

TELLER CONCLUDES PHILIPPINE SPEECH

Defines the Proper Insular Policy.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE

Advocates Withdrawal of Army From Islands.

THE RACES INCONGENIAL

Senator Mitchell Argues for a Fifty Per Cent Reduction of Duty on Articles Entering Philippines From United States and Vice Versa.

Senator Teller yesterday concluded the longest and most exhaustive speech that has yet been made on the Philippines. He occupied the greater part of four sessions in presenting his arguments, and it is probable that he will occupy, with the voluminous documents he incorporated, at least fifty pages of the "Record."

Defined a Policy.

Mr. Teller concluded yesterday by announcing what he believed should be the policy of the Government.

He said that the army should be withdrawn from the islands and their inhabitants allowed to govern themselves as they should see fit, with an American protectorate to keep any foreign nation from obtaining a foothold in the archipelago.

Instances of Cruelty.

Mr. Teller began yesterday by presenting a large number of clippings from newspapers reciting instances of cruelties practiced by the American troops upon the Filipinos. He did not vouch, he said, for the accuracy of the reports, and he disclaimed any intention to criticize the American army as a whole.

He thought the private soldiers could not be blamed for such cruelties when men of culture and refinement attempted to justify, on the plea of war, the cruel sedition laws enacted and enforced in the Philippines. He urged, in view of the memorial of the Federal party presented to the Senate on Wednesday, that this Government announce a definite policy toward the Philippines, and to say frankly what this Government proposed ultimately to do with them.

Further along he said that much as he might sympathize with the Filipinos, he could not bring himself to wish disaster to befall American arms. He expected to vote for the appropriation to support the army.

Americans and Asiatics Incongenial.

In response to an enquiry from Mr. Aldrich Mr. Teller expressed the belief that the offer of statehood to the Filipinos would settle all differences between them and the United States. He added, however, that he did not want to proceed in that way. He would rather withdraw the army from the Philippines and let the inhabitants work out their own destiny than give the islands statehood. He did not think Americans and Asiatics could live together in the relation of statehood without serious friction.

Mr. Teller said that as a solution of the Philippine trouble he would send to the islands a commission of prominent, able, and liberal men to advise the Filipinos and that they should have the kind of government they want, except that they could not become citizens of the United States. He urged that the commission say to them that they need not maintain an army or a navy, but that the United States would protect them from foreign invasion.

"It would be a protectorate I should apply to the Philippines," said Mr. Teller, "and I believe it would be satisfactory to the Filipinos."

Territorial Distinction.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) made an enquiry of Mr. Teller as to what his judgment was on the distinction between organized and unorganized Territories, and an answer to the enquiry was volunteered by Mr. Patterson (Dem., Cal.), a minority member of the Philippine Committee.

His explanation was to the effect that in organized Territories of the United States, such as New Mexico and Arizona, the organization gives the bill of rights, habeas corpus, and the same tariff duties and revenue taxes as rule in the country at large; while in an unorganized territory like the Philippines these conditions do not exist. He stated that the pending bill treated these islands as a colony, entirely independent of and outside of the United States.

Mr. Spooner ironically thanked Mr. Patterson for his information, most of which he was not quite certain was true. He then proceeded in a few words to argue that, as a matter of fact, no such differences exist. Mr. Patterson did not respond to his remarks.

Mr. Mitchell's Views.

Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon was the next speaker. He made an argument along the line of his amendments, which provide for placing upon the free list certain articles entering the Philippines from the United States, and further for a reduction of 50 per cent in the rates for a reduction of 50 per cent in the rates for duty on all other articles entering the Philippines from the United States, or vice versa.

While attending to the principles recognized in the pending bill, Mr. Mitchell held that, under existing conditions, it is not expedient, necessary, or right to apply to our insular possessions the same rule that we apply to foreign countries. He contended that the United States Congress, in dealing with them, should differentiate in their favor, as also in favor of the United States, in establishing relations between these respective portions of our common country, as he put it.

Relative Duties to Islands.

Touching upon Cuba, Mr. Mitchell declared that the United States was the trustee of that island.

"But," he said, "this is a relation which, while it may call for the exercise of certain protectorate acts, does not impose on the United States any duty to enter into any treaties or other commercial regulations with Cuba that may in any manner affect adversely any American interest. Of course, if a reciprocity arrangement can be made with Cuba which will be to the advantage of our people, then let us have it."

"If the moral, social, commercial and political welfare of the people of Cuba and Porto Rico is dependent in a large measure, as it seems to be contended, on the relaxation of trade restrictions between those islands and the United States, then is it not equally so in ref-

Senator Teller yesterday concluded his speech arraigning the Administration policy in the Philippines. In conclusion he announced what he believed to be a proper policy.

He advocated the withdrawal of the army from the Philippines. The Filipinos, he believed, should be allowed to govern themselves, with an American protectorate provided to assure the non-intervention of foreign nations.

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Senator Mitchell spoke in no uncertain voice against trusts in general, but especially the beet sugar interests. He said: "Why should not Congress, while turning a sympathetic ear to the Cuban sugar planters—and incidentally to the American sugar farmers—have some consideration for the many million farmers of this country. Let us give a helping hand to the agriculturist, as well as to the manufacturer, to those who toil on the farm, as well as those who work in the shop, to the poor, struggling portion of humanity, who go from their humble homes to their daily toil with the rising of the sun, as well as to those who dwell in parlors of luxury and lack security in the sunshine of affluence."

The Sugar Trust, the Steel Trust, and certain other formidable combinations that might be mentioned are able to stand alone. The beet sugar industry is not. The former do not need protection; the latter does.

The speaker discussed the beet sugar industry at length, touched upon the "open door" policy, carefully analyzed and trenchantly criticized the minority report on the pending measure, and concluded with an eloquent peroration upon the duty of the United States in the Philippines.

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HOUSE APPROVES POPULAR VOTE FOR SENATORS

Joint Resolution Passed by Unanimous Vote—Mr. Corliss Declares Measure Is Demanded by American People.

By a unanimous vote yesterday the House passed a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to elect Senators by direct vote of the people.

At the time the resolution was acted upon, however, there was probably less than a quorum of the House present, but no one called attention to this fact, and the matter went through without a single objection or protest from any member to the proposed amendment.

When the Committee on Election of the President, Vice President, and Members of the House of Representatives was reaching during the call of committees in the House, Mr. Corliss called up this resolution. He stated briefly that a similar resolution had been passed by the

House during the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses, and he said he only desired to say further using the language of a former Speaker of the House, that this was a measure demanded by the American people, and that they intended that their Representatives should press this measure and continue to press it, and knock upon the doors of the Senate until that body listens to the voice of the people.

Several questions were asked concerning amendments which changed the verbiage of the resolution, but there was no further debate.

Mr. Corliss wanted to know if it was necessary to have a roll call on the resolution proposing the amendment to the Constitution, but none was demanded, and the resolution passed without division.

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CONSIDERATION OF THE REPEAL OF THE WAR REVENUE TAX TO BE TAKEN UP MONDAY

Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee Ratifies the Programme.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, yesterday gave formal ratification of the programme heretofore published for the consideration of the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes.

It will be taken up next Monday, the 17th inst., under a rule to be submitted to the House at the beginning of that day's session.

POWER TO SUMMON WITNESSES.

Bill in Interest of Spanish Treaty Claim Commission Passed.

The House yesterday passed a bill giving the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission power to summon witnesses to appear before it.

Mr. Bay, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the commission, which already has before it claims aggregating about \$75,000,000, had not now as much power in the matter of summoning witnesses as a justice of the peace.

Mr. Moody (Mass.) sought to have the provision in the measure declaring any person in contempt of court and punishable as such who refuses to comply with the summons struck from the bill, but the House refused to amend the bill passed with an amendment included.

The Senate bill concerning the same points was later passed by the Senate with an important amendment.

The speaker argued that there could be no better incentive to industry than the bonus system which has been established by the Government and under their rigid legislation.

"Don't you know," asked Mr. Cummings, "that the man who is frequently working now from twelve to sixteen hours a day."

"Without a bonus?" inquired Representative "Cummings" who is frequently working now from twelve to sixteen hours a day.

"Oh, I am declared out of that now," responded the former.

Quite an interesting colloquy ensued when Mr. Johnston made the statement that under the eight-hour law it would be almost impossible for his concern to turn out cannon and armor plate according to the specifications established by the Government and under their rigid legislation.

"No, I did not know that," returned Mr. Johnston. "They assemble the different parts of the guns at the navy yard, but I was not aware that they manufactured them."

The speaker yesterday appealed to the Secretary of the Navy, who bore out Mr. Johnston's testimony, saying that the forgings and castings came from the Carnegie and Bethlehem works.

"I thought such was the fact, as stated by Mr. Cummings," interrupted Chairman Gardner, "until yesterday, when I visited the navy yard, where I discovered, to my great surprise, that the Government makes it a point to have a roll call on the resolution proposing the amendment to the Constitution, but none was demanded, and the resolution passed without division."

There was a general laugh after these remarks at the expense of Mr. Cummings, who is supposed to be an expert on such subjects, as a member of the Naval Committee.

Mr. Johnston was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Gompers, but remained unshaken in his statements.

MAY BE A TROUBLE-BREEDER.

Postmaster General Payne's Order as to Fourth-Class Officials.

The Republican Representatives, as well as a number of Senators, are not at all pleased with the new order that has been issued by Postmaster General Payne.

Under the terms of this new order, fourth-class postmasters heretofore not removed except on charges preferred and proved.

In other words, Postmaster General Payne will not disturb any fourth-class postmaster simply because some Representative or Senator, or Republican National Committee chairman, or Republican State chairman desires a place for some political henchman.

The fourth-class postmaster is appointed to hold office at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. That is, there is no term of office for the fourth-class postmaster, as there is for the Presidential postmaster.

Postmaster General Payne, it is said, has something of a backbone, and it will require a pretty stiff vertebra to withstand the pressure for removal of fourth-class postmasters that are not in harmony with members of Congress who represent their districts.

Beacon Light for Porto Rico. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday transmitted to the House with his approval the recommendation of the Light-house Board that provision be made in the sundry civil appropriation bill to establish a beacon light on Cabras Island, Porto Rico.

to the House at the beginning of that day's session.

It will provide that upon the adoption of the order the bill shall be taken up and considered for two days, the vote then to be taken upon the measure as reported by the committee and without intervening motion.

This will prevent the possibility of the presentation of any proposition looking to a change of the tariff. The Democratic leader, Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, will lead the fight against the adoption of the rule, but it is understood will make no speech upon the consideration of the bill itself. Other Democratic members of the

FAVOR CONGRESSIONAL AID FOR THE DISTRICT

Many Committeemen Fall in Line on Matter.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE DELAYED

Sentiment Against Issue of Bonds—A Loan From the Treasury Thought Better—Plans Delayed by Indisposition of Senator McMillan.

The District appropriation bill is waiting for the conference between Senators and Representatives on the District and Appropriations Committees. The conference was scheduled for this week, but it is said now that it may not be held on account of the continued absence from the Senate of Mr. McMillan, the chairman of the Senate District Committee.

Senator McMillan has not been away from his home since last Monday. He is suffering from a severe cold and a threatened attack of the grip.

NO BOND ISSUE LIKELY.

It is fairly certain that there will be no bond issue. It cannot be learned that any Senator or Representative interested in the matter is in favor of this method of raising money. The plan of a simple advance of the necessary funds for the different improvements, as they are used with a provision for the repayment of the loan in yearly installments seems most likely to be adopted. This is the plan of the bill introduced by Senator McMillan last week for the Northwest Citizens' Association.

Whether the full amount of the loan provided for in his bill will be sanctioned by the Appropriations Committee is still an open question.

MONEY FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Exposition Delegation Approves Before House Committee.

A delegation of representatives of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, together with Assistant Secretary Brigham, Mr. W. V. Cox, secretary of the Government board; Mr. J. H. Hill, Chief Clerk of the Treasury; Mr. John K. Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and others appeared yesterday before the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions to secure an additional appropriation for the erection of the Government building at St. Louis.

The sum of \$250,000 has already been appropriated, and \$300,000 more is asked for.

The delegation also requested an appropriation for the Government exhibit which the World's Fair bill provides for. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended \$500,000, but members of the delegation believe that more than that amount will be needed.

RURAL DELIVERY LIST.

Senate Calls for Information From Postoffice.

The Senate yesterday agreed to a resolution introduced by Mr. Gallinger calling on the Postmaster General for a list of persons employed in the rural free delivery service at the time they were placed in the classified service by order of the President.

The resolution asks for the name, place from whence appointed, length of service, and whether or not any examination was required in each case either at the time of appointment or when the clerk was placed in the classified service.

HUCKSTERS IN THE CAPITOL.

Try to Sell Game in Violation of Law Until Ejected.

An unusual sight was witnessed in the corridors of the Capitol yesterday. Two hucksters, with bunches of game over their shoulders, by some means or other entered the building without being observed by the police and began to ply their calling.

They were unsuccessful, however, failing to make a sale before the Capitol police ejected them from the building without ceremony.

THE MIRACLE OF CONSCIOUS LIFE.

Recent discoveries that almost cross the border line of the unknown will be explained in "The Sunday Times." An authoritative article by a leading New York physician, in which scientific truths are told simply, so that all may understand. Order "The Sunday Times" from your newsdealer tonight.

Vote to Be Taken After Two Days, and Without Intervening Motion.

Committee on Ways and Means will be the principal speakers for the minority. At the meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means next Wednesday, immediately following the disposal of the repeal bill, the matter of making tariff concessions to Cuba, in accordance with the recommendation of Governor General Wood, Secretary Root, and President Roosevelt, will be considered.

CONSULAR BILL COMPLETED.

Provision for a \$60,000 Legation Building at Peking Legislation.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday completed the diplomatic and consular bill for the coming fiscal year.

It will contain a provision appropriating \$60,000 for a legation building at Peking. The emergency fund is increased to \$12,000. Three thousand dollars are provided for an international conference of the Red Cross at St. Petersburg.

The consul at Chinkiang is transferred by the bill to Nankin; Osaka and Higo, Mexico; Freiburg, Germany; Guatemala City, Patras, Greece; Pernambuco, Port Simon, Costa Rica; Pretoria, Puerto Cortez, Honduras; Santos, Brazil; Stanbridge, Canada, and three Rivers, Canada, are increased.

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CLEVELAND GOES GUNNING.

Off to North Carolina Sounds for Ducks.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 13.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland is expected here tomorrow morning over the New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Railway.

He is also expected to proceed to the North Carolina sounds over the Norfolk and Southern and to go after ducks.

COMMITTEE MAY REVIEW CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Modified Proposition to Be Presented to Republican Caucus Monday—Objections to Force Bill.

In order to obviate the objections of Republican members of the House to the resolution that has been considered by the caucus the past two weeks, a modified proposition regarding representation from the Southern States will be submitted to the caucus next Monday night.

It has been objected that the caucus has been discussing a resolution that would permit the special committee to be appointed pursuant to its provisions to report a force bill to deal with the situation if the committee should decide that to be the proper or best mode of procedure.

The idea of a force bill is obnoxious to many who desire that the alleged condition in the South shall be investigated and the facts brought to the attention of the House and of the country. To meet the views of these members it has been agreed by those most interested in the matter that at the meeting of the caucus Monday night a resolution shall be submitted for consideration to the following effect:

"Whereas it is a matter of common information and belief that the right of

TITLE TO PROPERTY SOLD FOR TAXES

Bill Provides for Two Years' Possession.

Non-Redemption Within That Time Makes Title of Tax Certificate Purchase Valid.

Two measures affecting the District of Columbia were favorably acted upon yesterday by the House District Committee, while a third, upon which a hearing was granted, was laid upon the table.

The most important measure considered by the committee was that affecting property sold for tax arrears. The committee agreed to favorably report the measure, with several amendments.

Two Years' Possession.

The main feature of the measure is, however, retained. It provides that the purchaser of a tax certificate shall acquire the property after the lapse of two years, provided it is not redeemed by the owner, his heirs, or legal representatives.

One of the amendments provides that property offered for sale for non-payment of taxes shall be advertised in three daily papers published in Washington. Another fixes the rate of interest upon tax certificates when purchased by individuals at 12 per cent instead of 15 as in the original bill, and 8 per cent instead of 10 when purchased by the Commissioners.

Public Comfort Stations.

The committee also authorized a favorable report on the Babcock bill authorizing the erection of temporary public comfort stations, with an amendment which empowers the Commissioners to issue permits for the erection of such structures at any time.

Messrs. J. W. Daniels, in charge of special assessments, and William P. Richardson, in charge of street extension, yesterday appeared before the committee upon behalf of the Commissioners in regard to Mr. Babcock's bill to authorize the appointment of assessors for special improvements.

The two men advance conflicting views. Mr. Daniels opposed the measure, and Mr. Richardson advocated it. The committee laid the bill on the table by a unanimous vote.

The matter of civil service in the District government was not brought up in the committee yesterday.

In opening his campaign in behalf of a Government cable from San Francisco to Manila Representative Corliss bitterly assails the attempt of the Commercial Cable Company to secure a franchise. He declares it to be a violation of right and law and inimical to the best interests of the nation and people.

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

Senator Cullom Scores the Lorimer-Yates-Hopkins-Rowe Combine.

Senator Cullom yesterday expressed himself forcibly on the political situation in his State.

Senator Cullom has taken sides with those who oppose the Lorimer-Yates-Hopkins-Rowe combine, and in explanation of his stand, he said:

"I am against Lorimer's style of politics. I am against Yates for tapping the State treasury for campaign funds. I am against Rowe because, as State chairman, he used his position to further the interests of one Senatorial candidate, Mr. Hopkins.

"The whole combination should be wiped out. The sooner they are cleaned out the better for the Republican party in Illinois."

CHANG LING TO BE DEPORTED.

Papers Do Not Fulfill Requirements of the Exclusion Law.

United States Commissioner Taylor has ordered that Chang Ling, a Chinaman arrested by officers of the Immigration Bureau here some time ago, must be deported.

Chang Ling's counsel has filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The Chinaman claimed to be here as a merchant, but the commissioner held that his papers submitted in evidence do not fulfill the requirements of the exclusion law.

Chang is one of the Chinamen recently introduced in person at a hearing before the House committee considering the proposed new exclusion law.

HOUSE PAGES UNIFORMED.

Buttons and Their Title in Letters Adorn Their Coats.

The page boys in the House yesterday appeared with buttons on the word "Page" in large white letters on a blue field on the lapels of their coats.

The innovation was so well received that the suggestion was made that the messengers and doorkeepers be provided with uniforms, or at least with similar badges. They are at present without distinguishing marks of any kind and often have trouble in enforcing the rules on that account.

To Reimburse Confederates.

A bill was passed by the House, authorizing a settlement by the Quartermaster General of claims by Confederate officers and soldiers for horses, side arms, and personal property taken by Federal soldiers under orders of their superiors, in violation of the terms of the surrender by Lee to Grant at Appomattox. The bill limits the expenditure on this account to \$50,000.

Passports for Porto Ricans.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday agreed to favorably report Representative Adams' bill to permit the issuing of passports to "persons owning allegiance to, but not citizens of, the United States." The bill is designed to afford Porto Ricans the protection of an American passport when traveling abroad.

DIED.

KEARON—At his residence, 614 M Street northwest, on Wednesday, February 12, 1902, at 2:06 p.m., ROBERT KEARON, aged seventy-seven years.

Belated and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 10 a.m., Saturday, February 15, at the Church of the Innocents, corner Eighth and N Streets northwest. Interment private.

CURTIN—Suddenly, MICHAEL CURTIN, beloved son of the late Daniel and Catherine Curtin, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Funeral from his sister's residence, 121 Florida Avenue northwest, Saturday, at 11:30 a.m. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. COE-AT Baltimore, Md., on February 12, 1902. WILLIAM A. COE, aged forty-four years. Funeral at First Congregational Church, Tenth and G Streets northwest, Saturday, February 13, at 10 o'clock a.m. Friends cordially invited. M.

No Concession to Monopoly His Battle Slogan.

INHERENT RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE

Proposal of Company Full of "Rascally Modifications."

HAS ENGLISH ALLIANCE

Overs Conditions That Are Full of Evasions and Disregard Express Prohibitions of Law.

Representative Corliss of Michigan, who is the author of the bill which provides for the laying of a Government cable from San Francisco to Manila, made his initial presentation of the case to the House yesterday.

Mr. Corliss, who is bitterly opposed to the construction of a cable by private companies, has mapped out a rather original campaign in offering his side of the argument.

He has divided the different aspects of the situation into six chapters, to be argued upon from day to day in the battle he will wage against Congress yielding any concession to cable monopolies, notably the Commercial Cable Company.

Spoke of People's Rights.

In his speech yesterday he spoke of the people's rights to lay, land and regulate cables and the power of the President in the premises. He also pictured the legal phases of the matter, supporting his statements with a number of precedents and decisions and dwelt emphatically on the importance of the United States operating its own cable lines.

"The right to construct cable lines," said Mr. Corliss, "is a public utility or franchise held by the people.

Nation Has Inherent Control.

"Its control is an inherent right of the nation. No one has a right to lay a cable without the permission of Congress.

"There is no law in existence under which cable lines may be laid.

"The Executive is not,