

ANNEXATION OF PANAMA DEBATED.

Senator Morgan Sets Forth Difficulties Country Has Encountered on the Isthmus.

MAKES A LITTLE PREDICTION.

Says President Will Not Be Able to Procure Appropriations—Platt of Conn. Defends Him.

Washington, Dec. 21.—After the disposal of routine morning business in the senate today, Mr. Morgan called for the reading of the bill introduced by him yesterday providing for the annexation of Panama to the United States, and also of the resolution directing the president to enter into treaties for the construction of a canal via the Nicaragua route. He then entered upon a formal explanation of the two measures.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Continuing, Mr. Morgan spoke of the difficulties which the country has encountered in Panama, saying that they are not of the country's seeking, but were due to the precipitancy of the president of the United States. It was, however, impossible to undo what had been done, and he contended that further proceedings should be in accordance with legislation. In order to get rid of the consequences of our acts we must make, he said, some equitable arrangements with Colombia, for it was not to be supposed that Colombia was to be left to suffer alone. If, he declared, we are to build a canal in Panama, we must have the good will of Colombia, for without it the canal would be a failure. Mr. Morgan would not appeal to the newspapers to use their utmost endeavors to secure information concerning the situation, saying there was no probability that any resolution could elicit new information from the executive department.

MORGAN PREDICTS.

Mr. Morgan predicted that the president would not be able to secure appropriations. "Indeed," he said, "I don't believe that he wants appropriations. It is better for campaign purposes that legislation on the canal question should consist of promises only."

He said that he inserted in his bill the provisions for the payment of \$15,000,000 for the pacification of Colombia, but he had heard the president had entered into an agreement for the payment of that sum for that purpose.

He had inserted this provision as well as the others in the interest of peace and good will and in the interest of a Panama canal and of all accrued rights. It was intended to meet the emergency, and he hoped to be so accepted by all persons concerned.

When Mr. Morgan concluded, Mr. Platt (Conn.) concluded his speech on the German Panama resolution begun by him yesterday. He again took up the argument that the action of the United States and other powers in recognizing Panama is irrevocable, and he drew the inference that the senate must proceed upon that theory.

DEFENDS PRESIDENT.

Mr. Platt defended the president against the charge of committing an act of war, or even an act of intervention, denying that his acts in connection with the Panama revolt amounted to either. "It is easy," he said, "to make charges and to talk in an excited way. We want specifications, and it is time for senators who talk of acts of war and of intervention to tell us what an act of war is and what act of the president in this case amounts to war or intervention. It is acts of which we are speaking, and we are not concerned with what the president thinks or wants."

One thing about the president was that the people believed him honest, that he was a man who did what he believed to be right.

CHARGES WERE MET.

The president had met the charges and insinuations that he had committed a revolution in a message to Congress. He had been president, said Mr. Platt, he would now have done it, but the president decided to rest his case with the American people.

He then read the part of the president's message which denied the charges, and he said he would take the word of the president against that

Ayer's

Consumption can certainly be cured. Not all cases, but very many. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the principal medicine. Ask any good doctor.

50c, 80c, \$1.00, Sold for 60 years.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S PILLS—For constipation. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

Cherry Pectoral

of any newspaper article signed or unsigned.

Mr. Platt said that our rights on the isthmus were superior to those of any treaty. He said President Roosevelt had the same constitutional right to send ships and land marines at Panama to protect American interests and American lives and property as President McKinley had to send troops to Porto Rico for the relief of the American legation.

Mr. Platt held that independently of the treaty of 1846 the United States had the right to protect transit across the isthmus even against Colombia. Indeed, we were bound not only to protect our own interests on the isthmus, but those of the civilized world.

Mr. Tillman asked if the attitude of the Colombian forces was not in the nature of a "dicker, or badger, to increase the price of going."

Mr. Platt replied that Mr. Hubbard and his 42 men had nothing to do with the buying of the departure of the Colombian troops. He added that he had seen the newspaper report that the American vice consul, who was not an American citizen, had supplied money to secure Torres' departure. Even if that were true, it did not involve in complicity the government of the United States. There would be, he added, no difficulty in accepting the theory of good faith in those matters, if senators wanted a canal at Panama and did not want it at Nicaragua.

TILLMAN WANTS PANAMA ROUTE.

"I want a canal at Panama," responded Mr. Tillman, "if we do not have to steal it."

To this expression Mr. Platt took exception as unworthy of a gentleman. Senator Platt spoke briefly of the doctrine of "international eminent domain," but said that the phrase was a misnomer as there was no question of domain involved.

"But," he added, "there is reason for saying that if the people owning the strip of land across which the world has said there should be an inter-oceanic canal hedge it about with difficulties, strike for money and hold up negotiations, the United States, if the canal cannot be built in any other way, will build it with a strong arm, and the message of the president was entirely justified on that point."

Speaking of the president's recognition of the new republic, Mr. Platt said:

"The act stands out as that of a brave and fearless man; as that of a man who is neither rash nor impetuous. He did the right thing at the right time, the thing which will insure the building of the canal, which has been long delayed. We will ratify the treaty; we will build the canal; and, when the ships of the whole world with their cargoes are traversing it, these criticisms, these attacks, these vituperations will be forgotten, and whatever Mr. Roosevelt may do in the present or any other term of office, this act will stand forth as the greatest of his career."

OSTEND MANIFESTO.

Mr. Tillman was recognized to read the Ostend manifesto and the comment made on it by the Republican platform of 1886. He contended that the policy of the present administration was that "might makes right." It is, he said, the doctrine of the wolf in Esop's fable, that, "Whether the streams run up or down, I am above you and I want you for supper."

He declared our course in Panama to be "simply greedy and dirty."

Mr. Teller spoke in reply to Mr.

Platt's reference to the attacks on the president, and said he (Teller) had not reached the point that "the king can do no wrong." As for himself, he was going to vote against the treaty because it had been negotiated with a combination of men who had no right to make it.

If the treaty should be ratified he would accept it as the law of the land, but until that was done he should exercise his right as a senator to oppose it, even though he thereby should win executive disfavor. He did not deny the right of the president to recognize the independence of Panama, but if he did not exercise just discrimination he was subject to adverse criticism.

Mr. Teller said that no condemnation had been made of the sending of our warships to Panama, but the attack had been directed at the president's utterances in encouragement of the Panama revolt.

When Mr. Teller concluded the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

BECHTEL MURDER CASE.

Accused Mother Tells of Finding Her Daughter's Body.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Catherine Bechtel, 60 years old, on trial as an accessory after the fact of the killing of her daughter Mabel, today went on the witness stand. She denied that Tom killed his sister or that she knew anything about the crime. The proceedings were in Pennsylvania Dutch language, which was understood by the jury, the judge and most others present.

She denied that she had ever struck Mabel. The girl worked when she pleased, she said, and often stayed away from home over night, despite pleadings that she come home at a proper hour. "Like respectable girls," Tom never struck Mabel, she declared.

Mrs. Bechtel said that Monday morning preceding Mabel's death Mabel said she was going out driving with Weisenberger. Mrs. Bechtel said when she exclaimed "Oh, Mabel!" in a rebuking tone, Mabel put her hands over her eyes and began to cry, and said: "I am crying now; maybe you will cry later."

Mrs. Bechtel told of hearing dogs bark in the yard at midnight on Monday. Rising, she went to a rear window and saw a cab in the alley. She saw two men carry something into Miller's yard next door. The witness did not awaken Myrtha. She heard Tom snoring. The witness told of finding Mabel's body Tuesday morning in the arroyo under the house when she went to get a washing machine.

Two aprons were placed in evidence, belonging to the witness, who accounted for bloodstains by saying that in handling meats she wiped her hands on the aprons.

Counterfeiters Captured.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A raid made by deputy United States marshals on a flat in Morgan street has resulted in the arrest of three men charged with counterfeiting. John O'Shea, it is asserted, was caught in the act of making bogus half dollars. Henry Cotter was captured with him and Fred Sullivan, a saloon keeper, was locked up on a charge of aiding in the distribution of the counterfeiters. The three men were taken before Commissioner Fiske and held in \$1,000 bonds each. Molds dies, and partly completed coins were seized.

COASTWISE LAWS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Senate Hears Arguments in Favor Of Senator Frye's Bill to Extend Them to Islands.

A NICKEER IN THE WOODPILE.

Eastern Manufacturers Fear it Would Build up Twine Industry on The Coast.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate committee on Philippines gave a hearing today on Senator Frye's bill extending the coastwise laws of the United States to the trade with the Philippine islands so that all commerce between the islands and the United States shall be carried by American vessels.

A. P. Loring, president of the Plymouth Cordage company, of Plymouth, Mass., said American vessels should be given the business between the United States and the Philippine islands as soon as they are prepared to take care of it. He asked that the time the bill takes effect be extended to April 11, 1904, when the Spanish ships lose their right, under the treaty with Spain, to be engaged in the Philippine trade on a par with American steamships. He thought that at that time competition between American vessels would be sufficient to carry on the trade without resulting in material advance in freight rates. He said he was willing the bill should pass if it did not result in an increase of more than 25 per cent over the present freight rates.

It was brought out that the eastern cordage manufacturers fear the passage of the bill would build up the twine manufacturing on the coast and wreck eastern industries. It developed that the present freight rates on Manila hemp amount to about 46 cents per 100 pounds, and it was estimated by many of the shippers that the freight rates, by the passage of the bill would be advanced fully \$1 per 100 pounds. Under these conditions they represented that the trade in hemp would return to London, where it centered prior to the opening of the Philippine ports.

Mr. Loring and Edwin Metcalf of Auburn, N. Y., president of the Columbia Rope company, both declared that they did not believe there were enough American vessels plying between Atlantic coast ports and the Philippines to take care of the cordage business.

G. F. Holmes, treasurer and general manager of the Plymouth Cordage company, explained the exportation of binding twine and declared the duty on importations does not in any way assist the manufacturers, as they export to the only countries that could in any way enter into competition with them.

The Plymouth and Columbia Cordage companies, through their representatives, told the committee they would agree to enter into contracts with American shipping companies to pay 10 per cent increase over the present rates paid to foreign shippers for 100,000 tons of Manila hemp per year.

The Plymouth company representatives said that would be a contribution of \$1,500 a year from their company alone as a subsidy to American ships.

Mr. Lodge announced that the shipping interests would be heard next. When the committee reconvened Mr. Baillit of Philadelphia said the shipping between the United States and the Philippines was now confined almost exclusively to tramp steamers. The cost of operating foreign vessels was so much less than operating American vessels that he believed it would be necessary to pay a bounty to American vessels engaged in the Philippine trade. Withrop T. Marvin of Boston, representing the combined shipping interests, said there were enough American ships to transact the Philippine business. He said the French subsidy was responsible for the low rate made by French vessels between Hawaii and San Francisco.

Senator Culberson asked what restraint there would be on American vessels if this law was passed and a monopoly created.

Mr. Sewall of Maine thought the competition between American vessels and American vessels operated in connection with trans-American railroads would prevent excessive rates under any possible American shipping monopoly. James Jerome and Edgar P. Luckenbach of New York spoke of the number of vessels available for the business, declaring that American vessels were being idle because of inability to compete with foreign ships. George S. Dearborn, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship company, said his vessels would be ready for either the Atlantic or the Pacific business.

Henry W. Peabody of Boston said that the bill menaced the existing commerce of the Atlantic coast.

Floods Threaten Western N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Within the past 48 hours western New York has been subjected to meteorological conditions such as are not prevailed here in a score of years, and the situation now is terrifying the residents of low lying sections, particularly in the river valleys and in the flood district south of Buffalo. After a heavy fall of wet snow lasting all day the temperature fell below freezing, then rose again and a heavy rain set in which still continues.

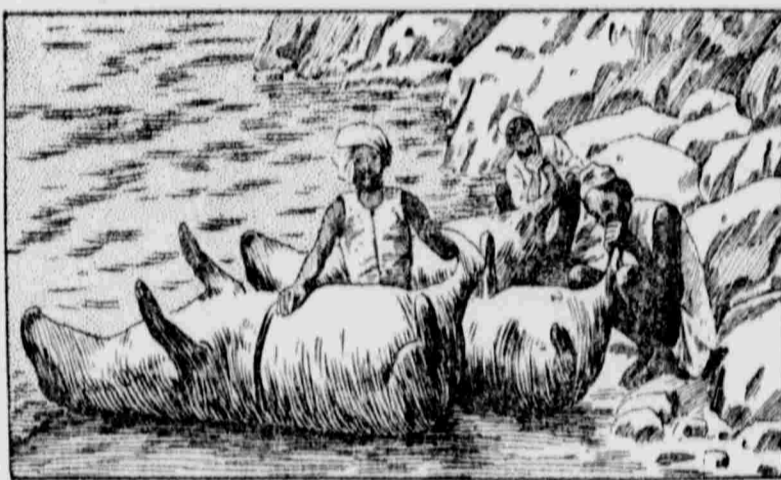
Owing to the fact that ice has formed beneath the snow and all the streams are ice bound, there is no opportunity for the water to find its outlet, or to pass away readily through natural channels, and the consequence is that unless the temperature falls again within a few hours every flood district of western New York will be inundated and great suffering and damage will result.

PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

Banker Jours Says Mexican Dollars Were Forced on Them.

Manila, Jan. 22.—Manager Jours of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, during the public discussion now going on, prior to the passage of the supplemental currency act, declared that the banks had a letter from Gen. Merritt upon the strength of which the importation of Mexican dollars was resumed after twenty years' prohibition. The importation of this coin was not voluntary, he said, upon the part of the banks, but was forced upon them by the military authorities practically at the point of the bayonet. American soldiers entered the banks demanding local currency for gold, some even going to the length of enforcing their demands at the muzzle of a revolver. There were 25,000 troops landed within three months, to pay whom, the quartermaster and paymaster drew letters of credit for a half a million dollars, which Jours on his part found himself

REMARKABLE BOATS IN USE IN NORTHERN INDIA.



There are few more primitive methods of transportation than those in use today by natives of northern India who make their homes in the vicinity of the swift flowing river Sutlej. As may be seen by the illustration, the boats of these aborigines are nothing more or less than bullock skins inflated by the breath of the natives themselves. Two natives may be seen hard at work filling the skins with air. Having inflated them to their satisfaction, they will leap aboard and paddle themselves across the river, great skill and strength being necessary to sustain their equilibrium during the passage. But even should the boats overturn they are easily righted, and the natives are without exception expert swimmers.



Specials for Saturday

Winter Underwear at

Half Price

GOLF GLOVES.

75c Gloves 50c
50c Gloves 40c

SUSPENDERS.

50c Suspenders . . . 25c

TIES.

One lot of Men's Ties, 50c
75c and \$1.00 values choice
25c

HATS.

One lot of Hats, sold regularly up to \$4.00 about 2 dozen left choice 50c each.

SHIRT SALE.

All colored shirts.

\$1.25 Shirts 85c
\$1.50 Shirts \$1.00
\$1.75 Shirts \$1.25
\$2.00 Shirts \$1.50

RICHARDSON & ADAMS

172 Main Street.

OLD IRONSIDES.

Secy. Moody Directs That the Constitution Shall be Preserved.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Secy. Moody has directed that the historic ship Constitution shall be retained at the navy yard at Boston, and from time to time repaired so that she may be preserved indefinitely.

The Constitution will be made into

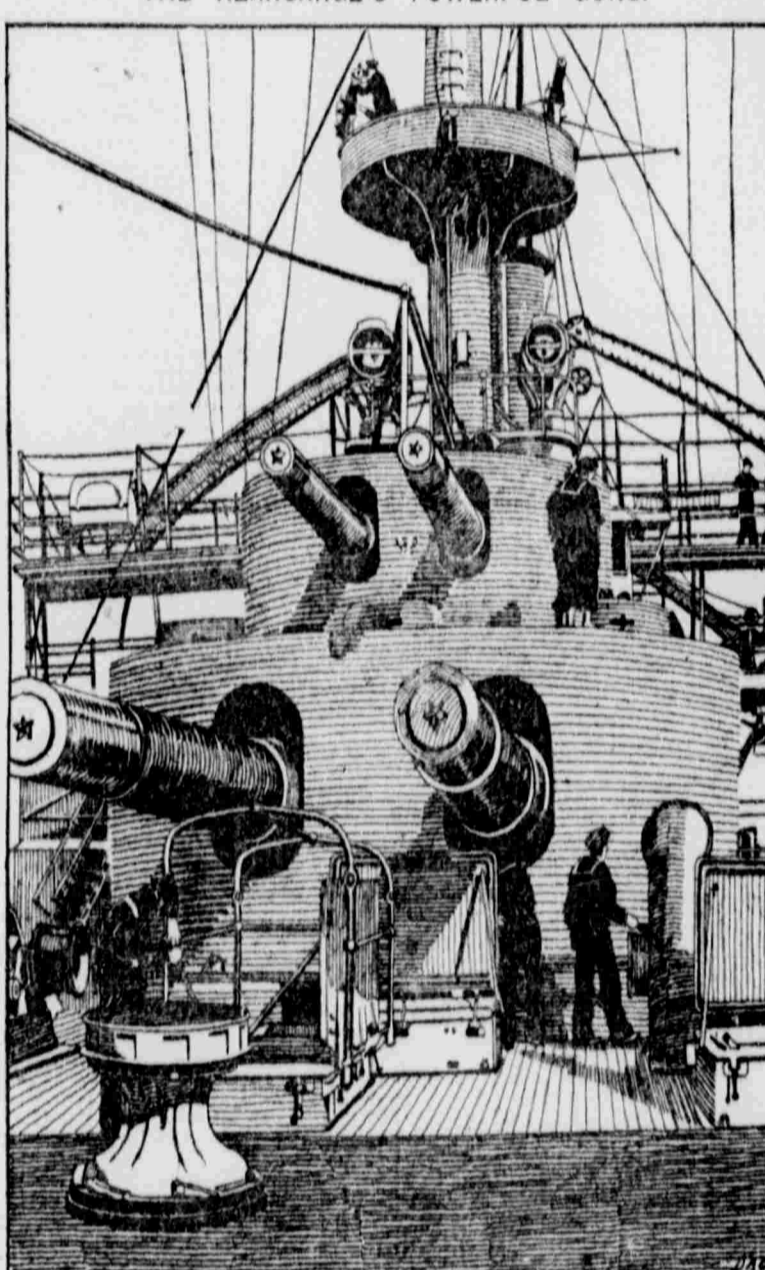
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Charles F. Dos Bequathes \$700, 000 to it for a Library.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from San Francisco, Cal., says: The will of the late Charles F. Dos Bequathes, a millionaire lumberman of the Pacific coast, sets apart the sum of \$700,000 to be used in providing a library for the University of California.

President Wheeler has announced that Mrs. William H. Crocker of San Francisco has given \$25,000 to the university for archaeological work in Old Mexico.

THE KEARSARGE'S POWERFUL GUNS.



The accompanying illustration not only shows the superposed turrets of the big battle ship Kearsarge, together with her twelve and eight inch guns, but serves to demonstrate the shipshape way in which things are kept up aboard a United States man-of-war. The illustration was made from the most recent photograph of the quarter deck of the Kearsarge, and gives an excellent idea of her magnificent proportions.

Tired, Nervous Mothers

A nervous, irritable mother, often on the verge of hysterics, is unfit to care for children; it ruins a child's disposition and reacts upon herself. The trouble between children and their mothers too often is due to the fact that the mother has some female weakness, and she is entirely unfit to bear the strain upon her nerves that governing a child involves; it is impossible for her to do anything calmly. She cannot help it, as her condition is due to suffering and shattered nerves caused by some derangement of the uterine system with backache, headache, and all kinds of pain, and she is on the verge of nervous prostration. When a mother finds that she cannot be calm and quiet with her children, she may be sure that her condition needs attention, and she cannot do better than to take

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

It builds up her system, strengthens her nerves, and enables her to calmly handle a disobedient child without a scene. The children will soon realize the difference, and seeing their mother quiet, will themselves become quiet.

Read what the Vice-President of the Mothers' Club at Hot Springs, Ark., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make every mother well, strong, healthy and happy. I dragged through nine years of miserable existence, worn out with pain and weariness. I then noticed a statement of a woman troubled as I was, and the wonderful results she had obtained from your Compound, and decided to try what it would do for me, and used it for three months. At the end of that time I was a different woman, and the neighbors remarked it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. It seemed like a new existence. I had been suffering with inflammation and falling of the womb, but your medicine cured that, and built up my entire system, till I was indeed like a new woman. Sincerely yours, MRS. CHAR. F. BROWN, Vice President Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark."

\$5000

FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave premature birth to two children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy, and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born which is the pride and joy of our household. If every woman feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health, and happiness your Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely your friend, MRS. MAE P. WHERRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

From a vast experience in treating female ills, extending over 20 years, Mrs. Pinkham has gained a knowledge which is of untold value. If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. Address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, always confidential and helpful.