PROTECTION OF NEBRASKA

Congressman Stark Hopes to Get Irrigation Bill Amended.

SEEKS TO HEAD OFF WYOMING GREED

Does Not Want Platte River to Become Dusty Streak—National Manipulation of Waterway His View of Salvation.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman Stark says he cannot support the irrigation measure now before the house committee on irrigation of arid lands unless Nebraska is protected. In this position the representative from the Fourth Nebraska district says he is entirely consistent, as originally he placed himself on record in a letter to Representative Newlands relative to certain features of the measure, which was then, in a nebulous condition, before the special committee of senators and representatives from the arid and semi-arid states chosen to formulate some measure which they could support as a unit.

Congressman Stark will endeavor to amend the bill, so that 25 per cent of the reclamation fund, so-called, shall be used for the examination and construction of irrigation works for the storage, diversion and development of waters. He goes further than this and insists that the bill should be amended so as to provide that 75 per cent of the amount raised from each state or territory shall be expended within the borders of the said state or territory.

He also proposes to amend section 8 of the bill, which is of vital importance to Nebraska, as this section relates to the control, appropriation, use and distribution of water used for the purposes of irrigation. This section as drawn would permit Wyoming to use all the water in the Platte river before it ever reached the borders of Nebraska, leaving but a streak in the landscape to mark where once the Platte flowed.

Congress to Control Platte.

Mr. Stark proposes to put the Platte river under control of congress, making that body arbiter over an interstate stream, which he claims it has the right to be under the constitution, and removing it from the domain of state control. To do this he proposes an amendment setting forth that the act shall not interfere with the laws of any state or territory relating to the distribution of water from "any stream, natural or artificial, that issues and empties into still water within the borders of said state or territory," and as a further safeguard he provides that the water used in works constructed for irrigation purposes "shall not be taken from any stream or branch of the same that flows into another state or territory, and that the jurisdiction of right of appropriation of water from interstate streams and their branches shall be vested in congress." By this means he hopes to prevent the stealing of water and at the same time secure to Nebraska the benefits which were originally contemplated.

Saunders County Epidemic.

Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, writing of blind staggers, which is carrying off horses in Saunders county, due to their being turned out to feed on cornstalks, says: "There is no remedy of value known to this bureau other than prevention, and the only sure means of prevention would appear to be the discontinuance of the custom of turning the stock out into standing corn for fodder. In those sections of the country where the corn is cut when ripe and properly cured and stored, and fodder is then fed from the stack or mow, this disease has entirely disappeared."

It appears to the Agricultural department that the disease is probably due to a fungus with which the standing stalks become infected, and Dr. Salmon urges instant removal of the stock from fields in which this disease has made its appearance.

B. J. McGrew of Auburn, son of Dr. McGrew, is in Washington on his way to the Philippines to become a teacher.

The South Dakota delegation united today in recommending Calvin K. Neff for postmaster at Groton, Brown county, vice K. M. McKenzie.

Mr. E. Rosewater called on the president today and had an extended conference with the chief executive concerning the political situation in Nebraska. Incidentally the president, in the course of a conversation about Cuba, intimated that he would not insist upon a reciprocity treaty with Cuba, but desires congress to relieve the island in some manner that will not conflict with other interests.

Omaha Agency Matters.

C. P. Mathewson, agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians; C. J. O'Connor, trader at the Omaha agency, and E. A. Wilkes of Pender arrived in Washington tonight on matters connected with the Indian department.

John R. Webster, wife and child of Omaha are at the Raleigh.

H. H. Van Brunt of Council Bluffs is a visitor at the capital.

Ernest E. Hart, cashier of the First National bank of Council Bluffs, is in the city.

Captain H. E. Palmer of Omaha arrived in Washington today.

Postal Carrier Wright and wife of Omaha are in the city. Mr. Wright is interested in a patent rural free delivery box which he proposes to call to the attention of the department.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Yates are guests of General and Mrs. Luddington for a few days.

William T. Evans of West Liberty, Ia., is in Washington.

W. W. Ainsworth of Des Moines, formerly secretary of the Iowa State Railway commission, called upon Speaker Henderson today. Mrs. Dolliver and Miss Dolliver will entertain the delegates from Iowa to the annual meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution tomorrow.

Department Notes.

An additional rural free delivery route will be established April 1 at New Sharon, Mahaska county, Ia., with William McPherson carrier. The route embraces thirty-three square miles, containing a population of 720.

The postoffices at Coster, Butler county, and Ridgedale, Polk county, Ia., have been ordered discontinued.

Mrs. Abbie J. Knott of Malack, Wis., was today appointed assistant matron in the Indian school at Rapid City, S. D.

H. B. Cox of Iowa, a copyist at $900 in the Indian office, was today appointed clerk and transferred to the Shawnee, Oklahoma, Indian school.

Postmasters appointed:

Nebraska—H. H. Hunteman, Neboville, Platte county, vice T. Brugger, resigned.

Iowa—Just Justensen, Hamlin, Audubon county; A. M. Ellons, Hartford, Warren county.

A postoffice has been ordered established at Peters, Sheridan county, Neb., and George S. Peters is commissioned postmaster.

These pension examining surgeons were appointed today:

Nebraska—Broken Bow, Dr. W. R. Young; Red Cloud, Dr. J. W. Moranville.

South Dakota—Britton, Dr. J. F. D. Cook.

Thomas J. Stark of Lemars, Ia., was today appointed industrial teacher in the Indian school at Pawnee, Oklahoma.

August F. Beekman of Dalton, Ill., was appointed blacksmith at Fort Robinson, Neb.

Henry Wohlert, Otto Herdt and Frank B. Freeman were today appointed substitute letter carriers in the Davenport, Ia., postoffice.

AGREES WITH COURT

(Continued from First Page.)

the fight from all the ships except Brooklyn. Four of these five ships' captains have testified that they regarded him as present and in command.

Admiral Schley at the outset of the action hoisted the two signals, "Clear ship" and "Close in," which were simply carrying out the standing orders of Admiral Sampson as to what should be done if the enemy's ships attempted to break out of the harbor.

Technically, Sampson commanded the fleet, and Schley, as usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine room aboard any ship actively engaged in obedience to the order of either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels.

Says it Was a Captains' Fight.

It was a captains' fight. Therefore, the credit to which each of the two is entitled rests on matter apart from the claim of nominal command over the squadron; for, so far as the actual fight was concerned, neither one nor the other in fact exercised any command. Sampson was hardly more than technically in the fight. His real claim for credit rests upon his work as commander-in-chief.

Admiral Schley is rightly entitled—as is Captain Cook—to the credit of what Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole it did well, but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the "loop." It seriously marred Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day.

But after the loop had once been taken, Admiral Schley handled Brooklyn manfully and well. It and Oregon were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels—though Iowa certainly, and seemingly Texas also, did as much as any in hammering to a standstill the Spanish fleet.

Approves McKinley's Actions.

Under such circumstances, it seems to me that the recommendations of President McKinley were eminently proper and that so far as Admiral Sampson and Schley were concerned, it would have been unjust for him to have made other recommendations. I feel that it was just to Admiral Sampson that he should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Schley—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any unusual reward for either.

In short, as regards Admirals Sampson and Schley, I find that President McKinley did substantial justice and that there would be no warrant for reversing his action.

Both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley are now on the retired list. In concluding their report the members of the court of inquiry, Admirals Dewey, Benham and Ramsey, unite in stating that they recommend that no further action be had in the matter. With this recommendation I most heartily concur. There is no excuse whatever from either side for any further agitation of this unhappy controversy. To keep it alive would merely do damage to the navy and to the country.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TROOPS PATROL BARCELONA

Conflicts Between Them and Populace Are Almost Hourly Occurrences.

BARCELONA, Feb. 19.—Two additional regiments of infantry arrived here this morning and the city now bristles with bayonets. Troops are incessantly patrolling the streets, occasionally charging and dispersing mobs. Shots were exchanged. The rioters erected barricades in one of the suburbs and the troops carried them at the point of the bayonet. The casualty list is lengthened by every conflict. Industrial and commercial life in Barcelona is paralyzed. No goods arrived here yesterday and there is great scarcity of meat, bread and other foodstuffs.

The university and all the schools are closed. The leaders of the workmen's conventions have been arrested and the meeting places have been closed. Teresa Claramunt is among the anarchists imprisoned. The police continue to make many arrests.

The situation here does not improve and none of the strikers have gone to work. The authorities have armed all the policemen with rifles. Throughout the day there have been conflicts in almost every quarter of the city, in which many were wounded on both sides, and in which the rioters almost overpowered the police. Two batteries of artillery stationed here have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to occupy the principal streets of the city with their field pieces. The street car service has not yet been resumed.

The proprietors of the newspapers here have agreed to suspend publication until order is restored.

Until 8 o'clock this evening the fusillade continued in all parts of the city. A gendarme has been killed.

Negro Shoots White Man.

WINONA, Miss., Feb. 19.—A large party of citizens are pursuing Tom Brown, colored, who early today shot and killed Mart D. Williams, son of a Baptist minister. Williams was a spectator at a dance and quarreled with Brown, who after securing a revolver shot Williams, killing him instantly.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

An Honest Tired Feeling

There is an "honest tired feeling," caused by necessary toil and cured by natural rest.

But very different is "*that* tired feeling," from which so many complain and which may even be classed as a disease.

That tired feeling takes you to bed tired and wakes you up tired.

You have no appetite, have bilious taste, dull headache, are nervous and irritable, blue, weak and discouraged.

In such conditions Hood's Sarsaparilla does a world of good.

It begins in the right place—in the blood, purifying it and imparting vitality, then its tonic effect is felt by the stomach, kidneys and liver; appetite comes back, all waste is removed naturally, headaches cease, *that* tired feeling departs and you feel like a new person.

This has been the experience of thousands.

It will be yours if you take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOLD ISLANDS BY SURE TITLE

United States Claim to Philippines Pronounced Genuine and Valid.

SENATOR BURROWS REVIEWS THE RECORD

Says from Method of Acquisition Country Holds a Title that No Court in Christendom Can Challenge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The senate continued the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill today, the main speeches being made by Mr. Burrows of Michigan, for the bill, and Mr. Money of Mississippi, against it, although Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Mr. Foraker of Ohio, Mr. Mallory of Florida and Mr. Tillman of South Carolina all took more or less part in the general debate on the subject. Mr. Burrows maintained that congress was dealing with the question as it was today, and with no reference to what took place in the past or what might take place in the future.

He maintained that the United States' occupancy of the islands was with due regard to international obligations. Mr. Mallory of Florida spoke particularly in favor of his amendment to that portion of the bill relating to the navigation laws and said that it was necessary in the interest of American shipping. Mr. Money maintained that it was as much a question of what could be done with the Filipinos as it was to legislate in the interests of our own people. There were several rather lively exchanges between Mr. Foraker and the opposition senators during the debate.

Tillman's Resolution Adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina was adopted, directing the Civil Service commission to transmit to the senate a statement showing the appointment of employes in various departments of the government from the several states and the District of Columbia, together with the percentages of employes in the departments.

"We hold the Philippine islands by a title that cannot be challenged by any court in Christendom," said Mr. Burrows, resuming his speech. "We have become responsible for them to the nations of the world. The pending bill simply furnishes revenues enough to meet the needs of the government of the Philippines."

Mr. Burrows' speech was interrupted to allow the senate to agree to a conference on the house bill establishing a permanent census office and to appoint Senators Quarles, McComas and Taliaferro as conferees on the part of the senate.

Mr. Burrows resumed his speech with a review of the beginning of the war in the Philippines, his effort being to show that the United States proposed to make its occupation of the islands as gentle as possible with a due regard to this government's international obligations.

Question of Authority.

While the Michigan senator was reading the proclamation of President McKinley known as the "benevolent assimilation" proclamation, Mr. Tillman interrupted to inquire if he contended that the president had authority to issue that proclamation.

"No doubt of it," replied Mr. Burrows. "While the treaty had not been ratified, the president had the authority to issue such a proclamation as a guide to the troops."

"In other words," suggested Mr. Tillman, "although that proclamation ignored the political status of the Philippines, it was expected that the 9,000,000 of people would accede to its provision."

Mr. Culberson interrupted to say that the proclamation was considered so extreme that a part of it was suppressed by General Otis.

Mr. Burrows asserted that the Filipinos were not prepared by either education or experience for independence and could not maintain it if granted them.

Opposed to Innovation.

Mr. Mallory of Florida declared his opposition to the principles underlying the pending measure.

He maintained that the proposition of the majority to admit foreign ships to our coastwise trade was too great an innovation and it ought not to be considered lightly. Mr. Mallory did not want to embarrass the shipping on the Pacific, so he had fixed in his amendment a limit of time during which foreign ships should enjoy participation in the Philippine trade.

That limit was July 1, 1903. After that time, according to his amendment, the United States navigation law would apply to the Philippine trade exclusively.

Mr. Money of Mississippi replied to some points in the speech made by Mr. Mitchell a few days ago, contending that our failure to recognize the independence of the Filipinos at any time could have no bearing on their standing as a people.

Mitchell Replies to Money.

Replying to Mr. Money, Mr. Mitchell contended that the United States had acquired title to the Philippines through the triumph of its arms and through the treaty of Paris. He said the Filipinos had never achieved their own independence, never had been recognized by any other nation.

We should get rid of the islands in our own interest, Mr. Money went on, and especially for the purpose of eradicating from our country the practice on the part of congress of conferring autocratic powers on the executive.

"We will find before we terminate this experiment," he said, "that the saddest day of our history is the day that we signed the Spanish treaty."

Replying to Mr. Tillman, Mr. Foraker said the people of Louisiana had been allowed to elect a governor and the judiciary of that territory and that the government established in the Philippines is far more liberal than the government established in Louisiana by Jefferson, the democratic congress of that day.

After some further discussion the senate at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

REFUTES CHARGE OF CRUELTY

Papers Sent to Senate from War Department Describe War in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Responding to an inquiry from Senator Lodge, the secretary of war today sent to him a large number of papers bearing upon the charge that cruelty is practiced by the American troops on the natives of the Philippines. Senator Lodge presented the documents in the senate.

Among the documents forwarded are the records of thirteen investigations into such charges and the secretary says that "every report or charge of this description, which has at any time been brought to the notice of the War department, has been made the subject of prompt investigation." He adds that in nearly every case inquired into the report has proved to be either unfounded or grossly exaggerated.

He also says the department is now engaged in conducting an investigation into the charge made in the senate last week that the "water cure" is the favorite torture of the Americans, and especially of the Macabebe scouts, to force the natives to give information, and that a soldier who was with General Funston had stated that he had helped to administer the "water cure" to 160 natives, all but twenty-six of whom died. He encloses a copy of a letter received from General Funston, dated February 2, 1902, in which he declares the statement to be an "atrocious lie, without the slightest foundation of fact," and also a letter from Lieutenant Batson, the commander of the Macabebe scouts, to the same effect.

Copies of the army regulations prohibiting cruelty are also forwarded, as are the memoranda in forty-four cases of officers, soldiers and camp followers, who have been tried and thirty-nine of them convicted, for violation of these orders. Presenting the other side of the picture, Secretary Root says:

"The war on the part of the Filipinos has been conducted with the barbarous cruelty common among uncivilized races and with general disregard to the rules of civilized warfare."

DEATH RECORD.

Calvin C. Burt.

DETROIT, Feb. 19.—Calvin C. Burt, aged 82, a lawyer, well known in Michigan and at one time private secretary to General Lewis Cass, died here today. With General Cass he traveled around the world in 1840 and at Paris the two were initiated in the Egyptian Masonic rite of Memphis. Mr. Burt introduced this rite to this country, organizing orders in nearly every state. He practiced law in Chicago and was elected a judge there. After the great Chicago fire, in which he lost considerable property, he moved to St. Louis. He is survived by a widow and two daughters.

John Vredenbergh.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19.—John Vredenbergh, well known as a traveling evangelist, died suddenly today at his home in this city of heart disease. He was in his 57th year. Deceased was a veteran of the civil war and attained the rank of captain in the Tenth Illinois cavalry. He was elected mayor of Springfield in 1864 and served several terms as alderman.

John A. Grow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—John A. Grow, 73 years old, a well known lawyer, died suddenly at his residence in this city of heart disease today. Mr. Grow was appointed captain in the Twenty-fifth New York battery at the outbreak of the civil war, serving until 1864, when he resigned because of wounds received while under General Banks.

Joseph Kirkpatrick.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Feb. 19.—Joseph Kirkpatrick, sr., manager of the Pittsburg and Lake Superior Iron company, died suddenly today at his home at Palmer, aged 82 years. He was one of the wealthiest men in Marquette county, having made his money in mining and timber investments.

Dr. Levi Cooper Lane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Dr. Levi Cooper Lane, the eminent surgeon, is dead, at his home in this city. His demise was due to a general breaking down of the system. He was the founder of the Cooper Medical college and the Lane hospital. He was 69 years old.

Rev. Dr. C. E. Lord.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Feb. 19.—Rev. Dr. C. E. Lord, Congregationalist, well known in theological circles, died here today, aged 85 years. Mr. Lord was the author of many books on theology.

A. T. Goshern.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—A. T. Goshern died at his home in Clifton, this city, today, aged 68. He was director general of the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

George F. Jennings.

PASADENA, Cal., Feb. 19.—George F. Jennings, a Chicago capitalist and a large owner of blooded horses, died at his winter home in this city today of pneumonia.

General Thomas F. Toon.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19.—General Thomas F. Toon, state superintendent of public instruction, died here today after an illness of nearly two months.

William B. Fasig.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Feb. 19.—William B. Fasig, the well known horse dealer, died tonight at his country place, about one mile from this place.

HYMENEAL.

Christian-Collins.

ASHLAND, Neb., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Miss Frances Lillian Christian, daughter of Fred Christian of this city, was married last night at 7 o'clock at her home to Hugh J. Collins, a lawyer of Tulsa, Indian Territory. Bert McElwain of Plattsmouth was best man and Miss Clarisse Eddleman of Lincoln was bridesmaid. Rev. Walter C. Blakeslee, pastor of the Congregational church, performed the ceremony. Miss Olga Hajek of Plattsmouth played the wedding march. The newly wedded pair left last night for their home in Indian Territory.

Smith-Chaffin.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Arthur Smith and Miss Lulu Chaffin, young people of this city, were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Chaffin, by Rev. G. C. Meyer.

FIRE RECORD.

Hardware Store at Rockport.

ROCKPORT, Mo., Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The hardware store of George S. Bischofaud & Sons was gutted by a fire early this morning. The building was saved from total destruction by quick work of the hose companies. The loss is heavy, and insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Livery Barn.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Feb. 19.—Fire which started in Swartz's livery barn at De Graff, O., Tuesday night, caused a $100,000 loss.

"NIBBLERS."

Not the Proper Way to Take Food.

Clerks in grocery stores are apt to nibble at this and that article of food, and if they are not careful acquire a "case of stomach." This was the case with L. Shoemaker, Artic, Ind.

"While I was clerking in a grocery store it was difficult to resist the temptation to eat a little of this and that; a bit of candy, some fruit or crackers, and one thing and another. After about a year I had serious stomach trouble and had run down to 91 pounds, was pale and sallow and poor as a snake. I could sleep but little at night and my distress was terrible.

Finally I was compelled to give up my position and take treatment for my health. I heard of Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and began to use it regularly. I soon began to recover both health and strength, until at the end of about three months' steady use I was so fat and well that I was weighed and found I weighed 160 pounds, which was a gain of 69 pounds in that time. This may sound a little fishy but it is the plain truth and can be verified by any one who cares to inquire of my friends who know the facts."

PLAY WITH WHEELER SPEECH

House Members Still Find Amusement with Alleged "Flunkeyism."

BOUTELL REPLIES IN A HUMOROUS VEIN

Traces the Kentuckian's "Truculent Sycophancy" to the House of Simon Pure Democracy Amid Applause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Again today the general debate on the Indian appropriation bill was devoted almost entirely to extraneous topics. As on yesterday, the issue raised by Mr. Wheeler of Kentucky a few days ago came in for considerable attention and was the feature of the session. Mr. Bromwell, an Ohio republican; Mr. Kern, an Illinois democrat, and Mr. Fleming, a Georgia democrat, added their views to the literature of the subject, but it was Mr. Boutell, an Illinois republican, who entertained the house most. He was well fortified with material, and with exceeding good temper and a trenchant display of wit he traced the history of what Mr. Wheeler had called "truculent sycophancy," as he said, from the day the first democrat purchased a bogus coat-of-arms from Queen Liliuokalani, by the last democratic president. He finally dismissed the whole subject by saying it should be accepted abroad as one of the "erratic and sporadic phases of American humor."

Hamilton on Trusts.

Mr. Hamilton, a Michigan republican, enlivened the session with an entertaining speech on trusts. The other speakers were Mr. Little of Arkansas, who discussed conditions in the Indian Territory; Mr. Corliss of Mississippi, who spoke of the Pacific cable; Mr. Timmins of Texas, on statehood for Oklahoma; Mr. Sulzer of New York, on increased pay for letter carriers; Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, on the education of the Indians; Mr. Jackson of Kansas, on the election of senators by the people, and Mr. Newlands of Nevada, on the bill to redeem silver dollars in gold.

Mr. Corliss of Michigan delivered the second installment of his speech in favor of the building of a government cable to the Philippines. He argued against any consideration of the Commercial Cable company's offer to build a cable from San Francisco to Manila, denouncing the corporation as an ally of the Eastern Extension Cable company, whose allied lines, he said, embraced a system which aggregates nearly 70,000 nautical miles of cable, covering the most extensive and powerful cable and telegraph monopoly in the world.

Extend Present Monopoly.

He said their lines reached every continent, except North America, and the purpose of the union with its American ally, the Commercial Pacific Cable company, is to encircle the globe and to extend the influence and advantage of its present monopoly in the Pacific ocean and far east.

"What have you to say to the allegation," interrupted H. C. Smith of Michigan, "that your bill is in the interest of the Western Union Telegraph company?"

Mr. Corliss replied that he was glad the question had been asked, he said: "In the Fifty-fifth congress the Pacific Cable company and the Commercial were seeking legislation for the privilege of constructing a subsidy-fed cable." He had then contended, he said, that if two great companies wanted the privilege it should be given to the lowest and best bidder, or that a government cable should be built. At that time, he said, the Western Union opposed his idea and the Postal encouraged the idea of a government cable. The Postal and the Commercial had formed an alliance with the Eastern company and was now opposed to a government cable. The Western Union and Atlantic Cable company were now threatened with a monopolistic cable combination.

For Popular Vote.

Mr. Jackson of Kansas spoke in favor of agitation against the senate to compel it to pass the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by direct popular vote.

Mr. Kern of Illinois, who announced that he represented a large German constituency and was himself a son of German parents, protested against the attempt to make political capital out of the recent speech of Representative Wheeler, which he characterized as an "insignificant incident."

Mr. Boutell of Illinois congratulated Mr. Kern on his accession to the band of American humorists in which Mr. Wheeler ranked so high. Mr. Boutell then proceeded with delicate humor, to trace the origin of what Mr. Wheeler had called "truculent sycophancy." First, he read a letter written by Thomas Jefferson in 1771, in which he authorized the purchase of a coat of arms for him, and from another written four years later, in which he said he would rather be dependant on Great Britain than any other country or than none."

Down to Martin Van Buren.

Then he passed down to the days of Martin Van Buren and told of the visit of his son John to the court of St. James, which earned for him the sobriquet "Prince John," by which he was known afterward. Mr. Boutell said he felt sure that when the daughter of the president returned from the coronation of King Edward she would not be known as "Princess Alice."

Mr. Boutell caused great amusement by reading a published account of the tour of the United States by the Grand Duke Alexis in 1871, dwelling upon the details of his visit to Kentucky, where he was received "officially" and with great state. With exceedingly good temper he concluded by expressing the hope that what had occurred in the house within the last week would be accepted abroad simply as another evidence of the erratic and sporadic form which American humor sometimes took in the American house of representatives.

Mr. Fleming of Georgia closed the incident with a few remarks, explaining wherein he took issue with Mr. Wheeler.

General debate on the Indian appropriation bill was closed and at 5:05 p. m. the house adjourned.

WOMEN GET AFTER MR. SHAW

Indignant Females Take Secretary to Task on Baggage Inspection Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Shaw has received from Elizabeth C. Hobson, secretary of the committee of women who recently made complaint of the personal baggage inspection methods at New York and other ports in the United States, an answer to his circular letter to the women making complaint, asking them numerous questions on the subject. The answer says the secretary's letter "seems to be quite beside the mark."

"The real question," says Mrs. Hobson's letter, "is whether or not you propose to maintain the regulations or alter them? You know that receipted bills are not accepted as proof of value. Others of your questions relate to the recollections of travelers as to what happened on different voyages during a period of three years and their futility suggests that they were prepared by the same one of your subordinates as drafted the impossible regulations. It is not for us to say how you should administer the law, but it seems proper to point out wherein regulations constitute an offense."

REDELL HEARING UNDER WAY

(Continued from First Page.)

a yell like wild Indians, and up the stairs they ran to sign it."

Cursed the Men in Houses.

Fireman Edward Leeder related another phase of the Redell character. "I've seen him come into engine house No. 1 on cold winter days," said he, "when he would have his overcoat and gloves on, and curse and swear at the men because there was a little fire in the stove. I've known him also to raise Cain because the man who was on the night watch wanted to burn a little gas to read by.

"I was at the Mercer Chemical company fire, when four firemen were killed. One fireman looked out of the second-story window at his dead comrades lying below, when Redell hawled at him like a wild bull, 'What are you doing up there?'

"The man said he was looking at his dead comrades.

"'Well, go home! Go home, —— —— you!' Redell yelled at him.

"At another fire I saw him knock down an outsider, who was standing looking on. The crowd took it up and jeered him."

Turned the Hose on Them.

Lieutenant Patrick H. Dempsey told what happened at the Glencoe mill fire. "Eight of us were trying to life a sixty-two-foot ladder up to a third-story window," said he, "but there was a telephone wire in the way, which caused some delay. Redell didn't seem to understand the situation, for he flew into a passion, and began cursing us. Suddenly he snatched a hose nozzel away from some firemen who were playing it on the fire and turned it square upon us. He was about twenty feet away from us. 'You damned blockheads,' he screamed, 'I'll wash you off the face of the earth!'

"I jumped behind the ladder, which broke the force of the stream so far as I was concerned, but one of the men was knocked down by it. There was a pressure of about ninety-five pounds to the square inch. The water came with such force that if it had struck a man in a vital spot it would have disabled him for life, or if it had struck him square in the face it would have put his eyes out."

"Did the chief pull the stream off the fire in order to turn it on you men?" asked Attorney Connell.

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"Did it have a tendency to stimulate the men to greater effort?"

"No, sir; it demoralized us, and made us so nervous we couldn't do anything. We were doing everything in our power before, but when he turned the water on us we had to drop the ladder."

Effects of Choking a Fireman.

At this point Attorney Connell introduced in evidence the petition for personal damages filed in the district court by Fireman James Sibel against Redell, wherein the former claimed that Redell had choked him by squeezing his hands over his throat, inflicting injuries which were permanent.

Police Officer Rentfrew confined his testimony to an account of the Monroe fire, on which occasion Redell is alleged to have applied an opprobrious epithet to Mayor Moores. Robert Vanderford corroborated the foregoing account of what occurred at the Glencoe mills fire, Lieutenant Cuff and Fireman George Cusick gave similar testimony.

Sarah Bernhardt,

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Oct. 17, 1901.

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