SENATOR CARMACK CONCLUDES PHILIPPIC

Refers to Governor Taft as the "Viceroy to the King."

AGAIN QUOTES THE PRESIDENT

Asserts That Government in Philippines Will Be No Better Than in Alaska, or Than That of the South During Reconstruction.

The second day of Senator Carmack's speech on the Philippine government bill contained no such effervescence of sarcastic personal comment as his mock tribute to Funston and his attack on President Roosevelt. But it was even more bitter and more biting in its description of conditions and prophecy of consequences in the archipelago.

The galleries were well filled throughout his speech, and the Republican Senators paid him the compliment of listening to him to the number of a dozen or more.

Mr. Carmack succeeded in drawing out Mr. Lodge at one time, and at another he exchanged a few tart words with Mr. Dolliver.

Amendment Concerning Slave Labor.

He had read his proposed amendment to the bill, providing that no corporation shall employ slave labor in the archipelago. He charged bitterly that the "syndicates in their spoliation of the islands would foster slavery.

"I would like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts if his committee will sanction this amendment?" he asked.

"I cannot answer for the committee," answered Mr. Lodge, "but, as far as I am personally concerned, it is not in the least objectionable."

A General Amendment.

Then Mr. Carmack read his second amendment, declaring it to be the sentiment of Congress that the Philippines can never become a State in the Union or the Filipinos citizens, and that, further, it would not be in harmony with the institutions of the United States to hold any territory as a colony.

"And now I would like to ask the Senator if he is favorable to this amendment," he said.

"There are so many propositions in the amendment that I do not feel able to do so," was the answer.

"I will divide it then," persisted Mr. Carmack. "As to the question of the Philippines being admitted as a State of the Union?"

Will Answer at Another Time.

"I will answer in my own time and in my own way, as I believe I have a perfect right to do," Mr. Lodge said.

"Certainly the Senator has a perfect right, as I certainly had a perfect right to ask the question. The Senator has the right to answer a question—to which the answer of 'yes or no might have been made—by a statement which means neither yes nor no if he sees fit."

Mr. Dolliver suggested that he did not understand Mr. Carmack's views and Mr. Carmack caused a laugh by retorting that he was quite sure he had made his ideas clear to everyone except the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. Carmack began yesterday at 2 o'clock. He characterized the Philippine bill as a pitiful evasion. The people, he said, had a right to demand that the party in power should define its policy in the Philippine Islands. Democratic Senators had been asked to wait until the treaty was ratified; and had waited. They had been asked to wait till the insurrection was suppressed; and they waited; and now there was no other excuse standing between the party in power and the performance of its plain duty.

Mr. Carmack attacked the provisions of the Philippines bill in regard to franchises and concessions, and the disposition of public lands. He said the bill proposed to ignore the recommendation of the Philippine Commission and to make the oligarchy as complete a despotism as ever existed.

He charged that railways had been projected solely for the pleasure and recreation of American officials to be paid for in outrages on the Filipinos, the latter to be shut out of all share in the government, while their country was being divided up by carpetbag syndicates.

He discussed the order of General Smith to make Samar a howling wilderness and to kill everybody of ten years and upward, a war waged with indiscriminate ferocity against the whole people, women and children.

"When they have made it a land without a people," he declared, "they may write 'pacified' on the tombstones of a buried race."

Carpetbag Government.

"If," he exclaimed, "your carpetbag government in the Philippines be no better than your carpetbag governments in the South at the close of the civil war, then may the Lord God have mercy upon the people of the Philippine Islands."

Referring to a report of Governor Brady, of Alaska, as to the infamous character of Federal officeholders in that district, Mr. Carmack quoted Mr. Roosevelt as delivering an address while Governor of the State of New York, mentioning the fact that an Alaska town wished to be transferred to Canada because good government had not been given to Alaska, and saying:

"If we governed the Philippines as we have governed Alaska we shall have the same result."

"Who dares to say," Mr. Carmack asked, "that we shall govern the Philippines better than we have governed Alaska, any better than we have governed the Indians, any better than we governed the Southern people in the hideous days of reconstruction?"

He charged that the sons, brothers, and cousins of the American politicians would be the future officeholders in the Philippines, and that the Rathbones and the Neeleys will plunder those islands as they attempted to do in Cuba.

"Spain has had her revenge," he declared, "for we have become the imitators of her most infamous iniquities."

He insisted that it seemed to be the policy to whitewash every crime of the Americans and blackwash the character of the Filipino victims. He said that the United States would soon out-Herod Herod in its inhuman wickedness, sarcastically referred to the President as "the undaunted warrior in the White House, who had ordered the American officers in the Philippines to go slow in the advance on the Moros," and termed Governor Taft "viceroy to the King."

In conclusion, he said that he longed to see the American Republic turn away from the bloody gospel of the strenuous life and find its inspiration in that higher wisdom of which it is written "her ways are ways of pleasantness; and all her paths are peace."

Mr. Carmack's speech occupied the entire afternoon. At its conclusion the Senate adjourned at 3:25 o'clock.

Naval Bill to Be Reported.

Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, will report the naval appropriation bill to the House tomorrow.

INVESTIGATION OF SUGAR TRUST HOLDING TO BE HELD

Resolution Reported Back to the Senate and Adopted—Mr. Teller's Statement.

Senator Teller's resolution for an inquiry into the question whether the American Sugar Trust is a large owner of sugar lands and crops in Cuba was reported back to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Contingent Expenses and was adopted.

In relation to the resolution Mr. Teller said that it was not the same as he had offered, but it was all that the Committee on Relations with Cuba, to which it had been referred, was willing to agree to, and of course he had to accept it.

Mr. Teller said he had seen a statement made before the House Committee on Ways and Means to the effect that he had said that the beet sugar producers of Colorado did not need any duty at all for their product. He wanted to say emphatically that he had never made any such statement.

On the contrary, he contended that the beet sugar producers were entitled to the present existing duty on sugar. But speaking for himself, he was willing to go into a general reduction of duties if that were proposed.

What he objected to was that there was an attempt to take the duty off one particular article. But he denied most emphatically that he had said anywhere that the Colorado beet sugar producers did not want a duty on sugar.

DAY'S RECORD IN CONGRESS.

SENATE AND HOUSE MEET AT NOON TOMORROW.

MR. TELLER'S AMENDMENT TO OLEOMARGARINE BILL

Submits a Provision Defining the Character of a Trust in Butter and Levying a Tax.

A temporary flurry was caused in the Senate yesterday afternoon when the oleomargarine bill as reported from the House was again called up by Mr. Proctor.

Mr. Teller offered an amendment which, in brief, provided that every agreement, contract, or combination between corporations or persons which has in whole or part the object of creating a monopoly in butter, or which tends to create the same by preventing the full and free competition in the same, or which has for its object and purpose the advancement in the cost of butter, is declared to be a trust, and that there be levied upon the capital and assets and also upon the product of such butter trust a tax of 10 per cent per annum. It further provided that no drawback be allowed for exports.

Mr. Spooner raised the point that the bill could not be amended at this stage.

Mr. Lodge, Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Platt of Connecticut, Mr. Proctor, and others also objected.

Mr. Proctor tried to prevent action by moving non-concurrence in the House amendments. Mr. Teller's amendment was ruled in order. Action was then delayed until the bill could be printed.

There are not wanting Republicans who predict that the Teller butter amendment, like the Teller sugar amendment, will be adopted. Both are aimed at trusts only if such trusts exist or are perniciously active, and it is said that it may be considered to be poor party policy for the Republicans to object to them.

MANY PRECEDENTS FOR CONFERRING BREVETS

The War Department Submits Views to the Senate.

AMPLE AUTHORITY FOUND

Judge Advocate General Indicates That Honors Have Been Conferred for Service in Indian Troubles When State of War Was Not Officially Recognized.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has received from the War Department a statement of its position with regard to the conferring of brevet promotions.

The committee recently requested Secretary Root to make such a statement for its guidance in considering the nominations of 625 army officers now pending. The statement was prepared by Judge Advocate General Davis.

In Time of War.

The committee in looking up the law authorizing the conferring of brevets found the statute specifically stated that it could be done only "in time of war." Officially, at least, a state of war has not existed in the Philippines since the termination of hostilities with Spain upon the signing of the peace protocol, and as no declaration of war against China was made in connection with the Boxer uprising, the committee was of the opinion also that a state of war did not exist there, and the brevets conferred for meritorious services in either campaigns would not fall within the provision of the law limiting them to "time of war."

The reply of the Judge Advocate General is expected to convince the committee that the President has ample authority to confer these brevets, notwithstanding the apparent lack of authority in the statues. He quotes from the precedents for years back to show that the clause "in time of war" has been construed not to depend upon an official declaration of war, but that the meritorious services must be performed in an action with the enemy.

The Indian Campaigns.

Numerous brevets that have been conferred, it is shown, on account of Indian campaigns, where no actual declaration of war was made, and that brevets for services rendered in the civil war have been, in some instances, only recently distributed. This construction of the law, he says, has been so often concurred in by the Senate in the confirmation of brevet nominations that he thinks the authority of the President in this instance is undeniable.

COPIES OF CONTRACTS WANTED BY MR. MANN

Resolution Calling for Information as to Public Buildings in Chicago.

Mr. Mann, (Rep., Ill.) introduced in the House yesterday a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House copies of all contracts which have been entered into by him relating to the public building now being constructed in the city of Chicago, and also a memorandum showing the total amount of money which has been paid under such contracts.

He is also asked whether any penalties for the non-completion of any contract have been incurred, enforced, or waived.

6,000 CHILDREN DO NOT ATTEND SCHOOL

Civic Center Appeals for Better Enforcement of Compulsory Education.

PETITION SENT TO SENATE

Report of Miss O'Brien States That the Great Number of Children Under Eight Keeps Out Scholars of the Legal School Age.

The Senate District Committee yesterday received from the Civic Center of the District a report on the large number of children in the District that do not attend any school, in compliance with the law providing for compulsory education.

The report recommends the strict enforcement of the law, and is accompanied by resolutions petitioning Congress, adopted by the Civic Center.

The report was prepared by Emily A. Y. O'Brien, M. D., chairman of the committee on public schools. It will be printed for distribution as a public document.

District Law Specific.

As stated by Miss O'Brien's report, the District law is specific and full on the subject of compulsory education. Except in case of bodily infirmity or ill-health, it is required that all children between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall attend some public or private school at least twelve weeks in every year. Carefully prepared and exhaustive tables accompany the report, showing the number of both white and colored children in the different grades.

One point developed by Miss O'Brien is that of the 45,788 children attending the public school, 9,501, or about 20 per cent, are under eight years of age. At the same time 6,278 children, between the ages of eight and fourteen, are not attending schools.

The report asserts that the children under eight years of age are keeping the older children away, and that there are not accommodations enough for all.

Two Remedies Suggested.

Two remedies are suggested, one, the building of a large number of new school buildings, sufficient to hold the surplus children, and the other the disolacement where necessary of children under eight years of age.

As to the latter alternative the report says:

"The 6,278 children between eight and fourteen should be brought to school by a truant officer or byan officer from the Police Department detailed for the purpose, if necessary. Room should be made for them even though it must result in displacing many of the children who are in school but who are under school age."

Should Not Go to School.

The report says that in most cases children under eight years should not go to school, as they are not yet strong enough for the restraint and exertion required.

The resolutions adopted by the organization are as follows:

"Whereas the report of the committee on public schools of the Civic Center shows that there are more than 6,000 children in the District of Columbia, from eight to fourteen years of age, who are not enjoying school privileges; and

"Whereas neglect of the education of children is one of the chief causes of incompetency and distress; be it

"Resolved, That Congress should be and is hereby respectfully petitioned to make provision for the enforcement of the laws relating to compulsory school attendance."

BILL FOR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE TO CUBA

Mr. Hitt Introduces a Measure in the House to Provide for the Officials Needed.

Representative Hitt of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has introduced a bill for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States in the republic of Cuba to take effect May 20, 1902.

The bill provides for an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at a salary of $10,000; secretary of legation, $2,000; second secretary, $1,500. It also makes provision for a consul general at Habana at $5,000, a consul at Cienfuegos, at $3,000, and a consul at Santiago de Cuba, at $3,000.

EIGHT HOUR BILL TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED

Report of the Committee States Principal Objection Has Been Met.

MODERN LABOR SAVING DEVICES

To Its Adoption in United States Is Due Our Trade Supremacy — Opposed by Foreign Labor as Inimical to Its Interest.

Representative Gardner of New Jersey, chairman of the Committee on Labor, will present to the House tomorrow the report on the bill providing an eight-hour system for laborers and mechanics employed upon all work done for the United States or any Territory, or the District of Columbia.

This is the same bill reported to the House from the Committee on Labor in the last Congress, and Chairman Gardner in the report to be made tomorrow repeats in the main the argument made on the bill in the last Congress.

Principal Objection Met.

In the new portion of his report, he says:

"The single new contention made by the opponents of this bill and not urged against previous bills of like purpose was that the completion of some work, like large casting, particularly, by different workmen, under an eight-hour plan would fail to produce the best results. The correctness of this contention was stoutly denied by practical workers. It is believed by your committee that any real difficulty in this particular is met by the amendment proposed in this report.

"This bill is in conformity with the settled policy of Congress, as indicated by legislation covering a period of thirty-four years."

Labor-Saving Machinery.

On the subject of labor-saving machinery the report says: "This effect of modern machinery on the powers of the worker has been a question more immediately affecting the American workman than those of other nations. The foreign workman had very generally held to the surface theory of some older writers that machinery is a competitor of labor, and the one most threatening to his employment. Hence, labor has strenuously, and to a considerable extent, successfully resisted the introduction of modern machinery.

"The foreign laborer has sought to maintain the demand for his services by thus limiting production.

"The United States has now entered the foreign market with the products of more modern and rapid-working machinery. It would seem that an early effect of this will be a forced yielding to the adoption of like machinery abroad. If the longer day adds to the advantage of the competitor, as contended by the opponents of the eight-hour day, it would seem that the more rigidly adhered to the long day, the sooner foreign hostile legislation against American products will be invoked. Such legislation is much more likely to be effectively inspired by industrial necessity than by theory, alliance, or general mercantile demands."

MINOR MEASURES PASSED BY SENATE

Thirty Thousand Dollars Lost in Transit Credited to Hawaiian Collector of Customs.

The following bills were passed by the Senate yesterday:

Crediting the Collector of Customs in the district of Hawaii with $30,000, the amount of three gold certificates mailed by him and lost in the wreck of the Pacific steamship Rio de Janeiro.

Providing that the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of the United States shall hold at least one term of said court annually in the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, or in the city of Cheyenne, in the State of Wyoming, on the first Monday in September in each year.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Appointments as Postmasters Sent to Senate for Confirmation.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations of postmasters:

Pennsylvania—Benjamin Jacobs, Pencoyd.

New York—Fred E. Payne, Clinton; Henry Riley, Cornwall; William A. Hall, Hancock.

Iowa—George Metzger, Davenport.

Minnesota—Kee Wakefield, Hutchinson; Peter J. Schwartz, Shakopee; Amud Dahl, Bird Island.

Mississippi—James J. Scarborough, Polarville.

Texas—Dallas Herbert, Commerce; William M. Nagle, Denison; Henry L. Somerville, Richmond; William Pilley, Wills Point; Hiram Andrews, Wolfe City.

OBSERVANCE OF PACT OF '78 MAY BE INVESTIGATED

Mr. Stewart Asks if Congress Has Paid Its Share of District Expenses.

HE INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION

Committee on District of Columbia Required to Inquire Into Matter and to Report Any Amount Not Appropriated by Congress as Agreed.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart, of the District Committee, directing the committee to make a full investigation of the financial relations between the District and the United States Government.

The resolution calls on the committee to ascertain whether or not the two parties to the pact of 1878 are living up to it or not. If the United States is not paying its half of the expenses of running the District, or has not done so for the past thirty-four years, the resolutions direct the committee to state exactly how much is due.

Not Paying Its Share.

There have been repeated charges that the Government is not paying its full share, and, on the other hand, it has been asserted by Senators and Representatives at various times that it is doing more than its share. Mr. Stewart believes that there should be no doubt about the matter, especially as the District now needs a number of costly improvements, which cannot be paid for out of current revenues.

It is understood that the Senator believes there is a surplus due the District, which should be appropriated by the United States for these large improvements. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be and is hereby directed to make an inquiry into the expenditures and taxes within and for the District of Columbia since the system of taxation and expenditures went into operation prescribed by the act of June 11, 1878, which provided for a permanent form of government for the District; and to ascertain the appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of the District, in accordance with said act; and said committee shall report whether or not Congress has appropriated, as required by said act, the amount of 50 per cent of the sums necessary to defray the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, and if such sum has not been fully appropriated, said committee shall state the amount which ought now to be appropriated by Congress in order to make up the said 50 per cent accruing between the date of said act and December 31, 1901; and said committee is hereby further directed to report any and all legislation which may be necessary to carry out the aforesaid provisions of the act of June 11, 1878, binding Congress to appropriate said amount of 50 per cent of the expenditures, leaving the remaining 50 per cent to be levied upon the property of the District other than public property."

CHINESE EXCLUSION CONFERENCE FAILS

Senate Committee Refuses to Eliminate Provision Regarding the Life of the Measure.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut, from the conference committee on the Chinese exclusion bill, reported to the Senate yesterday that the committee had been unable to agree.

He explained that the only point of difference between the conferees of the two houses was the question eliminating from the substitute which passed the Senate the provision that the existing exclusion laws should be continued while the treaty remained in force.

The Senate conferees could not agree to such elimination.

A new conference was ordered.

TO BAR STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Bill Provides Penalties for Transmission by Wire of "Gambling" Information.

Representative Gillett (Rep., Mass.) yesterday introduced in the House a bill to prohibit the transmission of market quotations, other information, and news upon which there is betting or gambling by any telegraph or telephone company from one State to another, or the District of Columbia and the Territories.

The measure proposes to make it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $1,000, or two years' imprisonment, or both, for any person to transmit by wire any information which shall execute, promote, or aid in carrying on any lottery, bucket shop, pool selling, bookmaking, or gambling on horse races, and defines a "bucket shop."

BILL TO ERECT A STATUE TO FREMONT

Provides for Appointment of a Joint Committee to Make Contracts for Erection in This City.

Representative Dalzell introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of five of Senate and House to contract for the erection of a statue to the memory of "The Pathfinder," Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont, in Washington.

THE DISTRICT CODE.

Committee to Hold Hearings on Proposed Amendments.

The subcommittee of the House District Committee will grant hearings on Monday to persons interested in the proposed amendment to the District code.

SITES AND NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROVIDED FOR

Authority to Purchase and Contract Given.

Present Needs of Government and Further Growth in Cities Enumerated to Be Considered.

In the omnibus public buildings bill, as proposed by the House Committee on Public Buildings, provisions are made for the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to acquire sites and contract public buildings at Selma, Ala.; Harrison and Batesville, Ark.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Waterbury and Torrington, Conn.; Athens, Ga.; Jacksonville and Ottowa, Pekin, Decatur, and Evanston, Ill.; Stillwater, Minn.; Greenville, Tenn.; Maysville, Ky.; Nachez, Miss.; Nevada, Mo.; Kankakee, Ill.; Elkhart, Logansport, Muncie, Richmond, Vincennes, Crawfordsville, and Hammond, Ind.; Marshalltown, Waterloo, Boone, and Iowa City, Iowa; Hutchinson and Lawrence, Kan.; Holyoke and Northampton, Mass.; Kenderson, Ky.; Sherman, Tex.; Amesbury, Mass.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Biloxi, Miss.; Nashua, N. H.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Durhom, N. C.; Chillicothe and Zanesville, Ohio; Grand Forks, N. D.; Findley, Ohio; Geneva, N. Y.; Fresno, Cal.; Warren, Ohio; Goldsborough, N. C.; Allentown, Westchester, McKeesport, Lebanan, Washington, Morristown, and Newcastle, Pa.; Ithaca, N. Y., $70,000; Niagara Falls, N.Y., $75,000; Cloversville, N. Y.; $75,000; Little Falls, N. Y., $50,000; Kingston, N. Y., $80,000; Georgetown and Spartansburg, S. C.; Deadwood, S. D.; Flint, Mich.; Charlottsville, Va.; Superior, Wis.; Baraboo, Wis.; Waissau, Wis.; Green Bay, and Fond du Lac, Wis.; Huntington, W. Va.; Evanston, Wyo.; Reno, Neb.; Laredo, Tex.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to acquire a suitable site for public buildings in Quincy, Mass.; Saratoga Springs, N. Y. ($15,000); Johnstown, Pa.; Pierre, S. D.; Portsmouth, Va.; Spokane, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.; Bar Harbor and Calais, Me.; Hamilton, Ohio; Sterling, Ill., with the provision that unless a suitable site is acquired within the limit of cost and within a period of two years, otherwise so much of the act authorizing the acquirement of these sites is to be null and void.

Present Needs and Further Growths.

It is further provided that in acquiring sites under this section the Secretary shall take into consideration the present needs of the Government and the further growth of the cities enumerated, and in no case shall a site be acquired unless its dimensions are of sufficient size for a building that will accommodate all the governmental offices now located or likely to be located in the said city in the near future.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell the old customhouse in Kansas City, Mo., for not less than $300,000, and to acquire a site for a new postoffice for St. Louis at a cost not to exceed $200,000, and to contract for the erection of a building to cost not more than $350,000. The site is to have an area of not less than 100,000 square fet.

A site is to be acquired in New Orleans for $200,000 or less.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to accept as a donation from the city of Providence, R. I., a suitable lot of land containing 31,000 square feet and to contract for the erection of a building to cost $1,000,000, and then to sell the present postoffice, courthouse and customhouse building and site for not less than $200,000.

He is authorized to acquire a site and to erect a building in Wheeling, W. Va., to cost $400,000, of which $40,000 may be paid for the site, and on the completion of the new building the present building and site is to be sold for $160,000.

Building at Macon.

The appropriation for improving the Government building at Macon, Ga., is increased from $58,600 to $72,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell the old custom house in Buffalo for not less than $125,000.

The site of the public building in Los Angeles, Cal., is to be increased at a cost of $150,000, and the Secretary is authorized to sell or exchange the present site, and is granted $500,000 for the difference in the price of the two sites and erection of the buildings.

A new postoffice is to be erected at Burlington, Vt., at a cost of not over $170,000.

It is provided that each site selected under the provisions of this act shall contain not less than 15,000 square feet, and shall be bounded upon at least two sides by streets. A commission is selected, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, to examine the Government buildings in Watertown, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Houston, Tex.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; Duluth, Minn.; Lima, Ohio; Jersey City, N. J.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Greensboro, N. C.; Columbus, Ohio, and Syracuse, N. Y., and report to the next session of Congress the condition of the building in each city; "whether of insufficient capacity to transact public business, and if so the most economical and best methods of affording relief."

The reports are to show the value of each building and site, the cost of purchasing additional ground, of constructing a new addition, or of a new site and building, as the commission may see proper. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to investigate the postal situation of Yonkers, N. Y., and report the proper cost of a suitable site in that city.

THANKS FOR SECRETARY HAY STILL WITHHELD

Opposition Based on Belief That His McKinley Eulogy Was Partisan and Political.

Representative Grosvenor yesterday reported to the House a resolution from the special committee on the McKinley memorial exercises, extending thanks of Congress to Hon. John Hay for his memorial address in honor of the late President.

Mr. Grosvenor introduced the resolution several weeks ago, but at the suggestion of Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) it was referred to the committee. Yesterday Mr. Richardson asked if the resolution had been acted upon by the committee.

Mr. Grosvenor said that it had, and that while Mr. Clark of Missouri had said that he might file a minority report, there had been no dissenting vote on the motion to favorably report the resolution.

Mr. Grosvenor asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution, but Mr. De Armond of Missouri objected, and for the second time the matter went over without action. It is said that the opposition to extending Secretary Hay a vote of thanks is based upon the statement that his address was too strongly partisan and political.

MORE MONEY FOR ARMY.

Senate Subcommittee Increases Amount of Appropriation Bill.

The subcommittee on appropriations of the Senate Military Affairs Committee has completed its consideration of the army appropriation bill, and it will be reported to the full committee at its first meeting this week.

The committee has added somewhat more than $2,500,000 to the House bill.

SPEAKER HENDERSON ASSURED OF RE-ELECTION

Unanimous Sentiment of His District for Renomination.

Hardin County Indorses His Course in Congress and Expresses Its Pride in His High Position.

In spite of the storm of opposition which was raised throughout Iowa, and particularly in the district represented by Speaker Henderson, and the attempts which were made to defeat him, one county convention after another has indorsed his course in Congress, and there is no reason to believe that he will fave other than a unanimous renomination.

The following resolutions unanimously adopted by the Hardin county convention, held yesterday, are a sample of those adopted by the other county conventions:

"We view with pride the high and honorable position attained and now occupied by the Hon. D. B. Henderson in the councils of the nation, and bespeak for him a unanimous renomination and triumphant election to the place he has so ably and faithfully occupied during the last twenty years, and we pledge to him our earnest support in the coming campaign."

It is a source of considerable pride to the members of the Iowa delegation that the campaign against the Speaker has resulted as disastrously to his opponents as the campaign against the other members of the Iowa delegation.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

House Hears Eulogies and Adjourns in Respect to Dead Congressmen.

After the passage of several minor bills yesterday the House devoted the remainder of the day to memorial exercises in honor of the late Representative J. William Stokes of South Carolina, and the late Representative Rousseau O. Crump of Michigan.

Eulogies were spoken in memory of their late colleagues by Messrs. Lever, South Carolina; Hay, West Virginia; DeArmond, Missouri; Scarborough, South Carolina; Richardson, Tennessee; Williams, Mississippi; Wadsworth, New York; Jenkins, Wisconsin; Gilbert, Kentucky; Small, North Carolina; Bellamy, North Carolina; Johnson, South Carolina; Lamb, Virginia; Candler, Mississippi, and the members of the Michigan delegation.

An adjournment was then taken as a further mark of respect.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Senate Acts on Appointment of Admiral Taylor as Chief of Navigation Bureau.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, United States Navy, to be chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, to succeed Rear Admiral Crowninshield, assigned to command the European station.

Admiral Taylor commanded the battleship Indiana in the battle of Santiago.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of First Assistant Engineer George B. Maher, of the District of Columbia, to be a chief engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Marshall T. Chevers, retired.

The following appointments were also confirmed:

W. Lee Brand, to be postmaster at Salem, Va., in place of W. Lee Brand.

Stith Bolling, to be postmaster at Petersburg, Va., in place of Stith Bolling.

WANTS HIGHER FLOUR TAX.

Mr. Robert Hanbury Believes It Would Revive British Milling.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Robert Hanbury, British minister of agriculture, speaking at Stafford today, said that he hoped that the new corn duty would have the effect of reviving the British milling trade.

He regretted that the duty on imported flour had not been made higher.

CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED

By Koch Tuberculine Inhalations. Consultation, examination, and trial treatment free. KOCH LUNG CURE, 730 11th st., Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUTTER DOWN at ELGIN BUTTER DEPOT, beginning Monday, 25c. 916 La. ave. ml

THE WASHINGTON HUMANE SOCIETY Requests that all persons who know of cases of cruelty to children will report them to the society, Warder Building, 9th and F sts. nw. All such cases will be held as confidential. ap23-Su,wed,fri-12t

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY—A dividend of $1 per share will be payable ON THE 28TH DAY OF APRIL, 1902, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of April, 1902, at the office of the treasurer of the company, 619 14th st. nw., Washington, D. C. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th of April to the 28th of April, inclusive.
U. N. BETHELL, President.
CHARLES G. BEEBE, Treasurer.
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1902.
ap17,18,19,22,25,27,28-e

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY.
Office, 1413 Pennsylvania ave., Corcoran Building.
Washington, D. C., April 19, 1902.
The undersigned takes this method of informing its patrons and the public generally that the destruction by fire of one of its storage houses will not cause a shortage of ice during the coming summer. The company has a very large quantity in store at their several stations in this city, as also a great abundance in its large storage houses on the Maine Rivers.
AMERICAN ICE COMPANY,
JOHN D. BARTLETT,
ap22-14t-a.m.only Local Manager.

G. A. R.
PUBLIC COMFORT COMMITTEE.
Offices, Rooms 209-219 Jenifer Building, Corner 7th and D sts. nw.
All parties wishing to furnish accommodations to visitors during the coming G. A. R. Encampment are requested to call at the headquarters of the above committee, or send description of quarters, stating number of persons that can be supplied with rooms, with and without meals, etc.; also list of prices per day, and by the week.
M. I. WELLER, Chairman
ap4-1m Committee on Public Comfort.

PRITCHARD ADVOCATES FOREST RESERVE PLAN

Says President McKinley and Hundreds of Others Approved the Idea.

In the Senate yesterday, at the conclusion of the routine business, Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina took the floor in advocacy of the bill providing for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

Mr. Pritchard said hundreds of boards of trade, leading newspapers, and all the scientific journals favored the project, and that the late President McKinley was one of its chief advocates.

LAKE TUG SERVICE STOPS.

No Settlement of the Chicago Strike in Sight.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Up to the present time there are no signs of an immediate settlement of the tug strike. A settlement hinges largely on the action to be taken by the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association concerning whether or not that organization will stand by the linemen and firemen in their trouble.

The meeting which will determine this was called yesterday, and will be held tomorrow. Meanwhile, little can happen unless the Great Lakes Towing and Wrecking Company, against which the strike is directed, yields to the demands of the men, which is thought to be improbable.

Gen. Powell Clayton's Plans.

Gen. Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Mexico, will leave Washington tomorrow for his former home at Little Rock, Ark. He will remain there until leaving for his post, which he expects to reach on or before May 20, the date of the Cuban inauguration.

District Code Amendments.

The judiciary subcommittee of the House District Committee will resume hearings tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock on proposed Senate amendments to the District code.

Fatal Jump From Train.

PATERSON, N. J., April 26.—John McGee, a saloonkeeper, was found dead this morning alongside the Erie tracks at River Street. His skull was fractured. It appears that he went to sleep on the train and passed his station. He jumped and was killed.

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