to the House Porto Rican bill striking out the 15 per centum duty and providing that the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relative to the powers of Congress to collect duties, imposts and excises shall be extended to the island, and providing that all duties laid or collected by Congress shall be uniform with those laid and collected throughout the United States. That no excise or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census directed to be taken by the constitution. That no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from Puerto Rico. That no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of Puerto Rico over those of any State and that no preference shall be given to exports of any State over those of Puerto Rico. The committee on the Philippines reported favorably in relation to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection. It is the measure prepared by Mr. Spooner and gives the President the same power that was accorded to President Grant in the Louisiana purchase. The pension appropriation bill was passed and Mr. Carter, of Montana, was then recognized for a speech in the Quay case. He advocated the resignation of Mr. Quay. He said the interest of the nation and the State demanded that Mr. Quay should be seated on the Governor's certificate of appointment. Mr. Carter charged that there had been a scheme on foot in the State of Pennsylvania for years to prevent the representation in the Senate from that State after the Louisiana purchase. He secured a resolution. He reviewed what he termed the "persecution" of Mr. Quay in courts of Pennsylvania, pronounced it a dishonest plot to block Mr. Quay's political rehabilitation. When Mr. Carter concluded his speech Mr. Fairbanks addressed the Senate on the financial conference report.

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