

BITTER DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Proceedings Yesterday Marked by a Hurricane of Vituperation.

PHILIPPINE QUESTION STIRS UP THE ROW

Old Senators Say That It Has Been Years Since So Much Irritation Has Been Aroused on Both Sides of the Chamber—A Breezy Colloquy Between Mr. Spooner and Mr. Tillman Among the Features of the Session—The Member from the Lynching Belt Has Sympathy for the Dusky Filipinos—Mr. Teller Offers a Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A Philippine storm was centered in the senate chamber today for nearly three hours, but was void of definite results. At times it looked very serious and the spectators who thronged the galleries watched it with breathless interest. Acrimony in senate debates is not infrequent, but old senators say it has been years since there has been such a hurricane of bitter vituperation, personal taunt and charges of unmoderated criticism as was witnessed today. Irritation was aroused on both sides of the chamber and once or twice personal encounters between senators became apparently inevitable. A recent dispatch from Manila, in which General Wheaton was represented as making statements in condemnation of the race problem, involving the lynching of negroes, was injected into the debate and much feeling was shown by the southern and northern senators. Mr. Spooner asserted that it was one thing to kill men with arms in their hands against the government and another thing to burn them.

Department of Commerce Bill. Prior to the outbreak on the Philippine question, the senate concluded the consideration of the bill establishing a department of commerce and passed it. The name of the new department was changed to that of the department of commerce and labor.

When the Philippine tariff bill was taken up Mr. Mcumber (N. D.) referring to the statement of Mr. Dubois yesterday regarding General Wheaton having been a charity boy called upon seriously to admonish senators that the rule of the chamber had not been observed, and after reading the rule which had been violated, he expressed the hope that in the future senators would have a care to observe it. Such an admonition has not been made by the presiding officer of the senate in many years.

Mr. Teller declared that the outrages and tortures committed in the Philippines by the Spaniards had been injected into the debate and much feeling was shown by the southern and northern senators. Mr. Spooner asserted that it was one thing to kill men with arms in their hands against the government and another thing to burn them.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.) in discussing the Philippine tariff bill, said the pending bill was simply a measure temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine islands. He referred to the report of the minority, declaring that even that did not propose immediate withdrawal of this government from the Philippines, as it held that we should remain in the islands until the establishment of a stable government, able to discharge its international obligations and protect life and property. He could not understand on what theory the senate was to spend a week in repassing over the old strand of the Philippine question.

A breezy colloquy between Mr. Spooner and Mr. Tillman then took place. The latter asked Mr. Spooner to say whether the Philippines were a part of the United States or not. "I recommend," replied Mr. Spooner, "that the senator read the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States."

"I have read some of those decisions," Mr. Tillman said, "but with four judges on one side and four on the other and the fifth wabbling, I could not make much out of them."

He seems to have left the Philippine question to throw a personal fling at me. I am ready to meet him anywhere on the race question."

Mr. Spooner—"Wherever the senator is willing to meet me on that question, or anywhere else, he will find me there, so far as that is concerned. The senator addressed to me a observation rather offensive in its character. Mr. Tillman—"It certainly had no allusion to lynching."

Mr. Tillman—"And the senator understands very well that I come from a section of the country where lynchings for a given crime and for a good many other crimes are very prevalent. Now, I do not wish to leave the Philippine proposition, in which he is dealing with a colored people, in a most infamous and damnable and hypocritical way and go south and hold them up as examples that we are dealing with in a similar way."

Mr. Spooner—"If we had the same rule for the colored people in the Philippines as the senator refers to in the south, God help the colored man in the Philippines."

Mr. Tillman—"God help him. In the Philippines now you have already butchered in three years three times as many as the Spaniards did in three centuries."

Mr. Spooner—"It is one thing to kill men with arms in their hands against a government and against a flag, it is another thing to burn them."

Mr. Tillman—"You burned them in Kansas, sir."

Mr. Spooner—"Wherever it is done, it is an atrocious crime."

Mr. Tillman—"Oh, it is a very easy thing for a man who has not come in contact with them in close quarters to arise and say what other people ought to do."

Mr. Spooner—"I am not in contact with them in close quarters to arise and say what other people ought to do."

MINE WORKERS CLOSE DOORS

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MAJOR LOT CAPTURED

Three Filipino Lieutenants and 24 Bolos Also Surrendered.

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PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON

Statistics Presented by the American Iron and Steel Association.

The American Iron and Steel association has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in 1901, also complete statistics of the stock of pig iron which was on hand and for sale, on December 31, 1901.

The production of Bessemer pig iron in 1901 was 2,595,797 tons, against 2,424,422 tons in 1900. The production of basic pig iron in 1901 was 1,448,550 tons, against 1,072,530 tons in 1900.

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Programme Completed So Far as President and the Royal Guest Are Concerned.

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Sunday, Feb. 24.—In the morning religious exercises on board the Hotel Hamilton. If the weather is favorable, a visit to the tomb of General Grant in the afternoon. Private entertainment by the Deutscher Verein. Leave for Washington in the evening by special train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Monday, Feb. 25.—Short stop at Baltimore at 9 a. m. Arrival at Washington at 10:30 a. m. Military escort from the Pennsylvania railroad station to the white house and thence to the German embassy. The president will return the visit of the prince at noon. Visits of ambassadors and ministers. Visit to the capital at 4 p. m. Dinner at the white house at 6:30 p. m. After dinner the prince will return to New York by special train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.—Departure of the prince and his suite and his party from New York City by Pennsylvania railroad.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.—Arrival of Prince Henry at Washington and escort to the German embassy. Memorial exercises to President McKinley in the house of representatives, the prince and his suite attending. Visit in the afternoon to Mount Vernon by Pennsylvania railroad.

Thursday, Feb. 28.—Visit to Annapolis in the morning. Luncheon at Annapolis at 12 noon. Dinner at the German embassy reception by Secretary Long at the navy department, 5 to 5 o'clock.

Friday, Feb. 29.—Departure of the prince and his suite for his southern and western tour on special train.

Not, However, from Those Who Are Authorized to Speak Upon the Subject.

COMMUNICATION CONSIDERED

The Government of Holland Has Offered in Most Friendly Terms to Help in Bringing About Peace in South Africa—British Government Infers That Boer Delegates May Be Willing to Accept Terms Proposed.

London, Jan. 28.—The government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced in the house of commons today that no overtures for peace had been received from the Boers, but that it might be permitted to any one authorized to speak in behalf of the Boers. A communication was, however, received late on Saturday last from the Dutch government, which was now under consideration. Mr. Balfour hoped shortly to lay the communication and the reply to it before the house.

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