

THE ARMY DEBATE BEGINS.

Chairman Hull Opens the Argument for His Bill.

TORRENT OF ORATORY BEGUN.

The House Opposition Hopeless Fight a Political Move—The Senate May Compete the Adoption of a Temporary Substitute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The torrent of talk over army reorganization began promptly this afternoon with Chairman Hull, who spoke for an hour in favor of the bill which he fathers. He was followed by Mr. Cox of Tennessee for another hour. Mr. Sulzer of New York, who is in charge of the opposition forces, will save himself for the last round and wind-up.

The military committee met this morning. The minority decided to support the bill prepared by Representative Hay of Virginia. This is not in any proper sense an army reorganization measure. It continues the present organization substantially as it is, the only material change in the existing law being to raise the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000, an increase of only 4,000. This was the limit fixed by the act of 1870, nearly thirty years ago. The opposition to army reorganization in the House will make their fight on this very ineffective measure. Of course they will lose, and expect to lose.

Anticipating defeat for the Hay substitute for the Hull bill and the possible failure of the Senate to act on army reorganization at this session, Representative Lentz (Democrat) of Ohio, has prepared and will offer as a substitute for a permanent plan of reorganization, a bill authorizing the maintenance of the enlisted strength of the regular army at 63,000 men for another year the number authorized last spring at the outbreak of the Spanish war. Another feature of Lentz's bill is the granting of authority to the War department to raise 15,000 troops among the Filipinos and Cubans, such troops to be officered by Americans. This measure will not be adopted at this time. It is probable, however, that it or some similar measure will be adopted at the last moment if it is found that a bill for general and permanent army reorganization cannot be passed through the Senate at this session.

An agreement was reached for a vote on the bill not later than 3 o'clock on Tuesday next. The minority gave notice they would offer a complete substitute bill. Representative McClellan, Democrat, New York, spoke for the measure and Representative Hay, Democrat, Virginia, against it.

MRS. QUANTRELL IN NEGLECT.

The Daughters of the Confederacy Said to Have Abandoned Her.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Catherine C. Quantrell, mother of the guerrilla chief, William Clark Quantrell, of the Lawrence, Kan., massacre, has parted company with the Daughters of the Confederacy of this city and wants to go back to her former home at Canal Dover, Ohio.

It has been reported to her that the Daughters of the Confederacy have said she ought not to have been brought here by the Confederate Veterans' association of Kentucky, and that the warfare her son conducted was not such as should be endorsed by the associations that are doing all they can to heal the wounds caused by the civil war.

She is 79 years old and quite feeble. She feels keenly the apparent neglect of the Confederates. She told a reporter that she would rather return to Ohio and die among those who have always known her than to remain here a care on the sisters of the hospital.

Mrs. Quantrell talks about her "boy," as she calls the dead guerrilla. She does not believe the stories of his cruelty. She says that when he left her home in 1857 he was one of the best boys in Ohio and she cannot believe that he ever changed.

PRESIDENT'S POSTMASTERS.

Nominations for Western Offices Sent to the Senate by Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President nominated these postmasters today:

Kansas—Charles Smith, Washington; George W. Fort, Stafford; John H. Nichols, Kiowa; William C. Palmer, Jewell; Robert M. McGonigal, Colby. Missouri—T. L. Crane, Lee's Summit; Albert F. Huggins, Shelbina.

After the Pawnbrokers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—Senator Francis Wilson of Platte county has introduced in the Senate three bills intended to limit the operations of chattel mortgage brokers in the cities to 2 per cent a month, with fine and imprisonment for violation.

To Build a Governor's Mansion.

TOPEKA, Jan. 25.—If a bill introduced by Matthews of McPherson becomes a law, a house will be built for the governor of Kansas to be occupied by them during their term of office. The bill carries an appropriation of \$40,000.

Of No Use to Spain Now.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The ministry of war has decided to abolish the military marshals, to retire half of the unattached generals and to greatly reduce the number of officers upon the active list.

SAMPSON-SCHLEY MATTER.

The Old Controversy Resumed in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The entire executive session of the Senate yesterday was devoted wholly to the discussion of the promotion of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers engaged in the Santiago campaign over the heads of officers who were their superiors in rank. The controversy was then postponed for twenty days, after a vote had been taken to call for the records of the navy department bearing upon the conduct of all affected by the advancement.

The discussion arose over the resolution, of which Senator Butler was the author, calling for these documents. As originally offered, it asked for the reasons for the advancement, but the resolution was modified so as to request the record only. The first vote was on a motion made by Senator Hale to lay the resolution on the table, and on this the ayes and noes were taken, resulting: Ayes 27, noes 35. The resolution was then allowed to pass without further division.

For three hours previous to this, however, the Senate had been engaged in a very animated verbal battle which involved many intricacies and was participated in by a large number of Senators. The main contests were, first, over the general policy of promoting these officers over others who were characterized as quite as deserving though less fortunate, in that they were deprived of participation in the war, and, second, as to the relative merits of Sampson and Schley.

Sensors Gorman and Wellington, of Maryland, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, united in a fierce attack upon the navy department for favoring Sampson over Schley, while Senators Lindsay, Pettigrew, Perkins and Money attacked the whole system of promotion as "a species of favoritism which was not warranted by the facts." The method of the administration was defended by Messrs. Hale, Chandler and Lodge.

GUAM TO BE COLONIZED.

Two Hundred Marines to Sail for the Island Next Month.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—On February 15 the transport Yosemite will sail from New York with 200 marines aboard for Guam. Lieutenant Colonel Percival E. Pope will be in command. He and his officers under him will carry with them on the ship their families, and in Guam there will be started a little American colony. Guam will be garrisoned to prevent uprisings. The trip of the Yosemite will be by way of the Red sea, and will take three months. A second transport will be sent as soon as possible after the first.

New Town for Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Jeremiah A. Miller, cashier of a prominent bank in Wheeling, W. Va., has purchased for a West Virginia syndicate the site of the ancient town of Cabanas, in the province of Pinar del Rio, about forty miles west of Havana. The former owner was Manuel Ortiz. The syndicate purposes to dredge the port, to build warehouses and a railroad, and make Cabanas an outlet for the products of Pinar del Rio, so as to divert the trade from Havana.

"Maine Day" to Be Observed.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Brunner, wife of Dr. W. F. Brunner, United States sanitary inspector, with other American ladies—among them Mesdames Fitzhugh Lee, Ketcham, Shallenberger, McDonald and Gorgas—have issued a call to all American women in Havana to join them in arranging for the observance of February 15 as "Maine day." They will also urge the erection of a monument to the memory of the the Maine victims in Colon cemetery.

Voting Machines Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The use of voting machines was approved by the House committee on the election of president and vice president and a favorable report was ordered on the bill so amending the statutes as to permit machine ballots when the state law authorized them.

Cotton Bound for Japan.

NEWTON, Kan., Jan. 25.—Twenty-one cars of cotton were brought in from the South yesterday and the contents transferred for the Pacific coast, most of the cotton going to Japan. This makes 170 cars which have gone to that destination from this point.

Pension for General Palmer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Culom yesterday introduced a bill granting a pension of \$100 per month to ex-Senator John M. Palmer, on account of his services as a major general during the civil war.

Huge Theft of Bank Notes.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Bank notes to the value of £60,610 have mysteriously disappeared from Parr's bank in Bartholomew lane, London. It is supposed that they have been stolen.

Cooling Plant for Manila.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster of the department of the lakes, has invited proposals for the erection of a large refrigerating plant at Manila for the use of the commissary department of the United States in the Philippines.

Maryville Pioneer Is Dead.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Jan. 25.—John Church, a pioneer and respected citizen of Northwest Missouri, died at his home in this city last night of rheumatism. He was 76 years old.

THE REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

Aguinaldo Takes a Decisive Step—Revolt Against Him Probable.

NEWS COMES FROM MANILA.

Interior of Luzon in a Ferment—Native Officers Have Been Murdered and No Effort Made to Punish the Criminals.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The government has been notified that Aguinaldo took a decisive step and publicly proclaimed the republic of the Philippines. The ceremony took place at Malolos and was witnessed by the members of his cabinet.

This news comes from Manila, where the tidings of Aguinaldo's proceedings were received with public demonstrations of a mild sort.

All is not plain sailing for the insurgents, as it is said that the rival authorities at Cebu are fighting. The trouble has not yet reached an acute state, but the safety of the town and surrounding country is in danger.

The northern provinces have recently given indications that they are not in accord with Aguinaldo, and should his proclamation lead to hostilities with the Americans, he may have a revolution as well as a war of conquest on his hands.

Another serious feature, according to the dispatches, is that the interior of Luzon is in a ferment. Native officers have been murdered and no effort made to punish the criminals.

MISSOURI SOLONS.

A Sharp Fight Over the Auditing Committee's Request for More Time.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 25.—The question of economy was the first subject taken up by the house this morning. Mueller of St. Charles moved that the time for the auditing committee of senators and representatives to report be extended ten days. Hall of Saline attacked the motion, and said: "It has been charged that this committee is drawing \$10 a day for each member. They are members of the legislature and get \$5 a day for serving as members of the house and \$5 a day for serving as members of the auditing committee. It is the law that a man can't draw witness fees for more than one case in one day, though he may testify in several."

Speaker Ward is a member of the auditing committee. He called Coltrane to the chair and took the floor to support Mueller's motion.

The committee in question is composed of Senator McClintic, Speaker Ward and Representative Mueller. Its duty was to examine the books of the state officers. The old law required them to meet by November 20.

After a warm debate the motion to extend the committee's time was declared to be carried. The matter of allowing double pay was left to the governor.

A PLEA TO THE CATTLEMEN.

Asked to Encourage Uniform Stock Yards Legislation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—A resolution introduced in the House by Ravenscraft to-day was adopted under a suspension of the rules, that a copy might be sent to the Cattlemen's convention in Denver this afternoon. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, There is now pending in the legislature of the state of Missouri a bill containing the same provisions as the Kansas law and the subject of stock yards legislation is a matter of general interest to the stock raisers; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that we respectfully ask the National Livestock association, now assembled at Denver, to use all honorable means to secure the passage of uniform stock yards legislation, not only in Missouri, but throughout the several states."

SIXTY MILLIONS IN ICE.

One Company Would Keep All the Atlantic Seaboard Cities Cool.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 25.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature by Mr. Manley of Augusta authorizing the incorporation of the American Ice company, with a capital stock of \$60,000,000. It is said that this new company contemplates the absorption of the Knickerbocker and the Consolidated Ice companies. Maine's \$10,000,000 concerns, and to obtain control of all artificial methods of ice making, so that the whole business of supplying ice to the large cities of the Atlantic seaboard may be controlled and governed by this company.

CULBERSON IN MILLS' PLACE.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 25.—Ex-Governor C. A. Culbertson was elected by acclamation by the legislature, at noon to-day, as United States Senator to succeed Roger Q. Mills.

The Death Penalty Bill Killed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—The house committee on judiciary reported adversely this morning on Representative Osborne's bill to revive the death penalty.

Lee Prohibits Cubans Skulls in Tents.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—General Fitzhugh Lee, in command of Havana province, at the request of the chief surgeon, has ordered the men of his corps not to keep human skulls and bones in their tents. The soldiers have been taking skulls and cross bones from the piles near Quemados and Colon cemeteries. The Cuban custom is to rent a grave for a year or so from the managers of the cemeteries. After the lease expires the bones are dug and piled outside.

THE UNSEATING HAS BEGUN.

West Virginia Fight Reaches Retaliation Stage.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 25.—The Democratic majority in the House unseated two Republican members last week. Yesterday afternoon, by a party vote, the Republican members of the Senate unseated Kidd, Democrat, from the Fourth district, and seated in his place his Republican opponent at the last election, M. B. Morris.

In retaliation for this proceeding, the Democrats in the House introduced resolutions looking to the unseating of Redmond, Republican, of Mason county, Scherr, Republican, of Preston, and Outright, Republican, of Upshur. It is expected that to-day the Senate will unseat two more Democrats, Ashby of Kanawha, and Marcum of Cabell. If the unseating is carried to the limit, the Democrats will have the best of it, for there are more Republicans in the House than Democrats in the Senate.

POPULISTS MAY TAKE A HAND.

Talk of Ending Nebraska Contest by Uniting on Some Republican.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25.—The arrival in the city of Senator Allen from Washington led to the circulation of the report that he had come to release his supporters in the legislature from their pledges to vote for him. This was in a measure confirmed when a fusion caucus was held behind closed doors, continuing many hours. The propriety of the fusionists combining on some Republican least objectionable to them who could muster enough Republican votes to elect him, was discussed, and Senator Allen and W. J. Bryan, who were present, "are reported to have favored the plan."

MORE ABOUT ARMY BEEF.

Board of Survey Hears From Captain Warburton.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The board of survey appointed by Secretary Alger to pass upon the question of the proper condemnation of a large quantity of beef destined for the troops at Porto Rico has received from Captain Barclay H. Warburton of the Pennsylvania volunteer battery of artillery a sworn statement of the condition of refrigerated beef on board the transport Manitoba, which transport was at Ponce from August 10 to 23. In the course of his statement Captain Warburton says:

"In reply to your request to give the board any evidence or information in my possession or knowledge, my answer in general is that all beef issued to my battalion was bad and had to be buried immediately upon delivery at our camp, which was about two miles beyond Ponce, at a place called Banos Laquintana, which necessitated its transportation. I should say, a distance of six miles from the commissary depot, which was at the Playa."

PTOMAINES IN CHEESE.

Sixteen Persons Made Seriously Ill at Joplin, but All Will Recover.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 25.—Ptomaines in cheese caused the serious illness of sixteen persons in East Joplin Saturday night and Sunday. Five families bought cheese from a grocer Saturday and all of the persons afflicted were members of these families that had eaten the cheese. The cheese was made by a farmer near Columbus, Kan., who had been furnishing cheese to the market for many months without any ill effects. All of the victims of the poison will probably recover, although several of them are in a critical condition.

HALI ADALI LOSES.

Falls to Throw Burns and Rooney as Per Contract.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Hali Adali lost his match with "Farmer" Burns and Jack Rooney last night. He was to have thrown them each twice in ninety minutes, but failed. He threw Rooney first in thirty minutes, then Burns in eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds. Rooney again in two minutes and forty seconds, and Burns remained the limit. The Turk showed himself a first-class wrestler, and went at his work with good humor and fairness.

Refugees From Russia.

St. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 25.—The largest party of immigrants ever landed at a Canadian port came ashore from the Beaver Liner Lake Huron yesterday, when 2,300 Doukhobers, religious refugees from Russia, put their feet on Canadian soil. Last night the first train of nine cars, containing 450 persons, went forward on their way to Winnipeg. Other trains followed at hourly intervals, and the whole party were soon on their way to the Canadian West.

Found Dead in His Room.

MARSHALL, Mo., Jan. 25.—Dr. Charles Taylor, aged 87, for many years a resident of this city, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. He owned considerable property and it is reported there is much money hidden on his premises. The jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

British Warships Collide.

DEVONPORT, Eng., Jan. 25.—The British first-class battleship Collingwood, driven by the strong currents, collided with the British third-class cruiser Curacoa, driving a hole in the cruiser below her water line, sweeping off her boats, and damaging a gun sponson. The Curacoa filled rapidly, and began to list. A scene of the utmost excitement followed on board, but the lurch of water was finally stopped by collision mats, and a number of tugs assisted the cruiser into the harbor, where she was docked.

MAY TRUST THE AMERICANS

Senator Lodge's Argument for Treaty Ratification.

MUST RATIFY OR REJECT IT.

Only Two Things to Be Done With the Philippines. According to the Massachusetts Senator—What Would Follow if Treaty Is Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate to-day, Mr. Lodge was recognized to deliver his announced speech upon the policy of expansion.

Mr. Lodge's position upon the foreign relations committee and his well known antagonism to the expansion views entertained by his colleague, Mr. Hoar, aroused unusual interest in his address. He spoke in part as follows:

"My own views as to our constitutional rights and powers are simple and well defined and have not been formed without some study, both of our constitution and our history. I believe that the United States has the undoubted power, which it has frequently exercised, to acquire territory and to hold and govern it. I am ready to admit, if necessary, that action in these directions must be taken for constitutional purposes, but the constitutionality of the purposes, which Congress is about to exercise, these or any other powers must be determined by Congress itself through its majority."

"Constitutions do not make people; people make constitutions. Our constitution is great and admirable, because the men who made it were so, and the people who ratified it and have lived under it were and are brave, intelligent and lovers of liberty. If the American people were disposed to tyranny, injustice and oppression a constitution would offer only a temporary barrier to their ambitions, and the reverence for the constitution and for the law and justice grows out of the fact that the American people believe in freedom and humanity, in equal justice to all men and in equal rights before the law, and while they so believe the great doctrine of the Declaration of Independence and of the constitution will never be in peril. Holding these views as to our constitutional powers, the great question now before the American people resolves itself, in my mind, to one of policy purely. There is only one question demanding actual and immediate decision now before Congress and the people, and that is whether the treaty with Spain shall be ratified or not."

"I have heard no opposition expressed to any part of the treaty except such portions of it as relates to the Philippines and that, therefore, is the sole point upon which I desire to touch. In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippine islands, or to put it more exactly, we destroyed the power of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capital. The treaty cedes the Philippines to us. It is wisely and skillfully drawn. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action whatever in regard to the Philippines. When the treaty is ratified we have full power and we are free to do with those islands as we please, and the opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sentence: That the American people and the American congresses are not to be trusted with that power and with that freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of these distant islands."

"We must ratify the treaty or reject it. Suppose we ratify the treaty. The islands pass from the possession of Spain into our possession without committing us to any policy. I believe we can be trusted as a people to deal honestly and justly with the islands and their inhabitants. "What our precise policy shall be I do not know, because I for one am not sufficiently informed as to the conditions there to be able to say what it will be best to do, nor, I may add, do I think any one is. But I believe that we shall have the wisdom not to attempt to incorporate those islands with our body politic, or make their inhabitants part of our citizenship, or set their labor alongside of ours and within our tariff to compete in any industry with American workmen. I believe that we shall have the courage not to depart from those islands fearfully, timidly and unworthily and leave them to anarchy among themselves to the brief and bloody domination of some self-constituted dictator and to the quick conquest of other powers, who will have no such hesitation as we should feel in crushing them into subjection by very harsh and repressive methods. It is for us to decide the destiny of the Philippines, not for Europe, and we can do it alone and without any assistance. I believe that we shall have the wisdom, the self-restraint and the ability to restore peace and order in those islands and give to their people an opportunity for self government and for freedom under the protecting shield of the United States until the time shall come when they shall be able to stand alone, and if they do not themselves desire to remain under our protection. This is a great and noble task. I believe that American civilization is entirely capable of fulfilling it and I should not have that profound faith which I now cherish in American civilization and American manhood if I did not think so."

"Take now the other alternative. Suppose we reject the treaty or strike out the clause relating to the Philippines. That will hand the islands back to Spain, and I cannot conceive that any American should be willing

to do that. Suppose we reject the treaty, what follows? Let us look at it practically. We continue the state of war and every sensible man in the country, every business in the country desires the re-establishment of peace upon the law as well as in fact. At the same time we repudiate the President and his action before the whole world, and the repudiation of the President in such a matter as this, to my mind, is the humiliation of the United States in the eyes of the civilized mankind, and brands us as a people incapable of great affairs or of taking rank where we belong, as one of the greatest of the great world powers."

"The President cannot be sent back across the Atlantic in the person of his commissioners, hat in hand, to say to Spain with bated breath, 'I am here in obedience to the mandate of a minority of one-third of the Senate to tell you that we have been too victorious and that you have yielded us too much, and that I am very sorry that I took the Philippines from you.'"

"I do not think that any American president would do that, or that any American would wish him to. Still less do I think that any American would withdraw General Otis and his soldiers, and recall Admiral Dewey from the scene of his great victory, leaving it to be said of us that we had deserted our post without an effort to repair the ruin we have made, or to save the people we have freed. When the treaty fails, it could be torn in pieces, but whether it is thrown aside or not, still we are in a state of war, and the subjects of Spain, among whom are numbered to-day the Filipinos, would be the public enemies of the United States by all the laws of nations."

"All this is so inconceivable to me that I cannot comprehend it. I can look at this question in only one way. A great responsibility has come to us. If we are unfit for it and unequal to it, then we should shrink it and fly from it. But I believe that we are both fit and capable and that, therefore, we should meet it and take it up."

KANSAS LAWMAKERS.

A Bill to Pay Extra Session Salaries Offered in the House.

TOPEKA, Jan. 25.—A bill introduced by Representative Henley, Republican, in the house this morning brought out a new discussion on the legality of the special session of the state legislature. The bill was prepared by the ways and means committee. It provides that an appropriation be made to pay the expenses of the extra session and to authorize the state treasurer to pay the vouchers of representatives, senators and employes during that session.

Henley moved that an emergency be declared and the bill go to the second reading. Fairchild of Kingman here interrupted and asked that the bill be referred to the committee on judiciary.

"In passing on such a bill as this," he said, "we will assume a great responsibility. The attorney general has given an opinion on this point." The bill passed to a second reading in spite of the protest.

The discussion became warmer, the Populist speakers hinting at politics in the preparation of the bill.

Representative Seaver spoke for the bill, insisting that the state legislature had a right to pass on any question affecting itself.

"Do you say that if we pass this act that the attorney general will authorize such a payment?" Fairchild asked.

If Representative Seaver had any knowledge of the attorney general's position on the question he did not betray it.

"I speak for myself," he said.

Brooke of Shawnee insisted that the house pass upon the bill at once. A small controversy between him and Ravenscroft of Clark county was interrupted by the speaker. The bill, after some further discussion, went to a third reading and the roll was called, the bill passing on a party vote. C. W. Fairchild of Kingman explained his vote by saying: "Believing this act is unnecessary and simply political unbecome to get the present attorney general and his party out of trouble, I vote no."

Marks of Jefferson gave this explanation of his vote: "Believing that the debts of the special session should be paid by appropriations made at the special session and that the attorney general should come off the perch of repudiation, I vote no."

HIS SUNDAY SCHOOL SWORD.

One Memento to Commodore Philip to Come From the Children of Texas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Commodore Philip, the former captain of the Texas, now the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, is to be presented with two jeweled swords. One of these is to be given by citizens of New York City. The other will be presented by the Sunday school children of Texas, in commemoration of his words after the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago when he called his men to prayer. This sword will be presented at Galveston, March 1.

Butter Makers Meet in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 25.—The seventh annual convention of the National Creamery Butter Makers' Association convened here this afternoon. About 1,000 delegates and visitors have arrived. In competition for prizes there are displays from 610 creameries of the United States, a larger number by over 100 than was ever before entered.

Tomlinson for Warden.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 25.—J. B. Tomlinson of Minneapolis will be the next warden of the state penitentiary. Governor Stanley has definitely decided on his appointment.