ARMY BILL IS THE STAR TOPIC.

Formal Discussion of the Hull-Hawley Bill Begins.

WEIGH THE PROS AND CONS.

Senators Ventilate Their Opinions in Debate—Public Building Combine Resembles Expert Shuffling.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Formal discussion of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill was begun in the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Hanley and Mr. Warren, Republicans, supported the measure, and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cockrell, Democrats, opposed it, while Mr. Proctor, Republican, addressed the Senate in favor of some amendments which he had proposed to the bill. All the speakers are members of the committee on military affairs. Mr. Cockrell's speech, though brief, was particularly notable, as he spoke definitely for the opposition to the army bill. He declared practically in so many words that the Hull-Hawley bill could not become a law at this session. He said those who stood with him were willing to give the President all the money and every man he desired, but they were determined that no great standing army should be fastened upon the country without full and free discussion.

The omnibus appropriation bill was passed today, Mr. Butler (N. C.) and Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) having concluded their speeches.

Mr. Hawley was recognized to speak on the army reorganization bill and as he proceeded was given very close attention. He said he did not see how anybody could have voted against taking up the bill, for it was evident to all that something must be done to strengthen the President's arm. He thought there could be no doubt that the Spanish sorties would ratify the proposition he could but wonder the legislature, which in the last two or three days. With this proceeding concluded and the exchange completed, the army bill would be ready to be taken up its original dimensions of 25,000, unless some law should be enacted.

Even Mr. Cockrell was willing to concede a large army. For this the country should be duly thankful, but he could not but wonder why the proposition to create large forces of native troops as proposed by the Cockrell bill. He reminded the Philippines were a revolutionary people and proposed that a native force would job Aguinaldo within twenty-four hours after its organization. Hence he predicted a grand and calamitous failure of the experiment. Mr. Hawley not wanted an army of Americans entirely. The President could be trusted. The responsibilities are on our shoulders and we should accept them before God and the world.

HULL BILL CRITICISED.

Mr. Mitchell (Wis.), who is a member of the military committee, followed Mr. Hawley. He criticised the Hull bill, saying that if it was not, he claimed, a reorganization bill, as the only material change in the present system was in the artillery. He then took up various details of the bill, outlining his objections to or arguments in favor of them, one by one. He advocated the change in the organization in the staff of the army as a very necessary reform, criticising the commission for not including a provision on this point. The bill was also defective in failing to assign the staff of the adjutant general toward the commanding general. Mr. Mitchell contended that much of the discord in the army at present was due to a lack of a clear understanding of these relations. Mr. Mitchell said it was his opinion that the increase proposed was due to the suggestion of the army officers and said he would no longer accept their views on this point than he would a lumber on the morality of horse-trading.

He said it was a matter of more consequence how many soldiers would be needed in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. As for himself, he would hate to see in these countries to start the ideas that an alien people, who spoke a different language, should be a few more years in this country, but in providing for this increase he would confine it to the United States proper and not extend it to the United States Improper.

This remark caused a burst of laughter on the Democratic side of the chamber, and with it Mr. Mitchell concluded his talk.

Mr. Proctor (Vt.) was about to proceed when Mr. Cockrell suggested the absence of a quorum, thus giving notice to the Republicans that if they would do business on the army bill they would have to keep a sufficient number of members in their seats for this purpose.

Mr. Proctor, a member of the military affairs committee, then offered amendments proposed yesterday. Mr. Proctor said that if the present bill became a law it would be a great disappointed every could be expected for twenty-five years. Under the present system there was a constant drain to the staff out of the fighting branch of the army and into the staff, a drainage, which, he said, was unsound. The effect on the strongest "suit" and the weakest political influence was able to do this.

WITHING MILITARY EXPERT.

Mr. Warren, (Wyo.) a member of the military affairs committee, delivered a carefully prepared speech, largely built upon the minority report in the committee, which he contrasted the Hull-Hawley bill, and also formed as a "remarkable" the bill offered by Mr. Cockrell. He maintained the day was past when an army of 25,000 was sufficient for the needs of the country. The reasons for this were alone require 25,000, and quite so many more would be required to cope with the Spaniards on the frontiers. This too, came from the men now needed in our new island possessions. He said he was of the opinion that the regular army seemed to be regarded by some as almost a institution, rather than a thing to be used as a tool. He thought it not too much that this nation support as soldiers four men in each 1,000 of the population of the country. He declared that the taxes and taxpayers were not protesting against a proper army bill, and that they would not forgive those who proposed to force the President without a sufficient army force.

REORGANIZATION NECESSARY.

Mr. Cockrell, the leading Democratic member of the military affairs committee, argued that reorganization of the army was absolutely necessary. He said, however, he said, that either the organization was sufficient of the officers were sufficient. Mr. Cockrell objected there was not sufficient time in the ten remaining days of the session to discuss, dissecate and mass a perfect reorganization bill, and he added that no bill such as had been proposed should be passed.

"We propose," said he, "ample provision for every emergency. We will give the executive every dollar and every man to sustain the government in an emergency."

He then analyzed and explained his bill, offered as a substitute for the Hull-Hawley measure. In the course of this part of his argument, Mr. Cockrell maintained that one brigade was amply sufficient for the needs of the United States in Cuba, and that a regiment was a menace to the peace of the island. If the Cubans, he said, were given the right to govern themselves, and there was no doubt in his mind that they had the ability to do so, they would give the island a good government.

Discussing Mr. Hawley's contention that the additional men provided for in the measure by had reported were necessary, Mr. Cockrell said: "We will give you every man and every officer that is necessary, but we are not willing at this short session to fasten upon the country a standing army of 50,000 men, and to increase the expenses of the people by millions of dollars. We are offering everything that is fair and just and fight. We have no disposition or intention to force an extra session of Congress, and we say to you that every bill that is legitimate and of right ought to be passed can be passed at this session. We will give you every man you need by the extension of the provisions of the present law for two years. That will meet every emergency likely to arise, and in the next Congress we can discuss it fully and considerably."

"I indulge in a Sibylline necessarily myself," said Mr. Mason, interrupting Mr. Cockrell, "but I always give full notice when I mean to do so. I think, Mr. President, the Senate should be rules and I would like to have the Missouri senator inform us if such is his purpose now."

"I am always frank," replied Mr. Cockrell, "and I am frank when I say that I have no intention of beginning a filibuster. I only want to secure a fair and fair discussion of the army bill, and I thought the Senate would be interested in a measure should have, and every senator here knows that it is in order to get such discussion in the ten days left of the session."

"Then," retorted Mr. Mason, "we are not to have an extra session?"

PETTIGREW TALKS.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) presented resolutions of the legislature of South Dakota, urging the senators of that state to support the treaty of peace. Commenting upon the resolutions, Mr. Pettigrew said that he denied the right of the legislature to instruct him, although he was always glad to hear from that body.

"The present legislature of South Dakota," said he, "is the third since I was elected a senator the last time. In one a resolution was passed endorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Both houses of the next legislature passed a similar resolution. The present legislature is in favor of the single gold standard. If I should undertake to follow the course laid down by the legislature, I would be on almost every side of almost every question." The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Allison reported from the finance committee a House joint resolution, amending the act of June 12, 1898, by adding to it provision that whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage or other lien upon real estate, but one stamp shall be required, that being the highest rate required for either purpose. The bill was passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Pa.), chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, presented a batch of reports favorable to the erection of public buildings in various parts of the country. These reports brought Mr. Allen (Neb.) to his feet. He said he was sorry to say certain bills which had been before the committee for a year or more had not been acted upon. He said:

"This reporting of public building bills is like the expert shuffling of cards. Mr. President, I do not wish to be censured, I do not wish to be the only member of the committee who desires their passage. I make this statement simply to show that there has been a great deal of the time, outlining his objections to or arguments in favor of them, one by one. He also advocated the change in the organization in the staff of the army as a very necessary reform, criticising the commission for not including a provision on this point. The bill was also defective in failing to assign the staff of the adjutant general toward the commanding general. Mr. Mitchell contended that much of the discord in the army at present was due to a lack of a clear understanding of these relations. Mr. Mitchell said it was his opinion that the increase proposed was due to the suggestion of the army officers and said he would no longer accept their views on this point than he would a lumber on the morality of horse-trading.

Double Tragedy in Illinois.

Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22.—John Bathgeber, a prominent farmer residing near this city, shot and killed his wife and then put the revolver to his temple and sent a ball through his brain. He wife had filed a bill for divorce, alleging drunkenness and cruelty. This, with a quarrel over their large real estate interests, led to the tragedy.

Yosemite Filling Out for Manila.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 22.—It is stated that the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which is at the navy yard fitting out for a cruise to Manila and Guam, will not be ready to sail in a month. Captain R. B. Leary, the naval governor of Guam, will wait for the Yosemite.

ARMOR PLATE IN THE HOUSE.

Congress Reaches the Last Page in the Naval Bill.

INCREASE FOR THE NAVY.

Cunningly Drawn Provision that May be Construed to Mean Interior Plate at $545.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The House reached the last page of the naval bill today and adjourned with a point of order pending against a provision relating the price of armor plate of the bill. The provision in the bill went out on a point of order on the ground that it was not limited to the armor to be purchased with the appropriation in the bill, whereupon it was modified to meet this objection and then went out on the point of order pending or a discussion was raised. Two important provisions in the paragraph providing for the construction of new ships went out on points of order. One provided that no more than two battleships, two armored and two protected cruisers should be built at any one yard and the other provided that no bid for the construction of ships should be entertained from any firm or company which had not at the time of letting an adequate plant.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the committee on judiciary, which investigated the right of General Wheeler of Alabama, Mr. Robinson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Colson of Kentucky and Mr. Campbell of Illinois, who held commissions in the army, and members who served on several commissions in connection with the Spanish war, presented the report of the committee, which was in favor of the view that the four members who accepted military commissions thereby vacated their seats in the house. The report was upon the calendar, and Messrs. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) and Parker (Rep., N. J.), were given leave to file a minority report, in which they will contend that the same rule should govern members who accepted civil commissions.

Mr. Henderson did not give notice of the time when he would call up the report, but as it is a question of privilege it can be called up at any time.

A bill was passed to grant the right of Northern Railroad company a right of way through Oklahoma territory and the House then resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. Moody to appropriate $720,000 for the completion of the building authorized to be constructed at the naval academy by the last naval appropriation bill and after a short debate the amendment adopted, 75 to 52.

When the paragraph for the increase of the navy was reached, Mr. Bowdry (Dem., Mo.) made a point of order against the language providing for proposals for any of the vessels authorized in the bill should be considered unless the bidder was already in possession of an adequate plant.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) raised a point of order against the language provided that not more than two of the battleships, two armored cruisers and two protected cruisers should be built in one yard or by one contracting party.

Mr. Bowdry maintained that the language which he took exception to was designed to limit competition, create monopolies and so counteract legislation.

Mr. Boutelle argued that the language did not change existing law. Besides, he insisted that no concern should be allowed to bid for a great battleship unless it had ample facilities for doing the work. The chair ruled the point of order against the provision.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.), in the same line of the amendment, Mr. Bowdry's point of order. The chair also sustained Mr. Hopkins' point of order.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) upon behalf of his colleague, Mr. Broomell, offered an amendment to name one of the ships authorized in the bill, the "American Bay," and to apply upon its cost all contributions which might be received. The amendment went out on a point of order.

Mr. Hopkins reserved a point of order against the following provision attached to the appropriation of $4,000,000 for armor plate: "In all future contracts for armor the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to procure armor of the best obtainable quality at an average cost not exceeding $545 a ton, including royalties."

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) declared that the provision was cunningly drawn, that it would be construed to mean the best armor obtainable at $545 alone, and not the "best armor obtainable."

The chair held that the provision was stricken out on the point of order, but indicated that it would be in order if Boutelle to the appropriation in the bill and put made general. Accordingly Mr. Boutelle offered an amendment so limiting the provision.

To this Mr. Hopkins raised another point of order, contending that it also was a change of existing law, for the current law fixed no the maximum price for armor plate. The chair overruled the point of order. Pending a decision upon this point of order the committee arose.

An amendment to the bill appropriating $50,000 to meet the existing situation arising in the District of Columbia was passed.

A bill was passed to amend the act relating to settlers in Green county, Oklahoma.

At 5:25 p. m. the House adjourned.

Educators in Session.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—The department of superintendence of the National Educational association convened here today, the estimated number being fully 1,000 persons. Many of the most prominent educators of the country were present.

The formal opening of the meeting was held in the hall of the auditorium, when the annual address of welcome was delivered by Dr. T. H. Caldwell, president of the Ohio State university, who was followed by Professor J. A. Bhanan, superintendent of schools of Cincinnati, O.

After the preliminaries had been completed, the work of the convention was taken up, the first paper being a reading of a paper on "Public Lands and Public Education," by Miss Sarah Hackett Stevenson, president of the Illinois I. B. Performan of Baltimore. This was followed by a paper on "Relation of Public Libraries to the Public Schools."

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Methods Employed by the Standard Oil Company to Subsidize Papers.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—During the taking of testimony before a commissioner today in the suits against the Standard Oil company and Buckeye Pipe Line company, Malcolm Jennings, a well known newspaper man, was called to support the refusal to give a list of newspapers with whom it was alleged Jennings had, as the head of a news bureau, made contracts. Upon this matter favorable only to the Standard Oil company's interests. The attorneys for the Standard Oil company protested that such testimony could only be taken by the master commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court. A writ of habeas corpus was immediately applied for in behalf of Jennings, who was then committed to jail. As a majority of the common pleas judges could not be found, the court adjourned to Friday, when it will be presented. Thursday, and in the meantime Jennings was allowed to go at liberty on his own recognizance. Some of the State sinking fund commission.

POPE WRITES A LETTER.

Expresses His Sentiments Regarding Becker's Doctrines in General.

Rome, Feb. 21.—The Osservatore Roma will publish tonight a letter from the pope to Cardinal Gibbons, saying:

"If the term Americanism signifies excellent results which, in view of the times adapted to their customs, then we have nothing to say against it, but it is a lamentable error if it signifies that the 'Life of Father Becker,' we are convinced that the American bishops do not, in fact, approve of it."

The pope's letter especially expresses opinions concerning relaxation of discipline and the suppression of certain points as a pretext for attracting converts to Catholicism, the direction of souls by inspiration of the Holy Ghost, independent of priestly control, the diversion of virtue into active or passive evidence of the old religious virtues and concerning unusual methods of preaching Catholicism to dissenters.

COURTMARTIAL IN MANILA.

Lieutenant Colonel Fife is Acquitted on the Charge of Intoxication.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 22.—Private advices from Manila say that Lieutenant Colonel Fife of the First Washington volunteers, a court martialed on charges of intoxication, has been acquitted, the charges covering injury without foundation. While the charges against Fife were refused the case against Captain Ehrlich was not dismissed, but dropped, as there was no evidence of his guilt or of any reprehensible action.

Japanese Cruiser Completed.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The cruiser Chitose will be formally turned over to the Japanese government by the Union Iron Works on Monday next. The vessel has been very closely inspected and tested by Japanese officers, and every detail of the machinery being closely scrutinized.

Union of the Blue and Grey.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 22.—General H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park, has a letter from Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, informing him that he has decided to call a meeting of the delegation of the Kentucky State monuments at Chickamauga Park.

The date has not been fixed, but it will be in the week of the opening of the Chattanooga spring festival, a combination of gorgeous pageants and brilliant musical events, and at the same time with the expected dedication of the Georgia monument. The park commission is also desirous of dedicating monuments the same week. Many old soldiers of both sides will be drawn together and the President may be induced to attend the reunion. Strong efforts are being made to secure his presence in both Chattanooga and Chickamauga at that time.

Cargo Valued at $500,000.

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—The Japanese liner American Maru, which sailed today for the Orient, carried nearly half a million in freight and treasure. Among her passengers was Charles Denby, a member of the United States Philippine commission.

RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Mexican Executive Entertains Indians, Statesmen, Governors and Diplomats.

City of Mexico, Feb. 22.—A delegation of Kickapoo Indians from the United States are in the city. The group, in tribal costume, attended the president's reception last night. They are here to solicit from the Mexican government an allotment of lands to which the remnant of the tribe desires to emigrate.

At his public reception, President Diaz, who has entirely recovered from the grippe, met a large number of ladies, among them American congressmen and governors. The president also gave audience to Bishop C. C. McCabe of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was accompanied by Mrs. McCabe and the Rev. John Butler and Mrs. Elizabeth Moulton. The bishop thanked the president for the uniform protection which the government has granted to Protestantism during the past twenty-five years, adding that the 4,500 Mexican converts to the Methodist schools of the republic had always been taught to pray for Mr. Diaz. The president replied, paying a high tribute to the president personally, saying that his name awakened many emotions in the Mexican audiences than that of any other foreigner.

Internal Revenue Returns.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue show that the total receipts for January, 1899, were $23,812,212, a gain over those of the same month in 1898 of $2,876,296.

AMERICANS TO BE EXTERMINATED

At Least that was the Filipino Government's Order.

ALL FOREIGNERS INCLUDED.

Uprising Was to Have Taken Place on February 15, when Wholesale Massacre Was Planned.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon from General Otis:

Manila, Feb. 21.—The message was found by an insurgent officer in charge of the insurgent government at Malolos, Feb. 15, 189, for execution during that evening and night in this city:

"First—You will so dispose that at 9 o'clock at night the individuals of the insurgent militia at your order will be found distributed all of the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos and revolvers, or guns and ammunition, if convenient.

"Second—Philippine families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any composition, after the extermination of the army of occupation.

"Third—The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid, and liberate the prisoners and 'Presidentes,' and, having accomplished this, they will be armed, saying to them: 'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them; that we may take our revenge for the injury and treachery which they have committed upon us. Have no compassion upon them; attack with the cry, 'All Filipinos, en masse will arrest you. Long live Filipino independence.'

"Fifth—The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows:

"The insurrectionists of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from Bilibid, and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Tondo, Binondo, Quiapo and Sampaloc to fall upon the street and do their duty; those of Paco, Ermita and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will do their part; and Santa Ana will do their part; and that Bilibid, unless they are that their sentinels will be massacred.

"Sixth—The militia of Tondo will start out at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the militia of Binondo will be ready to compete. Brothers, Excuse commendation. We know how to do so now, shooting our hand in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the invader!

"Note—Without quarter to the false Americans, who have deceived us.

"Either independence or death."

The words in General Otis' dispatch indicated by italics the officials were unable to decipher tonight. There is no "fourth" paragraph in the Aguinaldo statement as furnished to the press.

FILIPINO STATEMENT.

Hongkong Junta Publishes an Attack Upon Dewey, Wildman and Otis.

Hongkong, Feb. 21.—The following statement has been issued by the Filipino junta here:

Information which has leaked through the Pinkertons sent by President McKinley to impede the shipment of arms to the Filipinos shows that the first shipment of arms to Aguinaldo was made by agents of the American government through Consul Wildman. Some the shipment per the Wise Fit. The American consul has subsequently telegraphed to cause this, coincident with the charge of policy to secretary of the navy, Dewey, in the person of the secretary of the navy. The investigation of Admiral Dewey and Wildman, which, it is said, they have made no promises are relevant. In view of these facts, let the American people know that the only price of honor was pledged to the Filipinos and confirmed to by them and violated by the present treachery of Gen. Otis."

AGONCILLO'S MOVEMENTS.

Agent of the Filipino Government Said to Have left for England.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 21.—The fact that the name of Agoncillo appears at the head of a cabin passenger list for the steamer Lakeside, which sailed for Liverpool this morning, shows it is probable that the agent of the Filipinos has left this country for Europe.

New York, Feb. 21.—Agoncillo and his secretary, Hurtl, left Montreal on Sunday, announcing that they were going to Halifax, where they would sail on the steamer St. Paul. Hurtl was seen on the train which left Montreal at 7 p. m., and arrived in this city at 7:30 a. m. tomorrow. He took pains not to conceal himself at Buffalo, and so Albany was the last place where he was seen. It is believed that he remained in that city until the next train for Montreal left and then he returned to the Canadian city on it. Meanwhile, both were expected in this city. It is thought that Agoncillo sent Hurtl in the direction of this city, while he himself traveled eastward to Halifax.

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COLD IN HEAD

HEALTHY MATERNITY.

Two Grateful Women Tell of the Help They Have Received From Mrs. Pinkham.

The climax of life force in woman is capable motherhood. The first requisite for a good mother is good health. Health of body means health of the generative organs.

Read what Mrs. G. A. Nonnamaker, Bluffton, Ohio, says about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how still is prepared her for maternity:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must say a word in praise of your Vegetable Compound. I used three bottles of it when I was pregnant, and labor was not nearly so long as it was with my other babies; and my baby is so healthy to what the others were. I think every woman should use your Compound when pregnant, it will save them so much suffering and worry. I cannot say enough in praise of it. If ever I need medicine again, I shall use your Compound."

The most successful tonic known to medicine for women approaching maternity is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a safeguard for every woman who uses it, and the fullest benefit comes from its use with Mrs. Pinkham's advice freely offered to all women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Here is a convincing statement, bearing directly on this subject, from Mrs. E. Bonnor, of 1848 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great believer in your Compound. I was almost despairing of ever again being well, as I was a great sufferer, and had been for years. I suffered from womb trouble, and had terrible blind fits. After writing to you I tried your Compound. The result was astonishing. I have used it and advocated it ever since. In childbirth it is a perfect boon. I have often said that I should like to have its merits thrown on the sky with a search-light, so that all women would read and be convinced that there is a remedy for their sufferings."

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