# PREST. M'KINLEY, IS DENOUNCED.

## Administration Severely Arraigned by Johnson of Indiana.

## SARCASM AND APPLAUSE.

### House Witnesses a Scene of Excitement and Enthusiasm—Dolliver of Iowa to the Rescue.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Not since the stirring days before the declaration of war last spring has the House witnessed such an exhibition of excitement, and such scenes of unbounded enthusiasm as occurred today, when two Republicans, Mr. Johnson, the Indiana member, and Mr. Dolliver of Iowa locked horns on the question of expansion. The army bill, which was under debate, was swallowed up in the broader question of our future national policy and the debate was lifted from the dead level of mediocrity into absolute brilliancy.

Mr. Johnson secured time from the Democratic side to attack the position of the administration. It was not the first time he has broken away from his party on public questions. On past occasions he has won a reputation as a master of invective, and the knowledge that he was to speak had attracted an enormous crowd to the galleries. Today he added to his reputation. With satire, irony and wit, the keen thrusts of his logic were driven home. His words flowed in a perfect torrent.

He denounced the proposition to annex the Philippines as subversive of every tradition dear to the American heart in the past, and the inauguration of a policy that could end in the downfall of the Republic. He said the ratification of the treaty by the Senate would sound the death knell of all the efforts of those who were trying to prevent the country from raising on to suicide and declared if he were a Senator he would rot in his seat before it should be ratified.

He denounced the President as the slavish follower of public opinion but warned him that the tide would recede and the voice of the people would in time rebuke. Members stood in the aisles too deep, while he was speaking, but he tried to stop the applause which continually broke out from the Democratic side. For almost two hours his words poured forth.

DOLLIVER'S DEFENSE.

When he had finished, Mr. Dolliver came to the defense of the administration. One of the ablest debaters and perhaps the most eloquent member of the House, his speech and the Republican wild with enthusiasm. He described how the President had been falsely driven into war by those who now sought to embarrass him before peace was definitely obtained, and his eulogy of the President patently meaning all the perplexing problems which beset him as the great events of the year moved on, aroused his side and the galleries to cheers. These rang out again and again when he paid an eloquent tribute to Admiral Dewey, and broke out in renewed volume when he declared that the courage some members at both ends of the capitol was "almost reasonable."

But the highest pitch of excitement was reached when Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dolliver got to close quarters toward the end of the latter's speech. Mr. Johnson had charged that the purpose of the administration to disclose the President's ultimate purpose regarding the Philippines, but Mr. Dolliver for some time after that evaded a direct response. At last he contented himself with declaring that this was not the point at issue, that the first thing was to end the war by ratifying the treaty. The future of the Philippines was a question for the future. It was to every respect a remarkable debate.

Debate on the army reorganization bill was resumed today, Saturday, February 11, was set aside for the delivery of eulogies of the late Representative Northway of Ohio.

Mr. Gibson (Rep., Tenn.) was the first speaker today. He advocated the passage of the Hull bill. In the course of his remarks he argued that it was too soon for us to decide upon a permanent policy regarding the Philippines. Our present policy should be delayed until we had thoroughly investigated the situation.

JOHNSON TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. Johnson (Dem., Tenn.) then took the floor in opposition to the bill. As soon as the Democrats appeared and cleared themselves around in anticipation of some sensational utterances.

While the President is in the presence of what he may conceive to be a people's demand," he began, "is hurrying the army and navy across the seas to which upon an alien people a government against their will, I propose fearlessly without regard to its effect upon my personal fortunes to make a plea for liberty, and an appeal against the perpetuation of injustice."

"We were on the verge of a crisis," said Mr. Johnson. "Those who failed to rush forward in support of the schemes of the imperialists are being denounced here and in the public press as traitors, and men who failed to do their duty. The time has come when if the chief executive would break his silence and openly state that we did not mean to enslave the inhabitants of the Philippines, his word for it the present strained relations in the islands would cease, those who were but yesterday our allies would return to their homes, and there would be no necessity for this proposed increase in the standing army. No, the wound not be done.

"What meant this hasty disavowal of Senator Foraker's statement that the administration had no intention of holding the islands permanently?

"If the administration did not mean to hold the Philippines, what meant the closed door? Why the evasion? Why had the President's commissioners demanded the absolute cession of the islands instead of simply demanding their surrender? Why did he use the case of Cuba? Why did not Senator Davis, who was in charge of the treaty in the Senate, agree to alter the language of a resolution disavowing the government's purpose to hold the islands permanently? These were natural facts which could not be denied. They must be faced squarely. Everything pointed in one direction—the purpose to annex the Philippine Islands.

"Pretending to draw a parallel between our revolutionary struggle and the struggle of the Filipinos for independence, Mr. Washington's rebels had a stable government, republican form, a president, a vice president and congress, the whole founded upon the free consent of the governed. To attempt to subvert that government, he said, would be "an unspeakable crime." Such should bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every free born American.

"They had not waged war for a change of masters. They had rejected with scorn the high-sounding manifestos of the United States. They preferred to be free and they now stood with guns in their hands unhonored, standing against the United States for independence and liberty as they had stood against Spain. A people of such stamina were worthy of their freedom.

"Could it be "criminal aggression" to annex Cuba and not "criminal aggression" to annex the Philippines? It was true the natives were alien in race, language and habits of thought, and therefore the whole scheme was to hold them as Spain had held her colonies in times past, as England holds here now, ruled over by military strength.

"They might not be as capable as we for self-government, said Mr. Johnson, with biting sarcasm. "They might not be able to escape republican in order to hold dishonored seats in the Senate, as we were. They might not be able to decide contested election cases according to the party considerations instead of their merits, as we were. They might not be able to practice fraud in elections. The Filipinos lacking in all those essential attributes of Republicanism, but they were capable of committing a sacrilege according to their own lights. All governments were progressive and in time they would rise on their dead selves to higher things.

Mr. Johnson paid a high tribute to Aguinaldo and to Agoncillo, whom letter to Secretary Hay had appealed in the opening paragraphs of his speech. He declared, was the letter of a statesman and was worthy of a place in the archives of our government. He referred to the commission the President had appointed to go to the islands and report on the situation. It was not enough, said he. The commission should be men of high character, but they must be without preconceived prejudices if the truth was to be obtained.

M'KINLEY CRITICISED.

"If William McKinley ever changes his policy regarding the Philippines," he declared in rhetorical tones, "he will bend to the wrath of popular opinion, to which he bows, right or wrong." This utterance raised a storm of applause from the Democratic side. Mr. Johnson requested that such interruptions cease, as they took up his time. Several times before he had made a similar request.

"I should imagine the gentleman could tolerate Democratic applause," interrupted Mr. Henderson (Rep., N. C.).

"The gentleman can always tolerate the applause of honest men, no matter whence it comes," replied Mr. Johnson, quickly. "As the applause which greeted his speech a moment ago, he added, "And he can also tolerate the narrow censure of those of his own party, as he sees the recipient of both." He has never been so well satisfied with himself as when his narrow colleagues were crying him down.

"I pride myself, Mr. Speaker," he continued, drawing himself up to his full height, "that I have broadened since I entered public life. My party is so broad that the tide has risen, and when I believe my party is wrong, nothing can make me share my independent convictions."

FORCE OF EVASION.

Proceeding, he denounced the President's action as a "violation of his oath," and charged that his supporters were conjuring up spectres to drive in the opposition. It was absurd that our failure to take the Philippines would participate a general European war, that all the nations of Europe would scramble for spoils, and that if we withdrew, he said he had seen no such disposition except on the part of Germany, and she was actuated by the example of our greed. It was not the example and wildfire, recognizing the independence of the Filipinos, others would do likewise. But if other countries did pounce down upon the islands, let them do it. We were not responsible or morally responsible, if they did, they would be but pursuing their traditions. Let us see that we do no wrong. The evil was there. If there was, he said, to be a European war, let us, in God's name, keep out of it.

The case rested on "ratify the treaty and stop the war." The President asserted to himself the right to speak for 70,000,000 people. "I thank God," shouted Johnson, "that the spirit of independence is in the people of the United States, irrespective of party. Brave as we may be, greater wisdom than that he said that money should be satisfied and our policy determined afterward. Andrew Carnegie was nearer right, but it said the treaty should be fought in the dark, not in the open. We would say we should fight it from start to finish. We should nail this whole question at the threshold and strangle it to death.

PUBLIC AROUSED.

"Public sentiment should be aroused. It is being aroused, as evidenced by the great public meetings in New York and Philadelphia, and, if my word for it, it will not be many months before the tide of public sentiment which the President vainly imagines is now carrying him to the shoals of ruin, will recede and leave him high and dry. The voice of the people will rebuke the spirit of commercialism which has supplanted the spirit of liberty. If the treaty is ratified without being coupled with a resolution declaring for the ultimate independence of the Filipinos, it will be the death knell of all our efforts to stop the torrent."

He would vote for a bill to reorganize the army, but he would, he said, never vote for a standing army of 100,000, whose ultimate object was to establish a colonial system. "I was in the Senate," he said, "I would cut in my seat first. I would scorn the demands of a State legislature and the clamor of the people. I would defy them, matter my character and misinterpret my motives, but I would never swerve from what I believed to be right."

Mr. Johnson next referred to the part Great Britain had taken in relaying the United States to enter into contracts with the Filipinos, and of the manner in which British assistance was being given to the "injudicious policy of William McKinley." "Let there be a new Monroe," he pleaded vehemently. "Let it not give $20,000,000 for a cession of the Philippines to the United States, but let it provide unequivocally that Spain withdraws from the Philippines and give the Philippines the blessings of liberty. This world policy would the enslaving of a course like that of England, which had enthroned it in war unanimously for one hundred years.

FROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT.

The Indiana member was turned to the "cost of carnage." He detailed the cost of the war and the estimates of $45,000,000 for the military establishment, and $67,000,000 for the naval establishment, and the cost of Dewey's fleet. It showed, he said, that our war budget exceeded that of the great military powers of the world. It was within the income of the sum of Great Britain's vast establishment, by which she ruled her colonial empire; it was more than the war budget of a republic which boasted that of France or of any other nation on the face of the globe. And this was to realize "the wild dream of expansion."

Mr. Johnson's time was twice extended. Democratic members of the Military committee pledged their time to him. The Hanna delegation, he declared, would vanish with the annexation of the Philippines. If we reached out into another hemisphere, we would not with properly cause aggression in this. Mr. Johnson said that the sun of our national humiliation was filled to overflowing and in closing he said:

"We have witnessed the splendid achievements of our soldiers and sailors and have thrilled to the Old Word a feeling of respect. This country, the beacon light of liberty, this forward and intrenched continent, this proud and great nation, which never in its history was shamed to ask a favor of any other country on earth now depends upon the intervention of England to keep other powers off its back. We have become a miserable mendicant, dependent upon the mother country. We have compelled to abandon the cardinal principle of protection, and submit to the "open door" policy.

At this point the gavel fell, and Mr. Johnson said he would not trespass further upon the time of the other side, though he was urged to go on. "I thank the other side," he said. "For the opportunity to be heard, which I could not obtain from this side. There was a whirlwind of applause when Mr. Johnson took his seat, and many Democrats crowded on the aisle to congratulate him.

DOLLIVER TAKES EXCEPTION.

When Mr. Dolliver of Iowa rose to reply, there was an outburst of applause from the Republican side. Almost every seat on the floor by this time was occupied and the galleries were packed to the doors. He began by saying that he had had no intention of making an elaborate speech on this bill, and he conceded Mr. Johnson's statement that he had been maneuvering for an opportunity to reply. He had been heard the epithet "Republican" applied to the gentleman from Indiana or any other member on this side, and if the gentleman deserved the title he must get it from some other tongue than his. "I am not here to speak for the administration," he continued. "I belong to the humble ranks of my party, and have not been in the White House since the war with Spain began. But I might resent the statement that our President is amenable to interpolated in the White House." (Laughter.) I was in the White House in the higher and better sense, and as we rously as the gentleman from Indiana to be somewhere in private life, brought there, as I believe, by his activity and criticism of the Republican party.

He would not make an extended reply he said, but he did desire to see something of the large responsibilities which had come to be as the result of the war. He had heard that Congress would approach this question in the brave, broader spirit in which the war had been entered upon. The war had ended all sections and parties joined together in a common cause. Now that it was over and the treaty signed and ready for ratification, it would seem that the same spirit should be preserved.

GOVERNMENT WORRIED.

But, on the contrary, the Congressional record and the magazines were being filled with views more numerous and varied than the islands, we had acquired from the enemy, it had been so in the war of 1812. A faction had sought to embarrass the government. In the Mexican war our soldiers were not heard from the reach of those who criticized the conduct of the war, and during the Civil war a restless and insatiable society, in both Houses never ceased its hostility.

"In the Spanish war, for the first time in our history, a war was over was done in the spirit of a common country in the spirit of unity and national life. In the humblest judgment the greatest day in our history was when, at the opening of Congress, without regard to party, voted confidence to the President and authorized him to use the public treasury for the national defense.

He raised a laugh by an incidental reference to Mr. Bailey as "the Democrat that position of his party which would follow his leadership."

HAUL OF TONGUES.

It was sorrowful and discouraging, he continued, that no sooner was the protocol signed, when the nation needed and the public safety demanded the support of all, that there arose this bewildering confusion of tongues, "whatever responsibilities existed to-day, he declared, dated from the final ultimatum we had given to the ministry at Madrid. All the treasure that had been expended, all the victories that had been won, all the possessions we had gained were part of the result of the resolution of April 20, 1898.

"If we were wrong then, as his friend from Indiana was sure we were, if the President was as bad as he said he was, if our action in Congress was a blunder and a crime, it was a year too late to go back and begin over again. If he, Mr. Johnson, supported the President then, he should have the grace now, in trouble that had risen out of those troubles, to have use the situation with paternal solicitude, instead of sneer and indignant protests.

Almost alone in this capital the President had begged and pleaded for time for a special solution against those who were using their influence to inflame the passions of the hour against the President, who was then taking the sword of the sack and dragging us into war. "and he," he said, "has yet to learn of the office if not the etiquette of statesmanship." (Applause.)

PRESIDENT IS INSULTED.

Mr. Dolliver said he had heard the President insulted twice on the floor of the House, once last session by a member from the President's own State (Mr. Lewis). He had hoped that that insult would stand alone. Today he had heard another, when the gentleman from Indiana asserted that the President slavishly followed public opinion; that he slavishly found out what the people wanted before he acted. Unintentionally, said Mr. Dolliver, the gentleman from Indiana had paid to William McKinley the tribute which a grateful country had placed on the grave of Abraham Lincoln—that


A CLEAN MAN.

Outside cleanliness is less than half the battle. A man may scrub himself a dozen times a day, and still be unclean. Good health means cleanliness not only outside, but inside. It means a clean stomach, clean bowels, clean blood, a clean liver, and new, clean, healthy tissues and fibers in every organ of the body. The man who is clean in this way will look it and act it. He will work with energy and think clean, clear, healthy thoughts.

He will never be troubled with liver, lung, stomach or blood disorders. Dyspepsia and indigestion originate in unclean stomachs. Blood diseases are found where there is unclean blood.

Consumption and bronchitis mean unclean lungs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery prevents those diseases. It makes a man's insides clean and healthy. It cleans the digestive organs, makes pure, clean blood, and clean, healthy flesh. It doesn't make the flesh fat of carbonaceous, but the firm flesh of health.

It restores tone to the nervous system, and cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. It contains no alcohol to inebriate or create craving for injurious stimulants.

Mr. John L. Cooghrower, of Glen Savage, Monroe Co., Pa., writes: "My appetite was poor, bowels out of order. I was so weak and nervous that I could hardly have showed for work. My kidneys were disordered generally and I was afraid of dropsy. Finally I went to town for advice and was informed on what I had indigestion and a torpid liver. I did not think that dyspepsia was right, but I purchased six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' from you and began taking it. After using three bottles I began to improve slowly and soon went to work. Still I have kept working ever since."

Constipation is the most unclean complaint of all. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure it. They never gripe.


# IN THE NAME OF SACRED SCIENCE.

## Latest Horror from the Free Hospitals of Vienna.

## EXPERIMENTS BY FIENDS.

### Women and Babies Inoculated with Foul Diseases—Children Come Cheaper than Mere Animals.

London, Jan. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the Morning Leader says: "It has been discovered that the professors in the free hospitals are carrying gynaecological experiment now their patients, especially newborn children, women who are obscure, and persons who are dying.

"In one case a mother treated the facility of an infectious disease from a decomposing corpse into their wards and have accepted therefrom. In another case a youth who was on the high road to recovery was inoculated and he died within twenty-four hours.

"Many dying patients have been subjected to autopsies against their wishes, and have been inoculated with contagious diseases. One thirty who had recovered an unmarried mother of twelve children from a hospital, applies for experimental purposes, expressed herself to the physicians that they were cheaper than animals."

SHEEP FEEDING.

### Paper on the Interesting Subject Read Before Cattlemen at Denver.

Denver, Jan. 25.—The National Live-Stock Convention was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Hon. Peter Jensen, of Nebraska, read a paper on "Sheep Feeding in the West," which was in part as follows:

"From a very small beginning some twenty years ago, the business of fattening sheep for the butchers has become a gigantic enterprise, until today nearly two millions of the sweet little are in the feed lots of the middle and western States alone.

"The most important point in starting to feed sheep is to buy the right kind, and at the right price.

"The three important things in feeding sheep are a dry feed, lots of pure water and pieces of good feed, and as a fourth essential I would add regularity and good common sense. With these anybody can make good fat sheep. Whether he can make money in feeding them is not so sure.

"After getting the sheep from the West they should be thoroughly dipped for scab, and where a long feed is contemplated they should be all sorted for breed to be fed, one lot to twelve dozen apart, as to the fat to be used, quite some differ. I have used the alcoline preparations with good results, but they are more expensive than the old fashioned line and sulphur dip, which is a good sure thing on scab, although not so easily prepared, and harder on the sheep.

"I am careful to start my sheep very slowly on grain, giving them about a quarter of a pound at first, with all the roughness they want to fill up on, gradually increasing the grain and decreasing the rough feed. It takes about thirty days to get them on full feed, and I believe it is a good plan never to overcrowd their appetites, especially where they are to be fed four or five months. When on full feed, grown wethers will eat from one and one half to two and one half pounds of grain per day; lambs somewhat less. If it is possible a mixture of corn, shelled corn, bran or oil cake makes a splendid ration. But this is often not practicable on account of the high price of some of these ingredients.

"I have made very fat sheep on nothing but river shelled corn and wheat straw. It takes from three to four pounds of grain to fatten a sheep, and he leans on the time of roughness per one hundred sheep during the average feeding period, from two to three times a day, and roughness twice, morning and evening. Of course they must have plenty of good clean water. I feed salt before them always.

"The feeding of sheep is a very pleasant occupation whenever there is any money in it, and there will be money in it as long as we produce first class mutton and do not try to overdo the thing. We are apt to think that because we have had $4.000 sheep that why 10,000 will make just ten times as much money. As a mathematical proposition this seems to be correct, but it does not hold good in practice.

"I believe our government should provide more mutton for the use of our soldier boys. For sanitary reasons mutton must be vastly preferable to fat pork or beans, especially in the tropical climate where the majority of our soldiers are sent to be in the future. I understand very favorable results have been obtained by preserving meat mutton in cans.

"I believe the prospect for sheep, wool and mutton will remain good as long as we protect American industries and American labor.


Encouraging Words for Others.

"My gratitude for the benefit received from Dr. Miles' Nervine prompts me to write, that others may learn of the efficacy of this grand medicine. I suffered extreme nervous exhaustion, which rendered me unable to work. My nerves seemed to be 'on edge' and I had much laudtude. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and steadily improved and now am enjoying good health.

Mrs. Ida F. St. Louis, Fortville, Ind."

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Opportunities here at all times to save money on clothing purchases, but here are some bargains created purposely to help find wearers more quickly. They are stylish patterns and the most of tailoring perfection—in fact, the truth of the matter is we cry "lost in the world of tailoring science," as often we like occasionally to make bargains like this to get men not knowing our kind to visit them.

Entire stock of $10, $12, $12.50 and $13.50 Men's Suits at— $8.98

Entire stock of $15, $16.50, $17.50 Men's Suits— $12.98

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