

the execution of the laws, were not sincere, because he said, they had been aware of the evasion of those laws.

Knox Denies Statement.

Mr. Knox was not in the Senate chamber when reference was made to him, but he came in before the South Carolina senator had proceeded far. He immediately interrupted Mr. Tillman, to say to him that he had been entirely mistaken in saying he had been attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad. "I never sustained that relationship either permanently or temporarily, directly or indirectly, at any time during my career," he said. He added that he would not consider such connection at all improper.

Mr. Tillman expressed satisfaction over the denial, saying to Mr. Knox that he "would respect him more for the balance of his life." Continuing, the South Carolina senator said that the three principal lines of road south of the Potomac were in a merger which was controlled by the Pennsylvania and the New York Central.

He then spoke of the conditions in West Virginia, and said that notwithstanding Governor Dawson's predecessor had called attention to the violation of the law in that State, the attorney-general had done nothing about it. The people were, however, becoming aroused. "Even the poor cotted Pennsylvania Legislature, owned body and soul by the Pennsylvania and the Readings, has shown signs of life by adopting a resolution as to the control of the coal output by the railroads, as if everybody did not know that the anthracite output is and has been for years controlled both as to quantity and price."

He declared the Pennsylvania Railroad to be "the head devil" in the whole coal business, and referring to the Baltimore and Ohio's policy in West Virginia, he said that road had practically told the public that it might "be damned."

He declared that a very strenuous effort had been brought to bear on the President to grant to the railroads the privilege of appeal to the court in respect to the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission so into effect. He had even heard that threats were being made that the President must yield. "If he stands firm and does not yield, then I will have more confidence," he added.

Appeals Too Expensive.

Mr. Foraker asked Mr. Tillman if he did not believe there should be provision for review by the courts and Mr. Tillman replied that he believed in it if properly provided for. "Otherwise," he said, "the poor devil of a complainant will be bulled-ragged and dragged from one court to another until he is forced into bankruptcy."

Mr. Tillman confessed that he was not entirely satisfied with the Hepburn bill and drew from Mr. Foraker the statement that he would not vote for it. The South Carolina senator then went on to say that the Senate was under a cloud, and should take steps to clear its good name. "The newspaper press associations, however, controlled, and I have my suspicions of the people to believe that Theodore Roosevelt is their ally friend here, and that the Senate is the supple tool of the corporations unless it takes their ipse dixit."

He then told how the Hepburn bill had been gotten through. "The President," he said, "was called for by the representative whose name the bill bears. 'Here, Pete, take it and get it through,' and that the latter, waddling about through the words of the bill, had sworn that there were things in it which are not good, that there are not things in it which are better."

Big Loophole in Measure.

Why shouldn't he be suspicious, he asked. He declared that the bill had a loophole in it that a freight train might be driven through, and added: "You'll never stop the devil until you put some millionaire in prison and put the stripes on him."

He said that he had asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to make the inquiry called for by his resolution, because, for one reason, the Senate has not the time, and because "we know better how not to do it than anybody on God's green earth."

He then proceeded to give reasons why he thought the President could not be expected to defend the interests of the people. In that connection he referred to former Attorney-General Griggs, saying that immediately after retiring from office he had taken the merger case of the Northern Securities Company against the attorney-general.

Speaking of Mr. Morton, Mr. Tillman said that he had resigned from the navy "with the concession of rebate on him, made by his own mouth and the proof hanging over him."

"He is promoted," Mr. Tillman continued, "and made head of the great insurance organization in New York which has been making the statistics ground for as many as a lot of thieves as ever walked God's green earth. And they sent a man with this clean record and put him in charge of these scores of hundreds of millions which are the savings, so to speak, of widows and orphans who have policies in that company."

At that time he went on: "The White House is immaculate. I do not doubt Theodore Roosevelt's integrity and he is monstrously persuaded by some people who get around him and 'honey-fugle' him with flattery. Whatever their methods may be, he stands by his friends. He gave Morton a certificate of government character."

How McCall Got Into Trouble.

Mr. Tillman then referred to a dinner recently at the White House presided over by the executive committee of the Republican National Committee, and said: "The President has been elected nearly a year and a half, and never has it been found necessary or desirable to bring the records of his, these true and tried lieutenants and counselors in his last race for the presidency, to dine with."

WASHINGTON LIFE'S GROWTH.

Large Reduction in Expenses Also Shown Under Present Management.

The Washington Life Insurance Company is the first to make public its annual statement in such a detailed manner as to furnish the facts as to its affairs and conditions. The radical reduction in expenses accomplished by the present management of its company and its response to the present demand for publicity as to the affairs of the life companies are worthy of commendation and attention.

Its statement for 1905 is its first under the new management, headed by John Talbot as president. The most interesting features of the statement are: a decrease in all disbursements last year as compared with the previous year of \$116,259; a decrease in head office salaries of \$69,474; in total head office expenses of \$73,172; and in agency expenses of \$116,620. The increase in assets was \$22,867, of which \$42,426 was in the reserves.

The earnings for policyholders were \$12,576. The total income for the year was \$29,423. The company's income in renewals and \$271,329 was in new business. The amount of new insurance paid for was \$6,592,547, making the total amount of insurance in force, \$52,255,371. The company furnishes the policyholders a complete list of the bonds and stocks owned by it at the end of the year.

"Berry's for Clothes."



St. Valentine's Day is about at hand and here is the "dress-up" suit at hand, for his first party. If he's just turned four, here's an \$8.00 Suit at \$4.75. If he's nearly six, here's a \$9.00 gem at \$5.75. If he's twelve, how about a Tuxedo? \$12.50?

Men's Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits that will make one look extravagant without being so. Tuxedo Suits, \$28.00 and \$28.00. Full Dress Suits, \$30.00. All the other correct full-dress fixings.



The inevitable conclusion in my mind, at least it ought to be, if it is not, is that these two men were brought together to confer how the money could be used to help poor old McCall out of the bog into which he has sunk and refund \$148,000 which he stole from the policyholders of the insurance company and contributed to the campaign funds of the National Republican Committee. For surely this man McCall is not to be left in the lurch and run the risk of bankruptcy or of being sent to the penitentiary because of the fact that his love for the Republican party got him into this trouble."

He closed as follows: "The other day somebody here made an allusion to the comparison between Andrew Jackson and President Roosevelt. Let us look at it. Andrew Jackson never put Nicholas Biddle in his Cabinet. In his fight against the money power, he fought to the bitter end. He used no blandishments, he used no bludgeon. The President has no need for any campaign fund, but his lieutenant did. Mr. Bliss collected it. Mr. Cortelyou spent it. Mr. Cortelyou is in the Cabinet, and as I said, the trusted friend and attorney of the money power in New York, Mr. Elihu Root—I acknowledge he is a very bright and great man, and I admire him. But Andrew Jackson never would have taken as a Cabinet officer a man so closely allied with Nicholas Biddle in the national banks.

Senate's Saving Grace. "So we have a condition in this country to-day which should make every thoughtful man pause to see whether or not it is possible that the members of the Senate have the same high sense of patriotism and regard for their obligations of office, the oaths they took, to take up all these questions relating to the public welfare, this railway rate business, this railway discrimination business, this railway monopoly business, this destruction of private property without due process of law, simply by denying the right to ship coal and all that kind of thing."

Mr. Tillman suggested an amendment to prevent public carriers from owning any production or any coal which is to be shipped over their lines, thus relieving us from this infernal monopoly which now oppresses the life blood of Pennsylvania in the anthracite region and is feeding upon the bituminous region of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and the Atlantic seaboard generally, by which they are held up and men compelled to pay from one to two dollars a ton more than in a just compensation for their coal, in order to put more millions and stolen millions in the pockets of Cassatt and his allies."

Mr. Tillman's resolution was adopted without division or opposing vote.

FULL TEXT OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

Instructs Interstate Commerce Commission to Investigate and Report Remedies for Evil.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—The joint resolution passed by the Senate to-day for the investigation of railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission is as follows:

First—Whether any common carriers, by railroads, subject to the Interstate Commerce act, own or have any interest in, by means of stock ownership in other corporations, or otherwise, any of the coal or other products which they or their agents, directly or through other companies, own, control, or in which they have an interest, carry over their or any of their lines as common carriers.

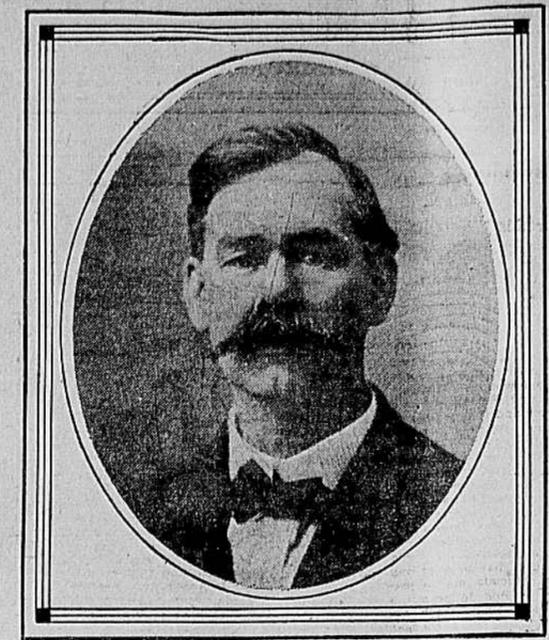
Second—Whether the officers of any of the carriers aforesaid, or any person or persons, charged with the duty of distributing, carrying, or furnishing facilities to shippers are interested, either directly or indirectly, by means of stock ownership or otherwise, in corporations or companies owning, operating, leasing or otherwise interested in any coal mines, coal properties or any other traffic over the railroads with which they or any of their agents, directly or through other companies, own, control, or in which they have an interest, carry over their or any of their lines as common carriers.

Search for Combinations. Third—Whether there is any contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States in which any common carrier engaged in the transportation of bituminous coal or other products is interested, or to which it is a party; and whether any such common carrier monopolizes or attempts to monopolize, or combines or conspires with any other carrier company or companies, person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce in bituminous coal, or other traffic among the several States, or with foreign nations, and whether or not, and if so, to what extent such carriers or any of them limit and control, directly or indirectly, the output of coal mines or the price of coal.

Fourth—If the Interstate Commerce Commission shall find that the facts set forth in the three paragraphs above do exist, then that it be further required to report to the effect upon the general public as consumers of such coal and other products.

Report Car Distribution. Fifth—That said commission be also

NEW FACE IN CONGRESS.



WILLIAM THOMAS TYNDALL, Congressman from Missouri.—William T. Tyndall was born in Christian county, Mo., January 16, 1862. He was reared on a farm and received an academic education. After leaving school he taught for twelve years; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1889. Mr. Tyndall was appointed postmaster at Sparrows Point, Mo., under Benjamin Harrison, and also under William McKinley. He was married in 1891 and has four children.

required to investigate and report the system of car distribution in effect upon the several railway lines engaged in the transportation of bituminous coal or other products as aforesaid, and whether said systems are fair and equitable, and whether the same are carried out fairly and properly; and whether said carriers or any of them discriminate against shippers, or parties wishing to become shippers over their several lines, either in the matter of distribution of cars or in furnishing of facilities or in the matter of rates connected with the receiving, forwarding or carrying of coal as aforesaid.

The commission is also required to report remedies for the evils if they exist, to report any pertinent facts or conclusions and to make the investigation at its earliest convenience.

CLARK AND MORGAN UPHOLD AMERICANS

Senators, in Minority Report, Contend Platt Amendment Supports Isle of Pine Residents. WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Senate in executive session to-day made public the majority and minority reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations on the treaty ceding to Cuba the title of the Isle of Pines. The majority views substantially as given in the majority report already have been published. The minority report, which is signed by Senators Morgan and W. A. Clark, upholds the contentions of Americans who have invested on the island, that they were wronged in the Platt amendment and the Cuban Constitution as well as early announcements made by Assistant Secretary of War Melick when that title was vested in the United States by the treaty of Paris. The minority report adds that the island is turned over to Cuba it will be unsafe to leave Americans there, for if they were maltreated this government would be compelled to protect them. It is stated that from the hour this government again sent soldiers to Cuba the destiny of that republic would be that of Ireland or Egypt, and the republic would disappear.

Senator Morgan, who drafted the report, contends that the adjustment of time in fact amounts to a sale which Congress alone is empowered to make.

LONGWORTH ATTENDS THE BIRTHDAY PARTY

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a large party of friends at the White House to-night to celebrate Miss Alice Roosevelt's twenty-second birthday. Many of Miss Roosevelt's younger friends attended, and Mr. Longworth was able to be present. Following the dinner there was a musical.

TAMPA EXPOSITION TO BOOM ISTHMIAN CANAL

WASHINGTON, February 12.—Representative Sparkman (Florida) introduced a concurrent resolution to-day authorizing the President to issue proclamations asking States to participate in an exposition to be held at Tampa, Fla., in which the resolution also provides for naval participation in the exposition and for the issuance of an invitation to foreign powers to send exhibits. The exposition is to especially emphasize the importance to the world of the Isthmian Canal, and to hasten its completion.

Frazier Succeeds Patterson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—Senator Frazier has been designated to fill the vacancy on the Privileges and Elections Committee, caused by the resignation of Senator Patterson.

Wedding Gifts.

FOR MORE than one hundred (100) years it has been sufficient guarantee of the quality of an article to know that it was bought at Galt's.

All Correspondence Given Careful Attention. Goods sent on Approval, Express Prepaid.

Galt & Bro., Jewellers, Silvermiths, Stationers, 1107 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Real Tag Sale News. Cycle's Store News. Illustration of a man with a bicycle.

BOYS' CLOTHING. This is the only store in Richmond selling New Spring Suits for Boys and Youths at sale prices. Here are some interesting items. Youths' Suits in the new spring patterns, of good, sturdy material, serges and chevrons in light and dark shades, the "Ajax" make, the best in the market and new with us, sizes up to 21 years at a sale price \$9.00. Boys' Suits, in sack and double-breasted, same material as used for men's clothing, and extra good value, at \$3.50. Boys' Suits, in nobby styles and of durable fabrics, were up to \$5.00, now tagged at \$2.98. Boys' Suits that were up to \$4.00, \$2.19 price on red tag. Boys' Caps that were 50c, at half price 25c. Boys' 25c Knee Pants, the red tag 16c.

NOTICE.—Store will Open at 9 A. M., and will be Closed for One Hour from 1 to 2 o'clock, to arrange stock.

JULIUS SYCLE'S SONS, Second and Broad Streets.

Out-of-town patrons can shop by mail. Send your order, and same will receive immediate attention.

produced in Richmond much more cheaply than elsewhere. There is no other plant of the kind in the country. If alcohol be admitted free, ether can be produced more cheaply, probably, than it is now produced by the secret process used at the Washington Street Baptist Church. The industry in the Virginia city will be killed. The plant is not adapted to the manufacture of ether from alcohol, so that if the pending bill should become a law, the Virginia enterprise would go out of business. The bill is pending in the Committee on Ways and Means. Several hearings have been had on it. The temperance people are opposing it on the ground that the denaturized alcohol would be used for drinking purposes, which would result in cheaper drinks being furnished the people.

Colonel Cabell Undetermined. "I have not decided whether I shall be a candidate for the nomination for Congress this fall," said Colonel George C. Cabell, of Norfolk, to The Times-Dispatch correspondent to-day. "I have been requested by many friends in Norfolk and the counties of the Second District to make the race against Mr. Maynard, but I have not made up my mind. I have a good law practice, and I am in doubt whether I can afford to give it up to re-entire politics. Political life has its attractions, but it also has grave drawbacks. It is natural that I should desire to serve in Congress, as my father was here for a number of years, and I may run."

It is generally believed that Colonel Cabell will make the attempt to defeat Mr. Maynard. There are indications that he will make a strong run, at least. He is said to have some strong supporters in the counties of the district, especially in Princess Anne and Southampton. One of the most influential men in the latter county is Hon. John Sebrill, who was for some time a law partner of Colonel Cabell, and is said to be comparatively strong in support of the candidate. His friends claim he will carry Norfolk city by a large majority. He is weak in Isle of Wight.

Federal Appointments. (From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—Virginia postmasters appointed: Northwick, Dinwiddie county, Ernest Benlie, vice Kate M. Lewis, resigned; Crittenton, Nansemond county, Henry L. Ebb, vice W. W. Dennis, removed; Ellersport, Hanover county, J. B. Davenport, vice A. R. Ellerson, removed; Sandy, Appomattock county, William Deering, vice C. W. Williams.

Rural carriers appointed: Virginia—Abingdon, route 3, John P. Summers, carrier, Joe Sandoe, substitute. North Carolina—Salisbury, route 1, John A. Sloop, carrier, William Richie, substitute.

Longworth Takes a Drive. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12.—Representative Longworth had so much to do from his recent attack on tariffists as to be able to take a short drive to-day. Mr. Longworth was present in the House to-day and was warmly congratulated.

G. L. HART NAMED FOR ROANOKE POSTMASTER. (By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, February 12.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters: North Carolina—C. W. Teague, West Durham; E. L. Ware, King's Mountain; Virginia—C. M. Keel, Harrisonburg; G. L. Hart, Roanoke; W. H. Faulkner, South Boston; R. A. Fullmer, Staunton.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 12.—Daniel Leads was burned to death and a loss of \$80,000 was caused to-day by a fire which originated in a room in the Lewis building at St. Albans, W. Va. The Baptist Church, the Lewis building and several stores were destroyed. St. Albans, a town of 2,000 people, was visited a few days ago by a fire that destroyed most of the business section, and caused property loss estimated at over \$100,000.

Bitter-Sweet. Franklin: You must take the bitter with the sweet that will give you the bitter. Penn: I see that you have kissed painted cheeks—Philadelphia Telegraph.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Drugstore refund money if it fails to cure. B. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 50c.

President Sends Greeting to Michigan: "American Public Wants Leaders." (By Associated Press.) GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., February 12.—At the fourteenth annual banquet of the Lincoln and Young Men's Republican Clubs, held to-night, the speakers were Postmaster-General Cortelyou, Ambassador Nabuco, of Brazil; Ministers Corea, of Nicaragua; Walker-Martinez, of Chile, and Quesada, of Cuba, and Congressman J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota. Congressman William Alden Smith read a greeting from President Roosevelt, which was enthusiastically cheered, the point that received most cheers being the assertion that the American public wanted leaders, not bosses. Postmaster-General Cortelyou declared that the day of the boss in American politics is on the wane, expressed his belief in rendering party service, and in opening the door of opportunity to every worthy aspirant for public station, and said: "Our political campaigns must be conducted upon the high plane of principle, in which the fullest discussion of policies shall be encouraged, but in which misrepresentation and abuse of opponents shall have no part." Lincoln Dinner in New York. (By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The twentieth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club, of New York, was held to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Representative J. T. McCleary, of Minnesota, was among the speakers. That the United States need not lower the tariff on products now imported from Germany for fear that our export trade to that country will be ruined if such a tariff reduction is not made, was Mr. McCleary's contention. He said the German market would not be entirely lost, and mentioned cotton as one of our products which would remain on the free list of the new German tariff law.

FLORIDA EDITOR HELD IN CONTEMPT OF COURT. (By Associated Press.) TAMPA, FLA., February 12.—C. R. Hawk, editor of the Tampa Daily Herald, was fined one hundred dollars for contempt of court to-day by Judge Gordon in the Criminal Court and the judge ordered Sheriff Jackson to hold the editor in custody until the fine was paid. Last Wednesday the Herald published an editorial asserting that Judge Gordon had reserved sentence on several persons who had pleaded guilty to gambling, in order that he might sound public sentiment and make his sentence accordingly. Hawk has been in the sheriff's office in custody all day, the fine not being forthcoming. Late this afternoon the attorneys for Hawk secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Wallace, but the case has not yet been heard.

Cheap Enough. "Isn't it ridiculous," began Henpeck, "to say 'talk is cheap' when as a matter of fact it is?" "I don't know," interrupted Newitt. "I can take you to a place where you'd get dead loads of it and a shave thrown in for ten cents."