

TALK IN CONGRESS

Senator Allison Explains the Currency Bill.

Close of House Debate on Porto Rico Tariff.

Some of the Dissenting Republicans Fall Into Line For the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Soon after the senate convened today Mr. Aldrich (R. I.) called up the conference report on the financial bill and made an explanation of the differences between the senate bill and the conference bill.

The last of the struggle over the Porto Rico tariff bill in the house opened at 11 o'clock with almost every member in his seat and a large attendance in the galleries.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the clerk began reading the bill for amendment under the five minute rule. When section 3 was reached, Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, offered the following substitute for that section:

"Section 3.—That on and after the passage of this act all merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon payment of 15 per cent of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign countries, and, in addition thereto, upon articles of merchandise of Porto Rican manufacture coming into the United States and withdrawn for consumption or sale upon payment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture, such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamps or stamps to be purchased and provided by the commissioner of internal revenue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States and to be effected under such regulations as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, shall prescribe, and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Porto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided in payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the internal revenue tax imposed in Porto Rico upon like articles of Porto Rican manufacture."

Mr. Payne explained that the substitute did two things. It reduced the duty from 25 to 15 per cent, and it also removed some confusion regarding double taxation. Mr. Payne said he still adhered to the opinion that 25 per cent would be better than 15, because it would raise more revenue, but 15 per cent was better than nothing. In answer to a question as to how much the bill as amended would raise, Mr. Payne said the estimate for the original bill was \$1,700,000. If that estimate was correct, the amended bill would raise about \$1,250,000 per annum. Mr. Payne took occasion to reprove some of his critics who had complained that he had given no explanation of his change of front. His speech and his report, he said, gave a full explanation. He had believed in free trade with Porto Rico at one time, but subsequent information had convinced him that the duty proposed by the pending bill should be imposed.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.) said the amendment proposed petty instead of grand larceny of the people of Porto Rico. He ridiculed the laborious debate through which the house had passed over the question of what the "United States" meant under the constitution. If this country had been called "Columbia" instead of the "United States," 1,200 pages of the Congressional Record could have been eliminated. No one would have had the hardihood to contend then that the constitution did not extend over every foot of the soil.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) called attention to the peculiar language of the substitute. The words "coming into the United States," he said, were plainly intended to evade the constitution. But he argued, the "murdering of the queen's English" and the violation of the canons of language "could not make it constitutional."

Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.), the venerable ex-speaker of the house, and Mr. Graff (Rep., Ill.) spoke briefly in support of the bill. The latter said his constituents expected him to abide by the will of the majority of his party. He did not desire to go back to his district to apologize for his party by announcing that he was right and it was wrong. He referred to the history of the efforts of the Democrats to prematurely force the administration into the Spanish war in vindication of the policy of standing by the administration.

Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.) in opposing the bill referred to the expressed determination of Secretary Root to increase the number of native troops in Porto Rico. Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to know to what nation those native troops belonged. Were they to be told that the American flag they were sworn to defend meant one thing for Porto Rico and another to the United States? Were they to become American citizens at 15 per cent off?

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., O.), who has hitherto opposed the bill, after paying his respects to some of his Ohio colleagues (Grosvenor and Shattuck), said that he was now convinced that the administration which three months ago recommended free trade for Porto Rico now earnestly desired the passage of the bill. It mattered little whether he returned to congress, he said, but it was of great importance that the Republican party should remain in power. His announcement that he had decided to stand by his party in the present emergency was greeted with applause.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) said that much of the opposition to the pending bill was due to the fact that it was misunderstood. As late as last Saturday night the editor of a prominent Republican paper had made the statement to him that the bill proposed that we should put our hands into the pockets of starving Porto Ricans. When he learned that all the money collected at both ends of the line went to the Porto Ricans, he was astonished. He had also a letter from a distinguished divine complaining of the proposed robbery of the Porto Ricans.

BULLER'S ADVANCE

Slowly Cutting His Way to Beleaguered Ladysmith.

Takes Boers' Main Position at Pieter's Hill.

His Movement, However, is Stubbornly Resisted and Costs Many Lives.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller, dated headquarters, Hlaadwani, Feb. 28, 5 a. m.: "Finding that the passage of Langevaecht's spruit was commanded by strong intrenchments, I reconnoitered for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the cataract by Colonel Sandbach, Royal engineers, on Feb. 25. We commenced making an approach across it, and on Feb. 26, finding that I could make the passage practicable, I crossed the guns and baggage back to the south side of the Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on Monday night and re-located it at the new site, which is just below the point marked cataract. During all this time the troops had been scattered, crouching under hastily constructed small stone shelters, and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire, and throughout they maintained the most excellent spirits. Tuesday General Buller with two battalions of the Sixth brigade and the Dublin fusiliers crept about a mile and a half down the banks of the river and ascended an almost precipitous cliff of about 500 feet, ascending and carried the top of Pieter's Hill. This hill, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's left, and the Fourth brigade, under Colonel Norcott, and the Eleventh brigade, Colonel Kitchener commanding, the whole under command of General Warren, assailed the enemy's position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire regiment about sunset. We took about 60 prisoners and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them left on and under Bulwani mountain. Our losses, I hope, are not large. They certainly are much less than they would have been were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, especially the guns manned by the Royal naval force and the Natal naval volunteers."

CŒUR D'ALENE INQUIRY.

The Editor of a Local Paper on the Witness Stand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The investigation of the course of the United States military forces in connection with the Cœur d'Alene (Ida.) mining troubles was resumed today by the house committee on military affairs. Wilbur H. Stewart, publisher of a paper at Mullan, Ida., a town near the scene of rioting, testified at considerable length. He said his paper had no official connection with the miners and he had no part in the riots at the time of the blowing up of the mill. Subsequently, however, he was arrested without warrant at his office by State Auditor Bartlett Sinclair and an army officer. Mr. Sinclair stated to witness that he was accused of publishing seditious matter. A special train took him to Wallace, and after a night in jail he was put in the "bull pen." The officer who arrested him wore the uniform of the United States army and was in charge of the military forces. Mr. Stewart described the interior of the "pen" along the same lines as previous witnesses. He said he was compelled by the negro soldiers to do revolting work. Stewart testified that when he got sick and refused to do the work on account of illness the negro soldiers used obscene language and oaths against him until the corporal of the guard made them desist. The general treatment of the men in the "pen" was, he said, revolting to an American citizen. They were frequently insulted.

At the request of Representatives Lentz and Dick an additional number of witnesses were summoned.

The Philippine Revenues.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The war department has announced the customs receipts in the Philippine Islands by ports for the month of November. The total amount of import duties collected was \$327,007, of which \$263,400 was collected at Manila, \$18,836 at Iloilo and \$15,371 at Cebu. The total amount of export duties collected was \$24,912, of which \$8,679.77 was collected at Manila, \$1,759 at Iloilo and \$14,473.41 at Cebu. Other dues collected brought the total collection of customs in the islands for the month up to \$369,308, of which \$318,504 was collected at Manila, \$20,743 at Iloilo and \$30,059 at Cebu.

Labor Troubles in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Feb. 28.—The first important strike among Porto Rican laborers began Monday morning, when receipts in the Philippine Islands by military road from Ponce to Adjuntas marched into the latter town, waving flags and carrying banners with the inscription, "We workmen demand 5 cents an hour." The strikers, who were orderly, appointed a committee to consult with the contractors. The present rate of pay is 3 cents an hour, and the men complain that they are compelled to work from sunrise to sunset for 20 cents.

Rio Janeiro's Protest.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—The president of the Commercial association has protested against extortions alleged to have been practiced by consuls at Trieste and New York. France has warned Brazil that she will collect 300 francs per 100 kilos on coffee until August in the event of Brazil refusing to grant her the favored nation treatment and will then double the duty. The maximum tariff duties begin tomorrow.

Defaulting Treasurer Caught.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Word has been received here that Charles Ingersoll, the defaulting treasurer of Tompkins county, had been arrested in Iowa. Kan. Ingersoll admitted his identity and surrendered \$250 to the sheriff who arrested him. He was contemplating going to Peru. In addition to the shortage in the accounts of the county Ingersoll owed several thousand dollars in private debts.

The Rush to Cape Nome.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Passenger agents of the railroads entering the northwest from Chicago estimate that during the next three months 3,000 persons will be taken from this city to Cape Nome, in the Alaska goldfields. Nearly 200 prospectors have left Chicago during the past two weeks for the new El Dorado, and 75 others will depart within a fortnight.

Armor Plate For Russia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A six inch armor plate intended for the Russian government was tested at the Indian Head proving grounds yesterday. A six inch gun was fired at the plate, the projectile having a velocity of over 1,000 feet per second. The plate was unharmed, the penetration being less than an inch.

Fatal Fire in Postoffice.

PIPE LAKE, Mich., Feb. 28.—The postoffice at Ivan, five miles east of here, was burned yesterday, and Herbert Bates, the postmaster's son, perished in the flames. The shock and exposure caused by getting to the nearest neighbors, a quarter of a mile distant, may prove fatal to Mrs. Bates.

Rubber Factory Starts Up.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—The American Rubber company's factory at Cambridgeport has resumed operations at full time, thus giving employment to 1,000 people. The shutdown has lasted ten days.

Smallpox in Detroit.

Historic Old House Burned.

Nitroglycerin Kills Three.

Money Stolen From the Mail.

DETROIT, Feb. 28.—Nine students of the Detroit College of Medicine and a helper are detained in the smallpox hospital. They all worked over the body of a man who died of what was believed to be blood poisoning. Now it turns out to have been smallpox. The first case reported outside of Detroit is from Williamston, Mich., where Lorenzo Zimmer, a medical student, lives. The entire town has been exposed, as Zimmer visited all his friends after he returned from the dissecting room.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—An old two story frame house on Macomb's Dam lane, which was once part of the Jumel estate, was yesterday destroyed by fire. The loss was small. The principal interest in the fire is the fact that the building was in various times during the Revolutionary period the headquarters of George Washington. During the old days it was owned by Thomas Tone, and it remained in the possession of the Tone family for many years.

MARHETTA, O., Feb. 28.—Three men were killed in the streets near this city yesterday by explosions of nitroglycerin. Harvey Benedict and Chester Campbell of Williamstown were blown to atoms while preparing to shoot a well. A few minutes later, near the scene of the first accident, a load of nitroglycerin exploded, annihilating Samuel Fleming, his team and wagon and shaking the country for miles around.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—It became known at noon today that several money packages, said to contain about \$7,000 and intended to pass through the Long Island City postoffice, disappeared yesterday afternoon while en route from New York to Long Island City. All the information that can be learned from the postal authorities indicates that the money packages were stolen from a mail pouch.

Queen Victoria has sent the following message to General Buller: "I have heard with the deepest concern of the heavy losses sustained by my brave Irish soldiers. I desire to express my sympathy and admiration of the splendid fighting qualities which they have exhibited throughout these trying operations." General Buller's account of the tremendous resistance he is encountering in his efforts to reach Ladysmith has brought public interest, with a sharp turn, from complacent contemplation of Lord Roberts' victory to a realization of the serious conditions still existing in Natal. Though General Buller's lengthy dispatch is construed as a victory bravely won, the commander of the forces in Natal has so often reported similar victories without achieving his main objective that the public has learned to contain its jubilation until Ladysmith is actually relieved, while the long list of casualties invariably following any apparent gain by General Buller is always awaited with dread and anxiety which temporarily rob his partial success of its acclivity. However, it is the generally accepted belief that General Buller is determined to reach General White this time, and, though the stages are disappointingly slow, the nation confidently awaits the news of the relief of those 8,000 besieged troops. General Buller's report shows there is urgent need of Lord Roberts exerting every effort to still further draw off the Boers from Natal to the Free State. That he will do so, and quite likely is already doing so, by marching upon Bloemfontein, is regarded as almost certain by the military critics here.

With the additional 600 Boers reported to be prisoners at Kimberley, it seems that the number of men captured by Lord Roberts nearly reaches 5,000.

The afternoon papers continue to comment on the hero of Kandahar's great achievement, laying special stress on the gallantry of the Canadians, who, according to a Paardeberg special, were actually fighting hand to hand in the Boer trenches when General Cronje surrendered, though this scarcely agrees with Lord Roberts' dispatch.

News of the Hollanders.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 28.—The newspapers generally express the opinion that General Cronje's capitulation does not mean the end of the war. The Algemeen Handelsblad says: "It is a long way between Lord Roberts and Pretoria. If he is finally victorious, a more dangerous guerrilla warfare will begin, and the Boers will smite the British everywhere. The Cape Dutch will form a permanent danger to South Africa."

The Telegraph says: "The Boers, embittered, will continue the war with greater fury. Will Europe any longer stifle the voice of conscience?"

What is Thought in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 28.—The capitulation of General Cronje has produced a painful impression in Rome. The newspapers are unanimous in expressing their admiration for the Boer commander and his troops. The Tribuna says, "The capitulation is undoubtedly important, but it does not conclude the war." The Sanfulla says, "General Cronje attained the object he desired—namely, to enable a great part of General Joubert's army to reach Bloemfontein."

Opinion of Berlin Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The German newspapers are disappointed at the surrender of General Cronje. They admit that Lord Roberts has shown real military ability and dash and that the Boers have lost in Cronje their most skillful leader.

Against the Slot Machines.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—After a brief hearing on the Wagner bill for the prevention of picture slot machines the committee on codes of the assembly agreed to report it favorably. It has already passed the senate.

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YOUR STOMACH IS A CHURN Sweet butter can't be made in a sour churn. The stomach is a churn. A foul stomach fouls the food put into it. When the food is fouled the blood made from it is fouled also. Foul blood means disease. Cleanse the churn and you have sweet butter. Cleanse the stomach and you have pure blood. The far reaching action of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is due to its effect on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Diseases that begin in the stomach are cured through the stomach.

"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved a great blessing to me," writes Mrs. Ellen E. Bacon, of Shutesbury, Franklin Co., Mass. "Prior to September, 1877, I had doctored for my stomach trouble for several years, going through a course of treatment without any real benefit. In September, 1876, I had very sick spells and grew worse; could eat but little. I commenced to take Dr. Pierce's medicine and in a short time I could eat and work. I have gained twenty pounds in two months."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-bound volume, or 31 cents for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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