

PASSES TARIFF BILL

Senate Grants Favorable Vote on the Philippine Measure.

PARTY LINES STRICTLY ADHERED TO

Amendment to Restrict Operation of Sedition Laws is Accepted.

TILLMAN AND McLAURIN DENIED

Ruling Arouses Heated Discussion and Revives Old Animosity.

McCOMAS AND WELLINGTON HAVE A TILT

Engage in Acrimonious Debate Over Charges of Broken Promises Made by Wellington Against Late President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate today the senate, shortly after 7 p. m., passed the Philippine bill, 46 to 26, by a strictly party vote.

Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaughlin, the two senators from South Carolina, who on Saturday last were declared by the senate to be in contempt because of their fight in the chamber, were not permitted by voice or by vote, to participate in the proceedings.

Republicans Resist the Move.

Mr. Foraker, Mr. Aldrich and other republicans held that the senators clearly could not participate in any of the proceedings of the senate until they had purged themselves from the contempt, and the senate had removed the ban placed upon them. The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, held that the two senators could not vote, and he was upheld by the senate.

During the debate Mr. McComas and Mr. Wellington became involved in a controversy, during the course of which the latter declared that if Mr. McComas would make his statements outside of the senate chamber he would brand them as a malicious falsehood. He was called to order promptly and resigned his seat.

Foraker Amendment Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Foraker fixing the rate of duty on products coming into the United States from the Philippines at 50 per cent of the Dingley bill, was lost, but it received a large republican vote. Had the democrats voted for it as a party, it would have carried, but many democrats voted against it.

Commerce Exempt.

The bill exempts the commerce passing between the Philippines and the United States from the navigation laws of the United States until July 1, 1904, and authorizes the Philippine commission to regard the craft engaged in lightering or exclusively from foreign countries, that articles imported into the United States from the Philippines shall pay a duty of 75 per cent of the rates fixed by the Dingley law, less any export duty on articles sent from the archipelago.

Taxes and Duties Collected in Pursuance of this Act shall be Paid into the Treasury of the Philippine Islands and Used for their Benefit.

All articles manufactured in bonded warehouses of imported materials, or material subject to internal revenue in the United States or the Philippine Islands when exempt from the internal revenue and all taxes paid on such articles shipped to the Philippine Islands since November 15, 1901, shall be refunded.

Benignity for Tillman.

More than ordinary interest attached to the meeting today, not only on account of the last day of debate and the final vote on the Philippine tariff bill, which has been so much discussed, much of it a bitter partisan spirit, but also because of the fact that during the day Prince Henry would visit the senate. Both of the South Carolina senators were on the floor when the senate was called to order. Mr. McLaughlin came in and Mr. Tillman just as the chaplain offered prayer.

In the Debate that Followed the Philippine Tariff Bill Mr. McComas of Maryland Denied Mr. Wellington's of Maryland Charges that the Former was Influenced to Vote for the Treaty by Promises of President McKinley.

Senator Wellington, replying to Mr. McComas, said that if McComas would repeat outside the senate chamber what he had said in the senate in the speech he had just made he (Wellington) would tell McComas that it was a cowardly and malicious falsehood.

Five Denies Right of Vote.

The first roll call in the senate on the Philippine bill was on an amendment offered by Mr. Patterson, repealing the Philippine commission law. When the place was reached where Mr. McLaughlin's name should have been called Mr. Patterson rose and protested against the skipping of McLaughlin's name. There were cries of "reg-

PRaises America's Course

Commissioner Leshman's Action in the Missionary Kidnaping Case is Considered Wise.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—A. Gargulio, the first dragoman of the United States Embassy in Constantinople, one of the missionaries who has been at Salonica, Macedonia, awaiting the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone and Madam Talika, have started for Salonica to meet Miss Stone and her companion. United States Minister Leshman is the recipient of congratulations on the success of his action in trusting the brigands with the ransom before the release of the captives. This step was much criticized by Mr. Leshman's colleagues, but the fulfillment of the difficult mission is considered by the diplomat to be a decided score for the American commissioner and the committee acting under his direction.

Miss Stone Compelled to Rest.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—Later in the day a dispatch was received here, announcing that Miss Stone and Mme. Talika are now at Strumitza, five hours' ride on horseback from the nearest station of the Salonica-Edirne railway. Miss Stone is suffering from the strain of the past six months and is unable to take the horseback trip, but Gargulio and Mr. House rode from Salonica to Strumitza this afternoon. Miss Stone and Mme. Talika will probably be compelled to rest at Strumitza for a few days and then to be brought to Salonica and Constantinople by stage, but the arrangements are yet indefinite.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In a dispatch dated Salonica the correspondent of the Daily Graphic says the brigands escorted Miss Stone and Mme. Talika to the outskirts of a village called Khardoussan, near Strumitza, and then told them they were free.

M. Gargulio, dragoman of the American legation at Constantinople, has wired the former captives to refrain from any statement regarding their capture or detention until they have seen the United States minister to Turkey.

Greetings from Home.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—The American board late this afternoon received a cablegram from its representative, W. W. Peet, sent from Yendjian, Bulgaria, saying: "Stone's deliverance complete; inform friends; the news should be shown by the American board today sent its greetings to Miss Stone, the missionary released from bandits, by cableing: 'Psalm 124.'"

The Woman's Board Cabled: "Love, welcome home."

The woman's board referred to by the American board contains these verses: "Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken and we are escaped.

"Our help is in the name of the Lord, who hath heaven and earth: he will save SAMAKOFF, Bulgaria, Feb. 24.—According to information received here, the brigands held Miss Stone and Mme. Talika in the Kojas mountains near Filip, Macedonia, whence they conducted the captives through the mountains to Strumitza.

RIOTS GIVE WAY TO PEACE

Disturbances Cease and Business Operations are Resumed Under Precautions.

BARCELONA, Feb. 24.—A majority of the business houses resumed operations today.

The factories and all the street cars are running. Tranquility rules, but the precautions taken for the maintenance of order have not been relaxed.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Temps today publishes a dispatch from Madrid saying that the majority of the newspapers of Barcelona resumed this morning, the completion of the strike, and that the same conditions as before the strike. The workmen in many factories also resumed their occupations when the authorities promised them protection. Numbers of small employers promised to pay their employees the wages they would have earned had they not been at work if the workmen would resume their tasks.

CHINA DOUBTS THE STORY

Receives Skeptically Rumor of Russian Plan to Obtain Port in Korea.

PEKIN, Feb. 24.—The news from Japanese sources that Russia is trying to obtain a port in Korea has been received here with great deal of interest, but skeptically, because, if true, it might test the efficacy of the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a barrier to Russian expansion.

Favorable Effects of the Alliance, in Giving Confidence and Stability to Business in Northern China, are Already Noticeable.

The court continues to manifest a friendly disposition toward foreigners and foreign enterprises. One of the practical evidences of this spirit is the permission accorded to the Tientsin-Peking railway to establish stations at the Chien gate, close to the Chinese city. Still the Chinese reformers declare their disbelief in the permanency of the reforms. They point out that the chief council, who is hopelessly corrupt, is still the dowager empress' most influential adviser, and also insist that many punishments demanded in the protocol, which the authorities declare they have carried out, have not been inflicted, but that the officials, instead of being rebuked, have been transferred to more desirable posts in distant parts of the empire.

REVOLUTION GAINS GROUND

Upsetting of Insurgents Against Venezuelan Government Reported on the Increase.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Feb. 24.—In spite of victories over the insurgents, published by the Venezuelan government, advices received here from Caracas indicate that the revolution is gaining ground daily. New uprisings are reported in almost all parts of the country, notably in the Tacira district on the Colombian frontier and in the vicinity of Barcelona, where the insurgents are concentrating.

It is also asserted that General Matos' revolutionary steamer, Liberator, having landed arms, ammunition and reinforcements at Pedernales in the Gulf of Pararia, the insurgents assembled at Maturin, assumed the offensive and defeated the government troops at El Pilar, a village situated fifty kilometers from Karapunto (the capital of the latter place) is said to be threatened by the insurgents.

CHARGES AGAINST AGENCY

Mathewson and O'Connor Accused of Gross Mismanagement.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO INVESTIGATION

Commissioner Jones Gets Documentary Proof from Mr. Rosewater—Flagrant Violations of Regulations are Alleged.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Charges were filed today with Indian Commissioner Jones by Mr. E. Rosewater, against C. P. Mathewson, agent of Omaha and Winnebago Indians, and C. J. O'Connor, trader at the Winnebago agency, alleging gross mismanagement and imposition upon the Indians and settlers, in connection with the Indian leases on the reservation. Documentary proof was submitted along these lines, in addition to the allegations made by Mr. Rosewater of flagrant violations of the regulations as promulgated by the Indian bureau.

The Twenty-second United States Infantry is hourly expected to arrive at San Francisco after a long and arduous service in the Philippines.

The transports Hancock and Rosencrans are bringing these gallant regulars home after three years of service and the regiment is to be stationed largely in Nebraska, where years ago it had a location, until changed in order to bring another regiment from the "brush" into civilization.

Go to Fort Crook.

Fort Omaha, which once sheltered the Twenty-second, has given way to Fort Crook, and here the headquarters of the regiment will be established with two battalions. Two companies will be sent to Fort Robinson, one company goes to Fort Niobrara, and another to Fort Logan, Ark.

It was stated at the War department this morning that it would not be determined which of the companies of the Twenty-second would be assigned to the several posts mentioned. This will be determined upon their arrival, their assignments being largely contingent upon the health of the men.

Representative Stark filed with the public building and grounds committee today a detailed statement prepared by the Commercial club of York favoring Stark's bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Chambers Keller of Deadwood are in the city on their wedding journey. Mrs. Keller was formerly Miss Bullock, daughter of Captain Seth Bullock of Deadwood, one of the pioneers of the Black Hills.

Representative and Mrs. Shallenberger are in New York for a few days.

The South Dakota delegation today recommended the following postmasters: Rachel Wetherill, Waterbury, Jerald county; W. H. Bufum, Bear Gulch, Lawrence county.

Charles E. Salisbury of Osage, Ia., was today admitted to practice before the interior department.

Nebraska Postmasters Appointed.—E. M. Ellis, Irvington, Douglas county; vice R. M. Truedell, resigned; R. B. Sargent, Warburton, County, vice M. M. Sargent, resigned.

The First National bank of Minneapolis has been approved as a reserve agent for the Citizens' National bank of Watertown, S. D.

OFFERS THE OFFICE TO NEW

First Assistant Postmaster Generalship is Extended to Editor of Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Harry S. New of Indianapolis has been offered the office of first assistant postmaster general, succeeding William M. Johnson of New Jersey, who has resigned. Mr. New has not yet given his final answer. He is a member of the republican national committee and is the editor of the Indianapolis Journal. The change will occur within the next two months.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Harry S. New of the Indianapolis Journal and republican national committee from Indiana, has under consideration an invitation from President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Payne to accept the position of first assistant postmaster general. The proposition came to Mr. New a week ago in the form of personal letters from President Roosevelt, urging him to accept the position and from Postmaster General Payne, according the invitation and asking for an acceptance. Mr. New replied to both invitations through personal letters. He expressed appreciation for the honor, but gave no decisive answer.

Mr. New said tonight he had not yet determined what final answer he would give.

PRUSSIA SUBJECT TO TREATY

Its Absorption by Germany Not Destructive of Its National Identity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Chief Justice Fuller of the United States court delivered the court's opinion in the case of Terlinden against Ames.

Terlinden is a citizen of Prussia and consequently of Germany and was apprehended in Chicago and application made, under our treaty with Prussia of 1853, for extradition for an offense committed in Prussia. The proceeding was resisted on the ground that the absorption of Prussia nullified the treaty.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied by the lower courts. This action was affirmed by today's decision. Chief Justice Fuller said Germany had continued to recognize the treaty and that Prussia becoming a part of the German empire did not destroy the identity of Prussia.

New Regime in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Dr. Tomas Estrada Palma and Senor Esteves were today formally elected by the electoral college, respectively, first president and vice president of the Cuban republic.

SUGAR TRUST STEALS MARCH

American Company Postpones Tariff Favors Offered Cuba—Hays Up Whole Crop in Advance.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(Special.)—Grave fears are expressed by prominent members of the administration that a serious scandal will neutralize President Roosevelt's earnest efforts to aid the new republic of Cuba, by establishing reciprocal trade relations.

It has come to light that the American Sugar Refining company, commonly known as the Sugar trust, has forestalled any advantage which might come to the Cuban planters from tariff reduction on the sugar crop of 1901-2 by buying it all up. The crop is estimated to be somewhat in excess of 500,000 tons and the only considerable amount not controlled by the trust is held by the Spanish bank of Havana.

At \$25 a ton the value of 50 per cent in the tariff would net the Sugar trust \$14,000,000 over and above the legitimate profits of handling and refining, not a dollar of which would inure to the benefit of the Cuban people, for the sugar has been bought up by the trust and made and the laborers paid.

Since the American demand for sugar in 1902 will be nearly 700,000 tons more than the combined production of the United States colonies and Cuba, it is evident that the holders of the Cuban crop will receive the entire benefit of any tariff concession and that the American taxpayers will have to make up the revenue thus surrendered from some other source.

The necessity for any reduction on the Cuban sugar is the subject of Cuba, on which strong doubts have been thrown by statements made by several American officials connected with the military government of Cuba under General Wood. Statements before the house ways and means committee, and the Cuban sugar trust, by statements made in private conversations and the excuse made that "it would not do to publicly oppose the administration program."

There are three facts in plain sight, said he, which disprove the assertion that the Cuban sugar crop has increased in 1901-2 over 1900-1901. First, the Cuban sugar crop has increased 800,000 tons in the crop year just closing. No such increase would have been possible had the industry not been so depressed.

Second—From 5,000 to 10,000 lusty young immigrants from Spain have been arriving in Cuba, and their wages are 75 per cent below the average before in the history of the island.

To thoroughly understand the situation the following facts should be known:

1.—Plantations, which are four-fifths up to date in machinery and equipment, out of date and backed by ample funds, are being sold at a price of 25 per cent below the value of the machinery and equipment at the lowest possible cost.

2.—Plantations so ravaged during the last war that the machinery and equipment were destroyed, are being sold at a price of 25 per cent below the value of the machinery and equipment at the lowest possible cost.

3.—The huge haciendas and estates which have fallen into the hands of the Cuban sugar trust, are being sold at a price of 25 per cent below the value of the land and improvements, and the former owners generally in charge as resident managers, are being paid a salary of 25 per cent below the value of the land and improvements, and the former owners generally in charge as resident managers, are being paid a salary of 25 per cent below the value of the land and improvements.

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