

AIMS BLOW AT POLYGAMY

Landis Stirs Up a Hornet's Nest in the House.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED

Additional Appropriation of \$50,000 is Voted for Farmers' Bulletin—Conference Report on Army Bill Presented in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senator Depeu of New York yesterday delivered in the senate a characteristically forcible and eloquent address in support of the shipping bill. The address, which occupied just an hour, was in the nature of an appeal for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine by the granting of subsidies, as provided for in the pending measure. His discussion of the problems of transportation which now confront American manufacturers and American farmers was notably interesting and effective. The peroration in which he urged that the American flag be restored to the mastsheads of the United States was a brilliant piece of oratory and elicited cordial applause from senators on the floor and the crowds in the galleries. Little progress was made with the Indian appropriation bill. The last hour of the senate day was consumed in the passage of private pension bills.

House Passes Naval Bill.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The house yesterday adopted the conference report upon the army reorganization bill. The contest over it was brief. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, preventing prolonged debate. The debate was chiefly notable for a short exchange between Richardson, the minority leader, and Hay (dem., Va.), a member of the conference committee, who reproached the Democratic leader for not making a fight for a temporary army when the bill was originally before the house. The naval appropriation bill was finally passed, and also 77 private pension bills.

SATURDAY.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A variety of subjects, including appropriation bills, the war revenue reduction, ship subsidy bill and to some extent the Philippine question, will claim the attention of the senate this week. Today Towne will speak on the problems involved in the government of the Philippines. There is somewhat more than usual interest in this speech because not only of Towne's reputation as an orator and the fact that it will be his only speech in the senate on a political subject, but because of increased interest in the Philippine question aroused by the president's request of the senate for early legislation on this subject.

Senator Aldrich has given notice that he will ask the senate to take up the war revenue bill early in the week.

If there is an opportunity the subsidy bill will be taken up.

The week in the house is likely to be monopolized by appropriation bills. Seven of the 14 general appropriation bills have already passed the house, namely: The executive, legislative and judicial, pension, military academy, Indian, naval, river and harbor and District of Columbia bills. Three others, the postoffice, agriculture and fortifications bills have been reported to the house and the remaining four, the army, consular and diplomatic, sundry civil and general deficiency, are still in the committees having them in charge. The three reported to the house and the consular and diplomatic, which is practically completed, probably will be disposed of during the week.

MONDAY.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The senate turned from the grid of appropriations yesterday to listen to a speech which partook of the character of an oration from Senator Towne (Minn.), in advocacy of his resolution for a cessation of hostilities in the Philippines. The galleries, public and private, were crowded to overflowing. Mr. Towne's style of delivery was clear and forcible. Although restricted by manuscript, he had the subject well in hand and rolled out the fine periods with a fervor that sent them echoing through the chamber. The speech abounded in apostrophes to liberty and patriotism and scathing arraignment of the policy by which the Philippines were being annihilated. At one time an outburst of applause from the galleries led to a vigorous warning from the presiding officer against demonstrations of approval or dissent. As the orator closed his brilliant peroration there was another outburst of applause despite the warnings of the chair. Immediately following Mr. Towne's speech, the credentials of his successor, Mr. Clapp (Minn.), were presented, and after being sworn in the new senator took his seat and Mr. Towne retired. The rest of the day was devoted to the Indian appropriation bill, the discussion turning on irrigation and little progress being made.

House Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The major portion of the day in the house was occupied in the transaction of District of Columbia business. The bill to revise and codify the postal laws, which has been under consideration at intervals for ten days, was finally passed. Its friends succeeded in confining the measure strictly to the purpose for which it was framed—a codification and revision of existing laws. All attempts to amend it in any vital particular failed. The most interesting feature of the day was an attempt to secure a vote upon the senate bill to appoint a commission to consider and

adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain arising out of the war with Spain, which this government assumed by section 7 of the treaty of Paris. The house at the last session recommitted a similar bill, with instructions to report back a bill to confer jurisdiction in these cases upon the court of claims. Mr. Haugen of the committee on war claims secured consideration of a substitute for the bill drawn in accordance with the instructions of the house and then appealed to the house to vote down the substitute and pass the senate bill. There was some intimation of sharp practice over this mode of procedure, but the matter was settled temporarily by postponing consideration of the bill until next Monday.

TUESDAY.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senator Frye gave notice in the senate yesterday that he intended to keep the shipping bill to the front, even against appropriation bills, not yielding to them without a vote of the senate. It indicated a disposition on the part of the senate leaders to force to an early issue the question whether the shipping bill is going to pass at this session. Senator Turner (Wash.) spoke in severe arraignment of the bill, declaring it to be a lawless, piratical raid upon the public treasury, in the interest of a few private beneficiaries, and committing the government to expenditures aggregating \$270,000,000. Before the session closed the committee amendments were informally agreed to.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed early in the day.

Agricultural Bill in House.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The house spent the day upon the agricultural appropriation bill. Corliss (Mich.) made a vigorous onslaught on the bureau of animal industry in the agricultural department, but his argument raised a host of defenders, and his effort to reduce the appropriation for the bureau was overwhelmingly defeated. All that portion of the bill relating to the reorganization of the scientific bureaus of the agricultural department went out on a point of order raised by Mahon (Pa.).

The earlier portion of the session was enlivened by a sequel to the exchange between Flynn (O. T.) and Stephens (Tex.) Monday, when the tie was almost passed.

Stephens again denied and Flynn again reiterated his charges in connection with the passage of the bill to ratify the Kiowa and Comanche agreement passed at the last session.

WEDNESDAY.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The anti-polygamy crusade, which resulted in driving Mr. Roberts, Utah's representative, out of the house at the last session, had an echo in the house yesterday during the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. When the section making the appropriations for agricultural colleges of the several states was reached Landis (Ind.) offered an amendment providing that no money should be paid to the college in Utah until the secretary of agriculture was satisfied that no trustee or teacher in the institution practiced polygamy. The amendment came as a complete surprise. King, who succeeded Roberts, tried in vain to head it off with a point of order and then inveighed against it as simply an aftermath of the Roberts crusade. He insisted that polygamy was a thing of the past. Landis replied by alleging that two of the professors of the Utah agricultural college were polygamists and that one of the trustees had seven wives and 37 children. Upon this showing the house adopted the amendment, whereupon King retaliated by offering an amendment providing that none of the money should go to agricultural colleges in any state whose instructors or trustees were engaged in lynching or been guilty of adultery. He afterward modified it so as to apply only to the agricultural college of Indiana. It was overwhelmingly defeated. Subsequently, when the bill was reported to the house, the Landis amendment was stricken out by a vote of 69 to 19. The "friends of the farmer" were much in evidence during the day and against an aggressive opposition, led by Mahon (Pa.), voted into the bill an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for "farmers' bulletins."

There was also considerable discussion of the irrigation of arid lands in connection with the paragraph providing for an investigation of that subject. The bill was passed.

Doings in the Upper House.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The shipping bill was kept to the front in the senate throughout the day. No appreciable progress was made, most of the time being occupied by Turley (Tenn.) and Jones (Ark.) in speeches opposing the bill and severely arraigning its alleged favoritism. Jones declared it should be entitled "a bill to permit a select coterie of ship owners to loot the United States treasury." After the speeches, the formal reading of the bill was completed, but the consideration of amendments was not entered upon. Early in the day an unsuccessful effort was made to secure agreement to the conference report on the army reorganization bill. The credentials of Nelson (Minn.) and McMillan (Mich.) were presented.

Mad Run of a Cable Car.

New York, Jan. 31.—Ripping up Lexington avenue at breakneck speed last night a runaway cable car caught up with two other cars and pushed them ahead in a mad run that lasted for 20 blocks before the cars were under control. And then it was found that four persons were hurt seriously and a score slightly. All three cars were crowded with the rush from downtown and windows were crashed in, platforms wrecked and the passengers tossed wildly about.

PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS.

Commission Denies That Immorality Runs Riot.

SITUATION IS IMPROVING.

President Sends Report of the Taft Commission to Congress and Urges Immediate Legislation for the Government of the Islands—Talk of Extra Session.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The president yesterday transmitted to the senate a report of the secretary of war, enclosing the report of the Taft Philippine commission. In his message of transmittal the president says that the report includes not only the report of the commission, but its act of legislation "and other important information relating to the conditions and immediate wants of the Philippine islands."

Concluding the president says: "I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have assistance in their peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the secretary of war."

Secretary Root's letter of transmittal is dated January 24, addressed to the president, and is in part as follows:

"I beg leave to supplement my annual report of November 30, 1900, by transmitting a report, made by the Philippine commission on that date, but only recently received at the war department. At the same time I wish to call attention to some conditions existing in the Philippine islands which indicate that the development of that country along the lines of peaceful industrial progress requires the exercise of powers of civil government not vested in this department, or in you as military commander, but requiring a grant of authority from the congress. The commission gives a gratifying account of the progress made in the pacification of the country and the gradual subsidence of guerrilla warfare. Information received subsequent to the date of the report confirms the favorable anticipations of the commission. A personal letter received by me from Judge Taft, dated December 14, 1900, says:

"Since writing you about 3,000 insurgents in Ilocos Norte have surrendered and 10,000 persons who were not well affected towards us in Pannay have taken the oath of allegiance. I have already received two papers from native priests, eighteen in number, and I am told that there will be a great many more native priests, tendering their allegiance to the United States and promising fidelity without mental reserve. The native priests are those who have held out longest in favor of the insurgents and against the Americans, and I deem this action as of great importance. The army is hitting small but hard knocks against the insurgents everywhere. Since the election there has been a great falling off in the activity of the insurgents in aggressiveness. Passage of Spooner bill at present session greatly needed to secure best result from improving conditions."

The report that immorality runs riot in Manila is denied by the commission. The relations of the friars to the people are dismissed at length. Their abuse of authority is admitted and their displacement advocated by the commission.

FAVORS THE SPOONER BILL.

Philippine Urges Legislation for Permanent Form of Government.

Manila, Jan. 23.—The executive committee of the federal party has filed a petition requesting the Philippine commission to urge upon President McKinley that the passage of the Spooner bill by congress is an urgent necessity, as the progress of the archipelago demands an authority which can legislate and control the incorporation of concerns, regulate mining claims, dispose of public lands and perform other functions not vested in either the military or executive authorities.

The petitioners state that the time is ripe for a general civil government, the establishment of which will win over those favoring the insurrection while at the same time, it will encourage the native government in the Philippines under American sovereignty. Therefore, they urge that the Spooner bill, which empowers President McKinley, in his discretion, to declare the insurrection ended and to establish a civil government, be passed by the present congress.

The members of the commission, while desirous that a full quota of troops shall continue here, has recommended passage of the Spooner bill.

May Call an Extra Session.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The brief recommendation in the message of the president sent to the senate yesterday, urging immediate legislation in the interest of the Philippines, caused general surprise among the senators, and speculation on the probabilities of an extra session of congress immediately after March 3. Senators generally have received, they say, no intimation from the white house that an extra session would be desirable, but they unite in saying no Philippine legislation is possible during the remainder of the present term.

The Spooner bill vesting all power of the government in Philippine archipelago in the president is the only Philippine general bill. It is believed that whenever an earnest effort is made to secure legislation bearing on this subject much time will be required. Some senators also express the opinion that legislation may be necessary in the Cuban situation, and while there are differences of opinion, all agree that if such action would become necessary it would be impossible to secure it at this session.

READY FOR MRS. NATION.

Arkansas City Saloon Keepers Entrenching Prepare for the Assault.

Arkansas City, Kan., Jan. 30.—Yesterday a report that Mrs. Carrie Nation would be in this city about the middle of this week was circulated and immediately the joint keepers began making preparations to prevent her from destroying their property. Baricades that can be put in place at a moment's notice have been constructed and sentries will be placed about town to give warning of her approach. Some members of the local Women's Christian Temperance union wrote Mrs. Nation when she was confined in the Wichita jail urging her to come to this city and carry on her work and she promised to come.

This is the home of Rev. B. H. Moore, who last fall was candidate on the prohibition ticket for secretary of state. It is said that he will assist Mrs. Nation in her work here.

MEDAL FOR MRS. NATION

Kansas State Temperance Union Quickly Subscribes Fund for That Purpose. Addresses the Convention.

Topeka, Jan. 30.—The Kansas State Temperance union, which is holding its annual convention here, yesterday subscribed over \$100 to purchase a gold medal for Mrs. Nation. Mrs. Hutchinson, president of the state W. C. T. U., was made chairman of a committee to design and purchase the medal.

The fund was started by Colonel C. B. Cook, who after a stirring speech donated \$10 "to help purchase a gold medal for the bravest woman in Kansas—Mrs. Nation."

The suggestion was taken up with a cheer and the money was quickly raised. Mrs. C. B. Hoffman, who last week aided Mrs. Nation in the Enterprising raid, was the second person to subscribe to the fund.

When Mrs. Nation heard what had been done she cried a little and then began to scold those who had planned the surprise. She said she would take the money and turn it over to the fund to aid her work, but she would have no medal. Later Mrs. Nation responded to an invitation to address the convention, and her remarks were vigorously applauded. Yesterday when Mrs. Nation called on him, County Attorney Nichols had told her that he believed in re-submission, and she said that before he pushed re-submission on the people she would throw her hatchet at his head.

Mrs. Nation said she would remain in Topeka until every one of the 120 saloons are closed.

"I will petition the governor every day," she said, "I will see the legislature, I will talk and talk and talk. I will use all the influence I can, and if this does not suffice—well, there are other means."

Mrs. Nation called upon the sheriff, city attorney and the probate judge and urged each to enforce the law against saloons.

SENDS REASSURING REPORT

War Department Hears From General Lee in Regard to Indian Truces.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The war department has received the following telegram from Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in regard to the Indian truces:

Omaha, Jan. 28.—Adjutant General, War Department, Washington: Lieutenant Dixon, commanding troop A, Eighth cavalry, Henrietta, I. T., reports no violence by Indians and no excitement at Holdenville and Eufaula; people not leaving their homes; go anywhere without fear. Chitto Harjo (Crazy Snake) was arrested yesterday without difficulty by Deputy Johnson and now held at Henrietta. Dixon instructed to give necessary protection to prevent destruction of railroads or bridges. So far no acts of violence reported. LEE, Brigadier General.

GET MAXIMUM SENTENCE.

Judge Administers Full Dose of Justice to Jennie Bosschier's Murderers.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 30.—Walter C. McAllister, William A. Death and Andrew J. Campbell, who were found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Jennie Bosschier on Oct. 18, 1900, by the administration of chloral and subsequent assault, together with George J. Kerr, who pleaded non vult contemere to a charge of assault, were brought into court of oyer and terminer here for sentence by Judge Dixon. McAllister, Campbell and Death were each sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment at hard labor. The sentences of all the men are the full terms of imprisonment which the law provides.

Light Shines in Creston Again.

Creston, Ia., Jan. 30.—The city council and the Creston Gas and Electric company have adjusted their differences and the reign of darkness that has existed in this city since Jan. 1, when the council ordered the lights shut off, will cease and the illumination be installed in a very short time. The council had to give in to the lighting company on a five-year contract, but the company agrees to submit to arbitration at any time if the service is not satisfactory. Under the old contract the city paid \$100 per light for 18 arcs, while under the new contract the company gives the city 23 arcs and three incandescent lights for \$250.

Death of William M. Senter.

St. Louis, Jan. 30.—William M. Senter, president of the St. Louis Cotton exchange, died last night at the Missouri Baptist sanitarium of a complication of diseases incident to old age. Mr. Senter was 70 years old.

Boers Entrenched at Calvinia.

Carnarvon, Jan. 30.—It is understood that the Boers are entrenched at Calvinia, which serves as their base. The district affords them plentiful supplies of food and remounts.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

DESPICABLE COURSE OF PETTIGREW, OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Has Lost the Respect of Those Who Once Honored Him—Supported in 1880 a Principle He Now Schemes to Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota has developed into such an out and out obstructionist that few people remember the time that he occupied a position of influence and power among his colleagues in the United States senate. With the change in sentiment there has come a complete transformation in the man, and all of those previously concealed idiosyncrasies of character which have made him so obnoxious to both sides of the senate chamber because of the violence of his language have been revealed. He is consuming the closing days of a most ignominious career in the United States as a leader of a clique of obstructionists which may go down in history yet as having compelled the "most deliberative legislative body on earth" to place a limit upon debate.

On the army reorganization bill, before the final vote was taken, and which so signally sustained the administration and carried into effect the will of the people as expressed at the polls last November, Senator Pettigrew easily took first rank as the most bitter of the radical filibusters. He has permitted himself to be interviewed repeatedly in order to assure the public that his opposition is largely directed against the shipping bill, to deflect which he was quite willing to oppose all other measures, however pressing, that preceded it. Senator Pettigrew has freely indulged in statements impugning the motives of the friends of the shipping bill, and his bitterest invectives and choicest epithets have been directed against the owners of the swift ships under the American flag in the transatlantic trade, while he has not hesitated to charge against his colleague, Senator Hanna, the basest motives for his support of the measure as presented for passage by the senate commerce committee.

A curious thing has come to light in this connection, however, which will have no effect upon Senator Pettigrew or his position upon the shipping bill, but it will have a widespread effect upon the public mind when the fact is known. It is this: Ten and a half years ago there was before the United States senate a shipping bill which provided compensation for swift steamships carrying the mails approximating in amount precisely the sum now provided in the pending bill and against which all of the pent up virulence and viciousness of the senator have been freely poured forth. Strangely enough, at that time, and with the same ability then as now to learn the real facts in the matter, Senator Pettigrew voted for the passage of that measure, with the result that it passed the senate.

Since that time a line of ships has come into existence and after several years of operation at a vast annual loss has demonstrated the wisdom of Senator Pettigrew's vote of ten and a half years ago by proving the insufficiency of the amount provided in the bill as it passed the house, the compensation in which was reduced in amount one-third from that for which Senator Pettigrew voted on July 12, 1890. But Senator Pettigrew has undergone a great change meanwhile, and the things he used to see through Republican eyes as justifiable he now sees through Populist eyes as unjustifiable. The conditions have not changed. They remain the same, and they happen to justify the wisdom of Senator Pettigrew's position upon public matters at a time, long past unfortunately, when he commanded the respect and esteem of his associates and of the country at large.

And so it comes to pass that Senator Pettigrew is performing the role of an obstructionist and the bitterest opponent of a measure because of a provision in it in 1901 that when in a similar measure in 1890 commanded his support and his vote. There is no explanation needed regarding the provisions of the measure in question beyond the one that the judgment of Senator Pettigrew, as shown by his vote in 1890, has been confirmed by the events that have succeeded it during the decade that has since elapsed. Probably there is nothing that Senator Pettigrew can carry with him into his enforced retirement from public life more vividly than the picture of himself as he was in 1890—right on most public matters—as compared with himself as he disappears from public view—not only wrong on almost all public matters, but displaying his perverted and distorted mind in a manner to call forth the execration of almost all of his colleagues upon each side of the senate chamber.

Possibly the shipping bill, a measure destined to give the United States that position upon the seas to which it is entitled and has long required, both for defensive and for economic reasons, required the opposition of Pettigrew in order to command the careful consideration of a majority of congress and in order that at this most opportune time it could be enacted into law. Be that as it may, Pettigrew's opposition has succeeded in solidifying the Republicans and a number of broad minded Democrats in favor of the bill, presaging a result most pleasing to all friends of the measure and most promising as to the future welfare and defensive strength of the nation.

VERDI IS DEAD.

Eminent Italian Composer Passes Away at His Home in Milan—Brief Sketch of His Career.

Rome, Jan. 26.—A special dispatch to the Patria from Milan announces that Giuseppe Verdi, the composer, is dead. Giuseppe Verdi was unquestionably the greatest operatic composer of his



GIUSEPPE VERDI.

time, and in the Italian school of direct harmony he was never even approached. Mascagni is now the only man who bids fair in time to reach the high plane upon which the dead maestro stood alone for so many years. Verdi was born in Roncole, in the duchy of Parma, in 1810. His father was an innkeeper.

He had lived in retirement since the production of "Falstaff," his last opera, at Paris in 1894. When he presented himself for admission to the conservatory at Milan he was refused because, in the opinion of the director, he had "no aptitude whatever for music." In 1838 Verdi went to Milan and then became a conductor. His first opera was produced in 1859 at the Scala. Its title was "Oberto, Conte di San Bonifacio." His first important success was "Nabucco." In his later operas Verdi showed a decided Wagnerian influence.

Verdi's best known operas are "Nabucco," "Ernani," "Attila," "Macbeth," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Otello," "Gianni Schicchi," "Aida" and "Un Ballo in Maschera." Perhaps his most popular composition is "Il Trovatore." Verdi was very wealthy at the time of his death.

Step on a Match Causes Fire.

Cheboygan, Mich., Jan. 28.—Glover's big dry goods store was set on fire by one of the women clerks, who accidentally stepped on a match some one had dropped on the floor. It was near a pile of cotton batting. The stock, valued at about \$10,000, was all destroyed by fire or water. Kramer's tailoring and clothing stock next door was damaged about \$25,000. The Fair, on the other side, was damaged \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Mine Workers Adjourn.

Indianapolis, Jan. 31.—The national convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which has been in session since Jan. 21, came to a close yesterday. Delegates to the joint conference with the operators, to be held in Columbus, 500 strong, left for that city by a special train. The day was devoted to revising the constitution and several important changes were made.

Pity and Beauty

The most beautiful thing in the world is the baby, all dimples and joy. The most pitiful thing is that same baby, thin and in pain. And the mother does not know that a little fat makes all the difference.

Dimples and joy have gone, and left hollows and fear; the fat that was comfort and color and curve—all but pity and love—is gone.

The little one gets no fat from her food. There is something wrong; it is either her food or her food-mill. She has had no fat for weeks; is living on what she had stored in that plump little body of hers; and that is gone. She is starving for fat; it is death, be quick!

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is the fat she can take; it will save her.

The genuine has this picture on it. Take no other. If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1.00 all druggists.