

TILLMAN TAKES ISSUE WITH THE PRESIDENT

Denounces Him for Withdrawal of Invitation to Dine With Prince.

JUSTIFIES HIS OWN CONDUCT

Action Stigmatizes Him Unjustly as No Gentleman.

Whether He or President Is Gentleman, Senator Tillman Declares His Willingness to Abide by the Judgment of Brave Men.

Senator Tillman was not a guest at the White House dinner to Prince Henry last night. The invitation of President Roosevelt was withdrawn by him in a letter sent to the Senate yesterday.

In answer to the action of the President, Senator Tillman yesterday afternoon gave out a statement, believed to be almost unprecedented in American history, accusing the President of indecency, and asking that "all brave men" declare between them which is the gentleman.

Due to Senate Fight. President Roosevelt took the action he did on the matter because of the Tillman-McLaurin fight in the Senate on Saturday, and because those Senators have been adjudged in contempt of the Senate and deprived of their Senatorial rights.

It is understood that an intimation was at first sent to Mr. Tillman that it was the wish of the President that he withdraw his appeal or official protest. This Senator Tillman is said to have refused to do.

The Letter of Withdrawal. The President then sent the following letter to the South Carolina Senator:

"My Dear Sir: The President regrets that he is compelled to withdraw the invitation to you to dine at the White House."

Senator Tillman felt the humiliation of this action very keenly, and, sitting under the robe, he conferred with some of his Democratic colleagues and prepared his statement.

The Open Letter. It is as follows:

"The President, of course, has the right to invite anyone he chooses to dine with him officially or otherwise, and also has the right to withdraw such invitation."

"As I am not conscious of having done anything to offend the President, I feel that the President has the right to invite me, and I am surprised at his action."

"The invitation to this dinner came to me unsought and unexpectedly, and so far as the withdrawal is concerned it is a matter of absolute indifference to me. It is the motive behind it which seeks to put me in the condition of unworthiness to meet the President and his guests before final action by the Senate."

"Prince Henry, the President's guest, comes from a country where custom makes it obligatory upon any man who regards himself a gentleman to promptly present an insult, and the method is by challenge in a duel. That was once the custom, but it is now obsolete in the United States, and we have been forced as a people here to accept the Anglo-Saxon rule of considering the lie direct as the first blow, and no man could hold up his head in decent society should he, being near enough to answer the lie with a blow, not give it."

Not in Contempt. "As for my being in contempt of the Senate, which I presume is the excuse for this insult at the hands of the President—that I deny. I have been guilty of a breach of the rules and the privileges of the Senate."

"The Senate was not sitting as a court but as a legislative assembly."

"It is the right to expel me if it sees fit and I am ready to abide its judgment and action. It has the right to arrest me and to hold me in custody until it makes disposition of my case. But it has no right to detain me at the White House, and no right to judge me guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman, unless he believes all his antecedents, which lead me to believe that he would have done as I did under the same circumstances."

"As to which of us is the gentleman in this matter, in view of the unsought invitation to dinner at the White House and its indecent withdrawal, I am willing to abide by the judgment of all brave and self-respecting men."

Mr. Wellington was immediately on his feet claiming the attention of the Chair, but Mr. Berry of Arkansas, whose name was next on the list of speakers, and who had requested time under the fifteen-minute rule, was recognized.

Mr. Wellington asked the indulgence of his colleagues from Arkansas until he could respond to Mr. McComas' statement. Mr. Berry declined to yield.

Mr. Wellington strode forward toward the desk of the President of the Senate, explaining: "I have got to reply to these statements."

After a brief conference with the Presiding Officer the latter placed Mr. Wellington's name on the list of speakers. The Senator returned to his seat and nervously awaited his turn. In the hour or more before it came he made notes for his response and moved about the chamber and corridors.

Mr. Wellington's Speech. Mr. Wellington finally got the floor at 2:15 o'clock. Great eagerness was shown to hear him. He was almost choking with anger and in a voice squeezed up apparently from his boots. He charged his colleague, Mr. McComas, with "ignominiously mistating the facts as to President McKinley's assurances to him (Wellington) on the Philippine question that caused him to become a political adherent of Mr. William J. Bryan. He stated plainly that several statements made by Mr. McComas were untrue. His language was almost the same as that used by Mr. McLaurin in reply to Mr.

IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED.

Resolution Adopted Requires Special Information Concerning Cuba.

In the House yesterday Representative Tawney reported from the Committee on Insular Affairs the resolution he offered last Friday calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number of acres of land in Cuba purchased by Americans and foreigners since the military occupation of the island by the United States forces, together with the names and places of residence of the purchasers and the acreage of cultivated sugar lands owned by citizens of the United States and by other persons not Cubans. It was adopted.

The House also passed, on motion of Representative Ball, the latter's bill dividing Texas into four judicial districts. It was adopted.

OPPOSITIONS OF COBA MAKE STRONG FIGHT

Republicans to Hold Conference Instead of Caucus.

THREATEN TARIFF REVISION

Habeas Bill to Be Supported If Reciprocity Scheme Is Forced—May Cause Retreat on Part of Island's Friends.

Republicans of the House who oppose the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee, expressed in their agreement for a 20 per cent reduction of duties on Cuban products, threaten to go to extremes in the fight which is to be precipitated.

They declare that if Cuban sugar is to come in at a reduced rate there should be a general revision of the Dingley tariff, an undertaking in which they will have the cordial assistance of the minority.

Conference Instead of Caucus. The Ways and Means proposition for a reduction was to be submitted to a Republican caucus tonight, but the solid Republican delegation from Michigan and California and other Republicans from best proving States threatened to bolt.

It was decided, therefore, to hold a conference instead of a caucus, the decision of which is not to be binding.

This conference will be attended by the friends of the beet sugar growers, and with the assistance of some others they hope to be able to defeat the Ways and Means project. If they do not, they promise to carry their fight to the floor of the House.

Threaten Tariff Revision. They declare emphatically that they will agree to no rule for the consideration of a Cuban tariff reduction bill, and that it must take its chance of amendment on the floor. They will open the question of tariff revision and cut right and left into the very paws of protection.

To Support Habeas Bill. This they will do with the assistance of the Democrats and the Republican tariff revisionists of the Habeas Bill, it being their purpose to assist Mr. Baebcock in his fight to wipe out the tariff on the trust-made manufacture of steel and iron, the Habeas proposition to take its place as a not-to-be-embarrassed rider of the Cuban tariff reduction bill.

It has been suggested that some of the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee are playing fast and loose in the matter. They are known at heart to oppose any reduction of Cuban duties. They are willing to report a bill, at the President's request, but its defeat will bring them no personal charge.

May Force a Retreat. If the best sugar Republicans remain firm they may yet force their opponents to retreat.

President Roosevelt's representatives in the House could report to him that persistence in his purpose would inevitably lead to tariff revision. Rather than let it come to that he may advise the so-called friends of Cuba to buy down their arms.

Mr. Hanna's Proud Defiance. When Mr. Hanna had secured the floor all eyes turned toward him as soon as his intention of referring to the late President McKinley was realized.

So far as the contention between the two Senators from Maryland was concerned, Mr. Hanna said he did not feel called upon to express an opinion, and he had not intended to make any remarks upon the pending bill. But the bringing in of the name of McKinley had caused him to raise his voice in protest.

"If this is a question which could be settled only by one whose lips are closed in death, the charge which has been made is utterly at variance with the life and character of the man assailed, and I resent it in the name of the American people."

"No one who knew William McKinley and his principles of truth and honor could believe such a statement possible. It was not possible. There may have been a misunderstanding, but there is no other explanation."

In the name of the American people I take my protest."

This ended the incident for the day, so far as the Senate was concerned.

FIGHTS SENATOR HANNA

Former Daughter-in-Law Sides With Mayor Tom L. Johnson

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24. Mr. May Harrington Hanna, divorced wife of Mr. Dan R. Hanna, only son of Senator Hanna, is taking an active part in the local campaign against her distinguished former father-in-law.

She is a member of the woman's Democratic executive committee, the names having just become public, and will work with the other Democratic committee women at headquarters. A plan is on foot for her to address women's clubs in the interests of Mayor Tom L. Johnson's Democratic machine.

Resume of a Memorable Day's Proceedings in the United States Senate

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday were of so remarkable a nature that the day must become historic as one of the most important in the annals of that august body.

The Democratic side of the chamber late in the afternoon made a protest against the constitutional right of the Senate to deprive South Carolina of its "suffrage" in the Senate, and demanded that Senators Tillman and McLaurin, now in contempt by unanimous consent, on account of their brawl in the Senate on Saturday, be allowed to vote.

Senator Bailey made a speech in defence of this position that was commended on both sides of the chamber as a very strong and eloquent argument. It was virtually his maiden speech in the Senate, and attracted marked attention, especially as it was delivered in the presence of the august visitors from Germany.

The Senate did not decide the question directly, but by a vote indirectly accomplished the purpose of a decision against the position of the Democrats, by ruling them out of order.

The roll was called and the State of South Carolina was not represented. Senator McLaurin, through a friend, early in the day asked that the charges made by Mr. Tillman be investigated, and the motion was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, no decision being reached whether there shall be an investigation or not.

Senator Tillman gave out a statement denouncing the President of the United States in bitter language for his action in withdrawing the invitation to the banquet to Prince Henry.

Senator Turner presented a formal written protest on behalf of Mr. Tillman against the action of the Senate in depriving him of his vote.

So much for the rapid developments in the Tillman-McLaurin episode. But while this quick chain of events was startling and dramatic, and will be a memory of the Senate always, it was by no means all that made the day important.

Prince Henry, the representative of the Emperor of Germany, visited the Senate shortly after 4 o'clock, and witnessed its proceedings at a most dramatic moment, the debate on the South Carolina question. He was given the privilege of the floor, and sat at the left of the President of the Senate.

The most important measure of the Fifty-seventh Congress up to this time, the Philippine tariff bill, was passed without important amendment.

Senator McComas, during the debate on the bill before the vote, charged his colleague, Mr. Wellington, with making a misstatement with reference to the alleged promise of the late President McKinley to Mr. Wellington regarding the Paris treaty.

Senator Wellington, when he obtained the floor, retaliated with a speech that was almost as fiercely denunciatory as that of Mr. Tillman on Saturday. He virtually gave the lie to McComas, "in parliamentary language," stating that if he would repeat his assertions outside the Senate chamber they would be denounced by Wellington as "maliciously false."

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts was the first Senator to speak upon the bill. He said he proposed to vote for the bill unless something different from what he believed it contained should be shown.

Mr. Hoar said he would not have spoken on the bill had it not been for the "earnest and protracted remarks" of Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin. He objected to the intimation "that Americans who opposed retaining the islands were not patriotic," and referred to Governor Taft's statement that the taking of the islands was, in his opinion, a mistake.

"We have given away all the ideals of the past," he declared, "and yet it has been no advantage to this country, according to Mr. Taft, who went there."

Mr. Hoar then asked what advantage it had been to the Philippines. All the good that had been accomplished, he said, had been to institute schools which had been of little benefit to us and no substantial advantage for them.

Defended by Mr. Foraker. Mr. Foraker of Ohio declared that the United States had acted wisely, and that the country would not have acted differently under the circumstances. As for the army in the islands, he declared his full belief that there had been no cruelty, no unnecessary hardships, no barbarity such as has been charged here. He declared the American Army had always maintained a fine record for honor and fairness in dealing with its adversaries.

Taft Commission Commended. The Taft Commission, he said, had acted "wisely, judiciously, patriotically, and efficiently." That this country was now in peaceful control of four-fifths of the territory of the islands, and if the Commission was supported by Americans at home the other one-fifth of the islands would soon be pacified.

Mr. Foraker referred to his amendment for a reduction of tariff duties. He made the declaration that the Philippines stand in the same relation to this country as Porto Rico, and that while free trade existed with the latter island, there was at present a necessity for a slight tariff to raise revenue for the expenses of the islands.

"The Philippines belong to this country, and are rightfully a part of this country," he said, "and should be treated in such a way as to gain the favor of the natives and secure to them prosperity. No people are satisfied unless they are prosperous, and no people can be prosperous without markets. Therefore, for the encouraging of peaceful and orderly people, we should grant them an opportunity to enter our markets here with advantage."

Turner's Sharp Criticism. Mr. Turner (Dem., Wash.), in criticizing the dragging of the name of McKinley into the debate, declared that he made no war on the dead nor used a dead body as a tool. He never fawned upon any man, and he detested crookedness. "It says it is unjust to the dead and cowardly to the living," he said, "to inject into this discussion the name of the martyred President McKinley."

He resented Mr. Spooner's strictures on Democratic Senators in connection with charges against the army, and declared that that Senator, or his side of the chamber, had had a monopoly of administration of the American soldier. The issue, he said, had been misrepresented by the Senator from Wisconsin. The nation, indeed, had been dishonored, but it did not dishonor itself, and it could not do so until it recognized the perfidy practiced by its agents in its name.

When he should have retired from service in the Senate his most pleasant and honorable recollection of his service would be that he had no lot or part, from beginning to end, in the folly of the Philippine business.

It was at this point that Mr. McComas of Maryland secured the floor and made his speech denouncing his colleague, Mr. Wellington, for the latter's allegations against the late President McKinley.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) next took the floor, thereby cutting off Mr. Wellington, who desired an immediate opportunity to reply to Mr. McComas. Mr. Berry directed his remarks to the vote on the ratification of the peace treaty, against which he said he had voted. He declared that it was unjust on the part of Republican Senators to try to thrust responsibility on the Democratic Senators who voted for the treaty.

Mr. Dilliver followed Mr. Berry. He said he had asked a Democratic Senator

why they were objecting to the pending bill and received the reply that their course was dictated by the desire to make a political platform. He gave very strong praise to William J. Bryan as the leader of that party.

Referring to criticisms of the army in the Philippines, he declared that every allegation is a hearsay, and the United States Army ought to be protected from a campaign of slander. Somewhat dramatically he exclaimed: "God bless the soldiers of the United States Army wherever they are encamped."

Patriotic Sentiment Applauded. Mr. Turner's previous remarks about President McKinley formed the basis for a sharp response, the Iowa Senator declaring such statements a poor effort to drag down the late President's illustrious name into the mire of political contention. In conclusion he said: "I have no fear for human liberty, and I have very little respect for a man on either side of this chamber who thinks that the cause of human liberty will stand better chance under the proclamation of a Malay chief in the island of the sea than it does under the flag of the American Republic." Applause in the galleries followed, and this act of the spectators was severely repressed by the presiding officer.

Mr. Vest's Amendment. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) next addressed the Senate and gave notice of an amendment that nothing contained in the bill shall be held to mean that the United States intends to incorporate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands into citizenship of the United States, nor to retain the islands permanently as an integral portion of the United States. In conclusion he said: "I have no fear for human liberty, and I have very little respect for a man on either side of this chamber who thinks that the cause of human liberty will stand better chance under the proclamation of a Malay chief in the island of the sea than it does under the flag of the American Republic." Applause in the galleries followed, and this act of the spectators was severely repressed by the presiding officer.

For More Rigid Senate Rules. Mr. Lodge hoped none of the pending amendments, referring to the future policy of government of the Philippines, would be adopted. The time was not now, he maintained, for the solution of such problems. The removal of the troops and the turning over of the islands to an independent government at this time would lead to anarchy, bloodshed, and ruin in the archipelago.

Mr. Lodge pleaded for more rigidity in the rules for the prevention of such debates as the Senate had heard on the pending amendments. In which a dead President's name had been dragged in, he charged with betraying one Senator and berating another with patronage. He declared the incident of Saturday was not a momentary incident, but was the outgrowth of a laxity that had brushed aside the decency and decorum that had marked the deliberations of the Senate in recent politics, he said, and the interpretation now was that of David Harum.

Mr. Dubois (Dem., Idaho) declared the retention of the Philippine Islands would open the door to the Chinese, and that even now the passage of a Chinese exclusion bill by Congress was in doubt.

In replying to a statement of Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.), Mr. Clark (Rep., Minn.) made a ringing maiden speech. He declared that if the attitude of the Democratic party was not to legislate for the Philippines until the present insurrection had been crushed out, "then why don't you come over to this side and aid us in suppressing the war?"

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) reviewed the course of the Government in the former acquisitions of territory, and said that what was done in those cases would be done in the Philippines. The Government had been dealing with acquired territory as a territorial form of government, he said; "those who cannot should be governed and controlled as the Indians have been."

"There is no other method or rule to be adopted in the case of the Philippine Islands than the one we have adopted and followed in dealing with acquired territory and the inhabitants thereof for a hundred years. Congress cannot shrink from the task because there are difficulties in the way. It never has and never will. It cannot give up these islands to the inhabitants nor to any foreign power. This is impracticable and impossible; and, considering our growing commerce and interests in the Orient, to become larger and more important as years go by, our relations to other countries, and our treaty obligations, we should not give

CALENDAR CLEARED OF DISTRICT BILLS

House Approves Measure to Amend the Tax and Tax Sale Laws.

OTHER LEGISLATION EFFECTED

No Opposition Made to Any Proposed Enactments.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

Creation of Temporary Public Comfort Stations—Supervision of Hospitals Transferred to Secretary of the Interior.

It was District day in the House yesterday, and in less than half an hour four local bills were passed in one, two, three order.

In the absence of Chairman Babcock, Mr. Jenkins took charge of the bills, and all were disposed of without opposition or debate.

Taxes and Tax Sale Bill.

The most important measure was the bill to amend the law relating to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia, approved February 23, 1902. The other bills included measures for the disposal of refuse incident to building operations and large gatherings of people; authorizing the Health Officer of the District to issue permits for the erection and maintenance of temporary public comfort stations; to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior such supervision of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, and the Washington Hospital for Foundlings as may have been conferred upon the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia under the act approved June 6, 1900, creating such board, and a measure for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments in the Philippines Islands and Porto Rico affecting land situated in the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States.

Disposal of Refuse. The first bill called up was for the disposal of refuse. Mr. Norton of Ohio, who reported the bill, briefly explained the reason, stating that it had been drawn by the Health Officer of the District and was in the interest of the health and comfort of the citizen.

In reply to Mr. Moody, Mr. Norton said the bill would place no financial burden on the District. With this statement the bill passed.

The bill to amend the tax sale law was next called up, and passed without a word of comment.

Provisions of Bill.

The bill provides that the Assessor of the District of Columbia shall annually prepare a list of all property in arrears for taxes on the 1st day of July in each year, which list shall be published in pamphlet form. An advertisement is to be inserted in three daily newspapers published in the District for three successive weeks, twice a week, beginning on the third Monday in each March, that such pamphlet has been prepared and is ready for distribution. A copy of this pamphlet is to be given to all taxpayers applying therefor.

On a day to be fixed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia all property delinquent for taxes is to be put up at auction by the Collector of Taxes and sold. No bid will be accepted unless it equals the amount of tax for the year for which property is to be sold, together with penalties and costs. In case of insufficient amount to meet bid, there is no bid, the property is to be sold to the Collector of Taxes in the name of the District of Columbia.

Purchasers are required to pay the amount of their bids within five days from the last day of sale. In case purchase money is not paid within time specified, property is to be considered as bid off in the name of the District of Columbia. Upon payment of purchase money a certificate of sale is to be issued by collector of taxes to the purchaser, and if the property is not redeemed by the owner within two years from date of sale, by payment of amount for which sold, together with 12 per cent per annum thereon, a deed is to be issued by the Commissioners to purchaser or his assigns. No deed is to be issued, however, until all arrears of taxes or assessments against property, with penalties, costs, etc., including taxes for years for which purchased by District at tax sale, are paid.

In the case of property put up at sale and bid off in name of District of Columbia the Commissioners are authorized, if the same is not redeemed from the District within two years by payment of principal and 8 per cent thereon, to sell the same at public or private sale, and to issue to purchaser a deed for same, but such deed is not to be issued until all arrears of taxes and assessments are paid. In the case of sales of this character it is not necessary to advertise the property to be sold.

This cleared the calendar of all District bills.

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MARRIED. JACKSON-BUFFIN—In Rockville, Md., on Thursday, February 24, 1902, by Rev. A. G. Wagoner, FRANCES, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jackson, to Mr. J. M. Buffin, of Clinton, Md. (Church, at 7:30 p. m. Reception from 8:30 to 10 p. m.)

DIED. MARYDETT—On Sunday, March 23, 1902, at 9 p. m., EMMA MARYDETT, in her forty-first year, of the late Mrs. J. M. Jackson, of Rockville, Md. Burial, Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., at Holy Trinity Church, southeast corner of Alexandria, (Alexandria papers please copy.)

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