GIVES HIS OWN PERSONAL IDEAS.

Senator Foraker Does Not Pose as McKinley's Mouthpiece.

OPPOSES TURNER'S SPEECH.

Senator from the Buckeye State Takes Exceptions to Some Statements Regarding Expansion.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The Senate resumed today its discussion of the policy of expansion. Mr. Turner of Washington delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Vest resolution. The speech was for the most part a constitutional argument, in which Mr. Turner took issue with Senator Platt and Senator Foraker upon their recent utterances.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's argument Mr. Foraker took some sharp exceptions to statements made in the speech, especially those referring to him personally. He explained at length the nature of his statements, claiming that he had spoken only for himself and had no interest or desire to pose as the representative of the administration.

The Nicaraguan canal bill was under consideration nearly three hours. After much debate a substitute presented by Mr. Morgan, for the bond amendment offered by Mr. Allison was adopted. It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall not pay out for work on the canal more than $20,000,000 during any fiscal year. Various efforts were made to amend the measure in other particulars, but all failed.

Mr. Mills presented a joint resolution directing the secretary of war to have made a survey and estimate of cost of a channel between Texas City and Galveston, and it was adopted.

TURNER TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. Turner of Washington then took the floor to address the Senate on the anti-expansion resolution of Mr. Vest of Missouri. He opposed our acquiring the Philippines and said the noble ship of state, its charter having been torn to tatters, was now drifting whither she would with wild and unknown seas. The dangerous condition he said was being forced upon the people by the pretense that "there have come upon us new responsibilities which we may not shirk." He could not agree, however, that this dangerous responsibility was due for the American people to assume. This country was at liberty to retain such foreign territory as it had conquered if it so desired, but he declared that our only other resource was to give back the conquered territory to the enemy.

"If we may keep it ourselves," said he, "we may require it to be given to the people who inherit it, for the purpose of independence and liberty." This he believed, was the proper course to pursue. The advice of Washington, he said, was against entangling alliances which might overcome the great advantage of our detached situation.

PRUDENCE AND PRINCIPLE.

Passing from the domain of prudence to that of principle, Mr. Turner maintained that the proposition of power urged by many breaks down every fundamental principle on which our institutions are founded. Under such a proposition the principles of the Declaration of Independence that taxation without representation is tyranny and that the powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed could no longer be a guide to our statesmen. "Senators may say," he added, "that these principles were not had to those things, but there is only one escape from them, a universal suzerainty of blood, of race, of creed or government with the yellow Buddhist, Mohammedan and Confucian, over whom it proposes to administer the process of legislation and digestion, disguised under the Christian and euphonious name of 'benevolent assimilation.'"

Mr. Turner adverted to the statement of Mr. Foraker a few days ago that it was not the purpose of the United States to retain the Philippines permanently, but he said he was forced to differ from the Ohio Senator, because he had read to him the treaty which had been negotiated under the direction of the President "evidence of such a character that it must overrule the opinion of the distinguished Senator from Ohio."

He referred to the part of the treaty, he said which made not only a cession to this country of sovereignty over the Philippines, but an acceptance by us of that sovereignty. It was impossible to forget, too, that the treaty was negotiated in the midst of a clamor for an extension of our dominions. As further proof of his position, Mr. Turner referred to the President's speech at Atlanta, in which he asked: "Who is American flag from the soil upon which it has once been planted?" He said the President had made the meaning of the Administration too plain for controversy.

COINCIDES WITH VEST.

Mr. Turner, after referred to the speeches of Mr. Platt of Connecticut and Mr. Foraker of Ohio, which had spoken of the constitutional phases of the subject maintaining that the resolution of Mr. Vest was a mere statement of principles founded upon the work of "our fathers." He quoted extensively from authorities in support of his argument. In conclusion Mr. Turner said:

"It is well enough to hug the pleasing thought that we are a great people, and there is no responsibility that can be thrust upon us which we shrink from, and that we can and will do everything with safety. That this is true all may well believe, for our fathers fought and wrought to safe, and we of this day are daughters of heroes. But it is the height of Quixotism and is the reverse of the teachings of the fathers to go around the world hunting responsibilities and meeting dangers because we are able to meet them."

"Mr. President.—The American people are not lacking in the faith and courage of the fathers, which the second from Connecticut invokes. They have sometimes, however, for a brief period, lacked in the wisdom of the fathers, but in every case the aberration has been temporary. When the excitement or passion of interest which led them astray has subsided or gone by, they have returned to that wisdom and conservatism always tempered with courage, which made the fathers institutions, in the birthright they inherit from their fathers. I would therefore, amend the invocation of the distinguished senator, confident that it will not fall on deafed ears, and say 'by the counsel and faith and the wisdom of the fathers.'"

FORAKER TAKES EXCEPTION.

When Mr. Turner had concluded his remarks, Mr. Foraker of Ohio said there were some references in Mr. Turner's speech to himself, to which he desired to make a statement. Mr. Foraker said that Mr. Turner had quoted him as contending that government had authority power to acquire territory, and in the government of such territory was not restricted by the Constitution. "I did not," said Mr. Foraker, "say anything upon which the senator from Washington justly could base such a statement.

He then read at some length from his own speech to indicate clearly what he had said. Mr. Foraker maintained that neither he nor any other senator had held that Congress could or would legislate for its territories without reference to its obligations to the Constitution.

Mr. Pettigrew of Dak inquired of Mr. Foraker if the people of acquired territory had the privileges of citizens under the Constitution.

In reply, Mr. Foraker said there was hardly an answer for the interrogatory. "What I said," he continued, "was that the Constitution was not operative in the territories to the political rights of their inhabitants until the legislative machinery was set in motion there." In speaking to a question by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Foraker said that the Constitution did apply to the people of territory acquired by the United States government, but while the dominion was a territory Congress had plenary power to deal with the conditions there.

Continuing his personal explanation, Mr. Foraker said: "The senator from Washington made some remarks today about what I said as to the purpose of the Administration. I desire to say here and now that I did not speak for anybody but myself. I desire to say that I did not imagine it would be necessary to say, I was not speaking for the Administration, and the idea that went up and down the works of our friends in London was due, perhaps, to a misapprehension as to which of the two senators was speaking." (Laughter.) Mr. Foraker then quoted from his speech of a several days ago, from which he said, plainly what he did say. "I know," he added, "that nobody had in mind or has in mind that I did but been attributed to me."

He said that when he spoke of the actions or possible actions of the President, he spoke as one judging from the public utterances of the President, and some knowledge of his feelings and desires with respect to the question in hand. He then quoted from his speech the statement that he did not know anybody from the President down to his humble self who had any intention desire to retain permanent control of the Philippine islands. "I was not," he concluded, "at present purpose that I spoke, but rather of the absence of a purpose."

CANAL BILL VENTILATED.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foraker's statement, consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, which had been laid aside temporarily, was resumed. The pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. Allison of Iowa authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to raise money with which to construct the canal. Mr. Allison offered a substitute for his amendment in the form of an elaboration of his first proposition. He explained his amendment, and urged that it be adopted as a safeguard to the interests of the United States treasury.

In reply, Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that Mr. Allison would not insist upon his amendment, as it brought up the question of gold and silver and forced into the discussion a subject question which debated among not only senators, but the people. He said he would be quite willing to accept as an amendment to the bill a limitation of expenditure of $20,000,000 a year for canal purposes. This provision he feared would not be the almost exact amount he would be able to get out of the treasury.

Mr. Lodge said he was opposed to the amendment and called attention to the "pathetic condition of the treasury."

Mr. Allison interrupted to say that the money in the treasury might just as well be left in it, if it was impossible to use it for the purpose of the canal.

Mr. Morgan said that he did not think the money in the treasury might just as well be left in it, if it was impossible to use it for the purpose of the canal. He thought it was to be the well-settled policy of the government to meet the expense out of the receipts. In Porto Rico, with which our relations were different, a slightly different plan might be arranged.

Mr. Brooker (Dem., Miss.) made a point of order against the provision in the bill in connection with the appropriation of $200,000 for the practicable tube service. This provision was in addition against an extension of the service.

Mr. Hopkins, in the chair, sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. Lodge moved to reduce the appropriation to $225,000. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Mooney (Rep., Mass.) moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $215,000 for special mail facilities. Mr. Mooney also opposed the appropriation of $25,000 for special facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan. The latter appropriation, he said, benefitted only the newspapers.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) defended the latter appropriation. There was a debate of more than an hour over Mr. Moody's first amendment, but the amendment was carried, 2 to 6, and the appropriation was stricken out.

Mr. Moody then moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) defended the appropriation, which, he said, facilitated the mails for western Kansas and the whole Southwest. The amendment was adopted and the appropriation stricken out.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment prohibiting the issue of postoffice money orders in Samoa. It was adopted. Two more pages of amendments, and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Simpson then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out from the paragraph appropriating $200,000 for small postoffices held by military occupation the words "newly-acquired territory," which he contended, was in effect the attitude of the United States toward this territory to some extent, and was therefore inproper until Congress had decided upon a policy. The amendment was pending, when, at 5:41 p. m., the House adjourned.

AFTER THE DECKET SHOPS.

Crusade Against the Dealers in Options in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19.—Brainmen, bucketeers and dynamite shop-keepers generally, to the number of seventeen, were arrested by the police today under the new anti-pocket-room law. Included among them was John W. Moore, president of the board of trade. The charge against the men was preferred by D. A. Brown, city attorney, under the section of the law prohibiting betting on any "event." The attorney holding that buying and selling on margins brought the grainmen under the law.

The list of those on which warrants have been served includes some of the best-known grain men in the city, some of whom have been doing business here and on the Chicago board of trade for years. As fast as they came in the proprietors were released on $100 bonds each for appearance tomorrow.

The arrest of John W. Moore, president of the board of trade, created much astonishment and declines as he was ever present at meetings of being even friendly to bucketeeps.

During A. Brown, city attorney said that the bucketeeps were injuring the new business law recently passed.

"The city's contention," said he, "will be that the operation of Moore's business is simply a process of wagering on the rise and fall of the market price of commodities. The plea will be, when the proprietor. Whether or not these contentions can be sustained in court remains to be seen.

FOR THE CONTROL OF THE SOUDAN.

Important Treaty Between Great Britain and Egypt.

KITCHENER'S TERRITORY.

Recently Conquered, will be Governed by Both Governments, who Will Have Equal Rights.

Cairo, Jan. 19.—The Official Gazette today publishes a convention between Great Britain and Egypt relating to the future government of reconquered Soudan provinces.

After reciting that the provinces were reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Egyptian governments, and setting forth the desire to give effect to the claims that have accrued to her Britannic majesty's government by right of conquest, the claim to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the administration of the territories and pointing out that the territories of Wadi Halfa and Soudan may be most effectively administered in conjunction with the reconquered provinces, the convention proceeds as follows:

"It is hereby agreed and decided by the undersigned, duly authorized, that the word Soudan in the agreement means all the territories south of the Desert—commencing at Wadi Halfa—which has been vacated by the Egyptian troops since 1882, or which, having been abandoned by the Egyptian government prior to the late rebellion, were temporarily lost to Egypt and have been reconquered by the joint British and Egyptian governments acting in concert, or which may hereafter be reconquered by the two governments acting in concert.

"The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together as both land and water throughout the Soudan, except Suakim, where the Egyptian flag alone shall be used.

"The supreme military and civil command in the Soudan shall be vested in one officer, styled the sirdar, to be appointed, upon the recommendation of the khedivial government, with the consent of Great Britain, and to be invested with military and civil powers, with the consent of Great Britain.

"The next clause gives the sirdar general absolute power to make, alter or abrogate by proclamation laws, orders and regulations for the government of the Soudan, and for regulation, holding and disposal of property of every kind situate in the Soudan, but all such proclamations must forthwith be notified to the agent and consul general of Great Britain and be subject to the disallowance by the agent and consul general of Great Britain.

"The Egyptian law decrees enforcement hereafter may be proclaimed to be applicable to any part of the Soudan save by the proclamation of the governor general.

Regarding the conditions under which Europeans shall be permitted to reside, trade or hold property in the Soudan, the convention says:

"No international privileges shall be accorded the subjects of any one or more powers. Import duties shall not be levied on goods from Egyptian territory, but they shall be levable on goods from elsewhere. In the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakim or any other Red sea port, the duties must not exceed the amount levable upon foreign goods entering Egypt. Duties may be levied upon goods leaving the Soudan, the rates to be prescribed by proclamation."

The convention provides that the jurisdiction of mixed tribunals shall apply to the northern part of the Soudan except Suakim, and the whole Soudan, except Suakim, shall remain under martial law, subject to the modification of proclamations otherwise. No consular agents shall be accredited to or allowed to reside in the Soudan without the previous consent of Great Britain. The importation of exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited.

The convention, which is dated at Cairo, Jan. 19, 1899, is signed by the khedival minister of foreign affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghali, and by Lord Cromer, British agent and consul in Egypt.

MONSTER GUN.

Government May Try an Eighteen-Inch Piece of Ordnance.

New York, Jan. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Serious consideration is being given by the ordnance department of the army to a proposition for the construction of an 18-inch gun submitted by the promoters of the Gathmann system of firing high explosives.

If the request is granted, the 18-inch gun will be the largest modern weapon ever manufactured in this country. It will accompanied the Sims Gathmann shell, which will contain hundred pounds of high explosive. The shell will be smaller in length, a single tube weapon, and jacketed.

Senator Hanna is understood to have

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels from 1 day only cured.

HEAD

After they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not stop here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all that head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

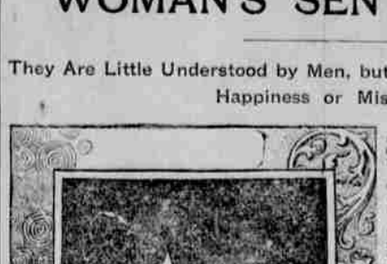
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WOMAN'S SENTIMENTS.

They Are Little Understood by Men, but They Cause Her Untold Happiness or Misery.



The girl of today is the mother of future generations. Humanity is absolutely dependent for its continuance and preservation on the knowledge and training and health of women. Woman's lot and her relations to the world are such as to deserve a great deal more attention and consideration from science than she has yet received.

The American race of women in particular has questions to settle that are much more important than the extension of the suffrage to women or the enactment of a national divorce law.

Why is it that there are so many livers and dizzy women all over the land? Why is it that not an average of over one child in ten is born in American women? Why is it that hundreds of thousands of American men will not marry at all?

Have you ever thought of these things?

It is because disease is stalking all the way out of the American home. Nine out of every disease can trace their cause to one source, viz., disorders of the kidneys can sufficiently explain.

The kidneys are the most organs of the body. Upon them depends the health of all other organs. A healthy body means a healthy mind, good appetite and healthy, active brain and nerve tissue. The kidneys are at work, but kidney disease is so deceitful, so insidious, so treacherous that it creeps on without warning. Ninety-nine in every hundred of the ailments of women are caused by kidney complaint.

Bright's disease, the most fatal form of kidney disease, is the most common form of disease. It is not the exclusive property of the rich or the poor, the old or the young, the male or the female, the married or the single, the clergyman or the layman, the statesman or the mechanic, the farmer or the merchant, the author or the publisher, the mechanic or the laborer, the sailor or the soldier, the miner or the miller, the engineer or the fireman, the machinist or the blacksmith, the painter or the paper hanger, the plumber or the steamfitter, the carpenter or the joiner, the mason or the bricklayer, the artist or the musician, the actor or the clergyman, the lawyer or the doctor, the merchant or the peddler, the banker or the broker, the judge or the jurymen, the sheriff or the constable, the postmaster or the postal clerk, the teacher or the student, the preacher or the sinner, the saint or the devil, the king or the queen, the president or the premier, the statesman or the politician, the author or the publisher, the editor or the reader, the poet or the prose writer, the painter or the sculptor, the musician or the music lover, the actor or the theatrical manager, the lawyer or the client, the doctor or the patient, the merchant or the peddler, the banker or the broker, the farmer or the mechanic, the laborer or the capitalist