

PRESENT SUBMITS MESSAGE ON CUBA

Mr. Roosevelt Recommends Provision for Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE NEW OFFICES

Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, with a Salary of \$10,000 a Year—Two Secretaries of Legation, One at \$2,000 and One at \$1,500 a Year—Consul General, with a Salary of \$5,000 a Year—Reference to Reciprocity.

Washington, March 27.—The president this afternoon sent to congress the following message, recommending provision for diplomatic and consular representation in Cuba:

To the Congress of the United States: I commend to the congress timely consideration of measures for maintaining diplomatic and consular representation in Cuba and for carrying out the provisions of the act making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, approved March 2, 1902, reading as follows: "Provided, further, that in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled, 'For recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba,' demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect, the president is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people, so soon as a government shall have been established in said island under a constitution which, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba substantially as follows:—

I. That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, jurisdiction or control over any portion of said island.

II. That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt, nor pay the interest upon which, and to make necessary sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

III. That the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the purpose of maintaining the independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba.

IV. That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

V. That the government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary, enter into the same, any and all other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

VI. That the title of the proposed boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty.

VII. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the president of the United States.

That the people of Cuba, having framed a constitution embracing the foregoing requirements, and having elected a president who is sworn to the office, the time has arrived for the fulfillment of the pledge of the United States to leave the government and control of the island of Cuba to its people. I am advised by the secretary of war that it is now expected that the installation of the military occupation of that island by the United States will take place on the twentieth of May next.

It is necessary and appropriate that the establishment of international relations with the government of Cuba should coincide with its inauguration, as well as to provide a channel for the conduct of diplomatic relations with the new state as to open the path for the immediate negotiation of conventional agreements to carry into effect the provisions of the act above quoted. It is also advisable that consular representation be established without delay at the principal Cuban ports in order that commerce with the island may be conducted with regard to the formalities prescribed by the revenue and navigation statutes of the United States, and that American citizens in Cuba may have the ordinary legal resorts open to them for their business needs, and the case arising for the protection of their rights.

Therefore I recommend that provision be forthwith made and the salaries appropriated, to be immediately available for:— (a) Envoys extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Cuba, \$10,000. (b) Secretary of the legation, \$2,000. (c) Second secretary of the legation, \$1,500. (d) Consul general at Havana, \$5,000. (e) Consul at Santiago, \$3,000. (f) Consul at Santiago de Cuba, \$2,000.

I do not recommend the present resolution of the senate formerly maintained at Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Sancti Spiritus, Sagua La Grande and San Juan de los Rios. The commercial interests in Cuba may have the ordinary legal resorts open to them for their business needs, and the case arising for the protection of their rights. The fiscal year 1898-99 aggregated \$702,100. It is

ANOTHER PLACE FOR MR. POWDERLY

Congressman Connell's Interview with President—Change Will Be Made at Port of New York.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Washington, D. C., March 27.—Representative Connell, by request from the white house, called on the president today and was in conference with him for an hour, discussing the probable removal of Commissioner General Powderly.

The president assured Mr. Connell that he regretted that there would have to be a change in this office, but under the present circumstances he could not see his way clear to do otherwise. It was therefore decided that Mr. Powderly is not to remain in the treasury as commissioner general of immigration.

It is the present intention of President Roosevelt to provide him with some other government position. The president, it is pointed out, has no desire by this change in the office of commissioner general to reflect upon Mr. Powderly's administration of immigration affairs. His desire is to change the entire method of carrying on the immigration service. He feels he cannot do this by retaining any of the present officials. Therefore he will put in new men in the three important offices connected with the immigration service: Commissioner general, commissioner and assistant commissioner at the port of New York. To leave one of these men would be to invite further and continued discord in the service, it is said.

The president hopes that the acknowledged executive ability of Frank P. Sargent, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, will be of great value to the government and to the immigration field. Mr. Sargent's tact and firmness are also relied on to bring order and satisfaction out of chaos and trouble.

The problem has been one of the worst the president has had to handle, involving more jealousy, more bitterness and more all-round misunderstanding. The president has resisted all efforts intended to keep Mr. Powderly in his present position, believing that the proper policy was to make a clean sweep, but he expresses a willingness to provide a position for Mr. Powderly. Exactly what this position will be and no suggestion has been made as to a particular place. Considerable influence in Mr. Powderly's behalf has been executed at the white house. The change in the office will be made within a week, if Mr. Sargent is prepared to accept and enter upon his duties.

Mr. Connell is not a frequenter of the white house. He calls when he has business there. This was his first business call on President Roosevelt, and the congressman was very favorably impressed with the president's manner and his sincerity in the matter.

TRACTION STOCK INCREASE. Philadelphia, March 27.—The United Power and Transportation company, which operates street railway lines in various sections of the state, including the Schuylkill Valley railway, the Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley lines and the Reading Street railway, today announced that shareholders of record of March 21 are offered the privilege of subscribing to the new issue at \$5 per share in the proportion of 10 per cent. of their holdings.

Lyman Price Missing. Special to the Scranton Tribune. Stroudsburg, Pa., March 27.—Superintendent Lyman Price, of Barrett township, is missing from his home. He left his home on March 18, after borrowing a mileage book, saying he had business to transact in Stroudsburg. He boarded a train at Crooked, but was seen by a passenger, to go through here. Price is a bachelor and about 30 years of age. He is a tall, well-built, muscular man.

Mrs. Dewey Will Recover. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Mason, Ga., March 27.—A letter received from Admiral Dewey, at Palm Beach, Fla., says that Mrs. Dewey is much better and on the way to complete recovery.

Mining Scale Continued. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Altona, March 27.—The bituminous coal operators and miners got together today and agreed to continue last year's scale another year. It calls for a 60-cent pit mining rate and a ten-hour day. The settlement, it is said, has the approval of the national officers.

Milton Sheets Will Be Hanged. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, March 27.—Governor Stone today declined to reprieve Milton Sheets, who will be hanged April 2 at Somerset.

BASE BALL. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 14; Lehigh, 10. At Georgetown, D. C.—Vale, 8; Georgetown, 2. At Lexington, Va.—University of Pennsylvania, 13; Virginia Institute, 2.

DR. SWALLOW'S TRIAL.

A Committee of Fifteen Has Been Selected to Investigate His Case. Lively Executive Session.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Bellefonte, Pa., March 27.—At the opening of today's session of the Methodist Episcopal conference, Dr. S. C. Swallow presented his report of the conference book room, showing \$27,000 worth of business transacted last year. Dr. E. J. Gray read his report. Dr. Cannon made an address, which showed an increase in the work being done there.

At 10 o'clock conference met in its corporate capacity, heard the report of the secretary, and elected trustees for the ensuing year. Dr. D. S. Minor made an address, in which he stated that he had already assigned a \$3,000 life insurance policy to the annuity fund and had made his will so that at his death the fund would be his legatee. Conference voted the time for holding the conference in the future as the last Wednesday in March.

A large number of official visitors addressed the conference. At 11:30 conference again went into executive session and had a lively hour, during which it is alleged, the lie was passed by one preacher. The committee of fifteen to try Dr. Swallow was named, and includes Revs. J. M. Larned, G. M. Hoke, Furman Adams, George E. King, R. S. Taylor, M. Newman, H. Smith, J. K. Kinsley, J. C. Muller, W. Buckley, P. F. Eyer, George Leidy, S. B. Evans, A. R. Miller, William Friesinger and Isaac Heckman. The committee is looked upon as a fairly impartial one. Conference went into executive session at 2 o'clock this afternoon to continue its work of inquiry.

The Swallow trial committee, with Bishop Walden presiding, began its work this afternoon and worked far into the night. So far there has been no new developments, the work consisting entirely of reading the reports and records of the Harrisburg hearing. It is thought the trial will last until some time next week. While Bishop Walden is engaged on this trial, Bishop Foss will preside over the conference. It was announced today that Dr. Swallow has sent to the New York East conference charges of perjury, defamation of character and un-Christian conduct against Dr. George E. Reed, state librarian and president of Dickinson college.

The charges embrace a long list of specifications. In the conference executive session this afternoon committees were appointed to investigate the charges against Rev. Hartzell and Dr. Hill, and tomorrow morning a committee of fifteen will be appointed to inquire into the charges against President Elder E. H. Yocum. The main topic of discussion this afternoon was the episode of this morning when Dr. Hill is alleged to have called Rev. Mr. Moses a liar.

In executive session this afternoon Mr. Moses appealed to the conference for protection, declaring that Dr. Hill had also struck at him. Dr. Hill was hissed when he tried to make a statement. The specifications in the charge of "defamation of character" made by Dr. Swallow against Dr. Reed are:—

First—In saying in a speech delivered in Harrisburg, Pa., that the Democratic candidate for governor had been lying, and S. C. Swallow, the Presidential candidate for governor, is a liar.

Second—In saying to various persons in Carlisle in the month of 1897, that Swallow's speech in the court house contained untruths, whereas the said speech did not contain any untruths.

Third—In saying in a speech delivered at Waynesboro, Pa., that the critics of the state administration referring to Governor Stone's administration are infernal fiends, whereas these critics told the truth.

The charge of immoral conduct is based on the fact that he held at the same time the dual positions of state librarian and presidency of Dickinson college, and also that he "electioneered for Stone for governor, knowing him to be connected with the Quay machine."

TALKS ON OLEO.

The Debate in the Senate Also Takes in General Funston's Capture of Aguinaldo.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, March 27.—In the senate today, Mr. Harris, of Kansas, and Mr. Quay, of Wisconsin, spoke at length on the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Harris supported the measure, but argued that an amendment which he proposed, placing a tax of ten cents a pound on adulterated butter and regulating the manufacture and sale of renovated butter, ought to be adopted. Mr. Quay vigorously denounced the oleomargarine industry, as at present conducted, as a fraud and insisted that in the interest not only of the 5,000,000 of dairymen, but also in the interest of the whole American people, the pending bill ought to be enacted into law.

Taking advantage of the latitude of debate afforded by the senate rules, Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, sharply criticized the methods by which General Funston captured Aguinaldo, and sought to show that General Funston's statement, published today, that he had not violated the articles of civilized warfare, was not accurate.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

SCANDAL IN DANISH SALE

Mr. Richardson in the House Alleges That Corrupt Use of \$500,000 Has Been Made.

AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Diplomatic Agent Said by Representative Richardson to Have Received Pledge of \$500,000 for Purchase of Congressional and Newspaper Influence—The Report of Walter Christmas Causes the Real Sense of the Day—Mr Cannon Makes the First Rejoinder of Length.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, March 27.—A genuine sensation was caused in the house today by the presentation by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the Democratic leader, of charges alleging the corrupt use of a fund of \$500,000 in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies. The charges were contained in an alleged secret report of Captain Walter Christmas to the Danish government, which declared that he had employed corrupt means to bring the islands to the attention of the United States to a consummation. The report, extracts of which Mr. Richardson read, mentioned the names of Abner McKinley and his partner, Colonel Brown; C. W. Knox, who was described as "an intimate friend of Senator Hanna"; Richard P. Evans, who was said to represent "Mr. Gardner and his friends in the house," and two press associations, the names of which were not given, as having been interested in the matter. The charges against members of congress were not specific. Upon the resolution for the appointment of an investigating committee of seven. The speaker ruled that the matter was privileged after Mr. Richardson had amended his resolution so as to specifically include a resolution for the appointment of a committee to attend the whole proceeding. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, insisted that Mr. Richardson's presentation was fragmentary and that the whole matter should go over until tomorrow, in order that members might read the documents which he had included in his report. Christmas, he declared, on his own statement, was a briber and worse. But the house voted down the motion to postpone and the resolution, after being amended in minor particulars, was adopted. The speaker immediately appointed the following committee to make the investigation: Messrs. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), Hitt (Rep., Ill.), Cousins (Rep., Iowa), McCall (Rep., Mass.), Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), and Cramer (Dem., N. C.).

The army appropriation bill was subsequently passed without material amendment.

At the opening of the session Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, offered a matter of privilege, a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the charges said to have been made by Captain Walter Christmas, a semi-official representative of the government of Denmark in a secret report to his government, in which it was made to appear that he was to receive \$500,000 for the purchase money for the sale of the Danish West Indies for bribing newspapers and members of congress. The resolution was very long and detailed, in which it was made to appear that the Danish foreign minister was reported as disgusted with the methods which had to be pursued, but as finally giving his acquiescence.

Mr. Richardson said that Christmas was speaking of bribing members of congress to dine with him at the Hotel Raleigh in this city. He then quoted from the report as follows: "It was not alone the members of congress I had to bribe, I had also to bribe two men, C. W. Knox, who was an intimate friend of Senator Hanna, and Richard P. Evans, a lawyer in Washington, who represented Mr. Gardner and his friends in the house. I made an active part in the personal agitation, since they talked with a large number of members of congress and agitated for the purchase of the islands. I had secured the services of two men, Abner McKinley and his partner, Colonel Brown, two gentlemen whom Mr. Christmas described as 'having the familiarity with the ways of American politics, and who would be willing to do anything that would be paid to accomplish the results desired.'"

The report then described how Mr. Christmas had enlisted not only President McKinley's brother and his partner, but two press associations, one in New York and one in Washington, and a prominent banking house in New York in the sale of the islands.

Danish Minister. The Danish foreign minister was reported as disgusted with the methods which had to be pursued, but as finally giving his acquiescence.

Mr. Richardson said that Christmas was speaking of bribing members of congress to dine with him at the Hotel Raleigh in this city. He then quoted from the report as follows: "It was not alone the members of congress I had to bribe, I had also to bribe two men, C. W. Knox, who was an intimate friend of Senator Hanna, and Richard P. Evans, a lawyer in Washington, who represented Mr. Gardner and his friends in the house. I made an active part in the personal agitation, since they talked with a large number of members of congress and agitated for the purchase of the islands. I had secured the services of two men, Abner McKinley and his partner, Colonel Brown, two gentlemen whom Mr. Christmas described as 'having the familiarity with the ways of American politics, and who would be willing to do anything that would be paid to accomplish the results desired.'"

The report then described how Mr. Christmas had enlisted not only President McKinley's brother and his partner, but two press associations, one in New York and one in Washington, and a prominent banking house in New York in the sale of the islands.

The Resolutions. The resolutions presented by Mr. Richardson are in part as follows: Whereas, one Walter Christmas, a subject of the kingdom of Denmark, and a resident of several years in this country, and representative of the government of Denmark, authorized and empowered to negotiate with the government of the United States for the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States, and who was also the agent of the United States for the purchase of said islands, has submitted a semi-official report to his own government and to the United States government; and

Whereas, said Christmas, agent and representative, as aforesaid, in his said report to his government, and to the United States government, has stated that he had received from the government of Denmark, for the purchase money for the sale of the Danish West Indies for bribing newspapers and members of congress, a sum of \$500,000; and

Whereas, said Christmas, agent and representative, as aforesaid, in his said report to his government, and to the United States government, has stated that he had received from the government of Denmark, for the purchase money for the sale of the Danish West Indies for bribing newspapers and members of congress, a sum of \$500,000; and

Whereas, said Christmas, agent and representative, as aforesaid, in his said report to his government, and to the United States government, has stated that he had received from the government of Denmark, for the purchase money for the sale of the Danish West Indies for bribing newspapers and members of congress, a sum of \$500,000; and

Whereas, said Christmas, agent and representative, as aforesaid, in his said report to his government, and to the United States government, has stated that he had received from the government of Denmark, for the purchase money for the sale of the Danish West Indies for bribing newspapers and members of congress, a sum of \$500,000; and

Whereas, said Christmas, agent and representative, as aforesaid, in his said report to his government, and to the United States government, has stated that he had received from the government of Denmark, for the purchase money for the sale of the Danish West Indies for bribing newspapers and members of congress, a sum of \$500,000; and

purports to be and what I believe in that secret confidential report. Assuming the full responsibility of my words I believe I have unmistakable evidence that this report was made to the Danish government by a quasi if not a real agent of that government.

"When did the gentleman obtain access to the secret archives of the Danish government?" interposed Mr. Payne sarcastically.

"I have never been to Denmark," retorted Mr. Richardson, "but the gentleman knows there are other ways of obtaining authentic government documents. I have the evidence here. This is a grave charge. I do not bring it here for the purpose of making political capital. Here is a charge that \$500,000 was paid for the express purpose of bribing the American congress, yet the gentleman from New York seeks to interpose a technical objection."

Speaker Henderson, at this point, called attention to the fact that the language of the resolution charged that newspapers and members of congress had been bribed. "Members of congress," he said, "did not necessarily include members of the house. If members of the house were included, it would be the guardian of its own morals." He thought if the resolution was to be privileged it should specifically include members of the house.

"I am prepared to say," replied Mr. Richardson, "that these charges do not include members of the house, and will amend the resolution to that extent."

Speaker Henderson thereupon ruled that the matter presented was privileged.

"This is a matter of high privilege," said the speaker, delivering his ruling. "Exactly what status a report to a foreign government would have here might be questioned, but the gentleman from Tennessee, having stated upon his honor as a member of the house, that the charges are true—"

"Oh, no, Mr. Speaker," interrupted Mr. Richardson, "I did not say the report was true. I vouched for the fact that Mr. Christmas had made them."

"The gentleman having vouched for the authenticity of the report," continued the speaker, "the chair holds that the matter is one of privilege and recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee."

Interest in the House Intense. By this time the interest in the house was intense. Almost every seat was occupied and the members listened eagerly as Mr. Richardson proceeded to make his case. First he read extracts from the press at Copenhagen.

These were followed by an affidavit from Nels Gron concerning his dealings with certain persons here, but they were not particularly sensational. He read a memorial card which he started to read from what purported to be the report of Walter Christmas concerning the negotiations. He prefaced the reading by the statement that it would show a "corrupt bargain" worthy of the consideration of the house. The report was too long to read in full, he said, "I will only read the business extracts, which, if true, should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American."

He then proceeded to read Mr. Christmas' account of his interview with the prime minister of the kingdom of Denmark, in which he was said to have told the minister of the necessity for the use of money to bring the negotiations for the sale of the islands to a successful termination. He told of his acquaintance with Abner McKinley, President McKinley's brother, and his law partner, Colonel Brown, two gentlemen whom Mr. Christmas described as "having the familiarity with the ways of American politics, and who would be willing to do anything that would be paid to accomplish the results desired."

THE MINE WORKERS WILL NOT STRIKE

Result of a Conference with the Civic Federation Conciliation Committee.

ORDER FOR A STRIKE ON APRIL 1, IS WITHDRAWN

A Temporary Arrangement to Give Opportunity for a Second Conference Which Mr. Hanna Is to Call—Presidents of the Leading Coal Roads Attend—Propositions Made by the Operators and Which Will Be Adhered to—Officials of the Civic Federation Are Hopeful That a Strike Can Be Averted.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, March 27.—Mine workers and mine owners of the anthracite fields debated their differences for four hours today in a conference arranged by the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation, but the meeting was without result save that the workers agreed not to strike on April 1 as decreed at the Shamokin convention. There is to be further friendly discussion between the two interests, and Senator Hanna, as chairman of the industrial department of the Federation, was empowered to call another conference at any favorable time within the next 30 days. The workers asked for an increase in pay, a shortening of the working day to eight hours, and the adoption of a scale for the entire district. The operators declined to grant the demands as to time and pay and refused to permit the complete unionization of their properties. The operators offered to meet employees with grievances at any time, but insisted that there be no distinction between union and non-union men. They also asserted that present market conditions did not warrant any increase in wages or a decrease in working time.

Mr. Hanna, Oscar Straus and Frank Duncan, a sub-committee named by the conciliators, arranged for the conference which was held at the Church Mission House. The operators present were W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad; E. B. Thomas, chairman of the board of the Erie railroad; George S. Baer, of the Reading railroad; and Robert Olyphant, president of the Delaware and Hudson company, while the mine owners for the district were John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' association, and District Presidents Thomas Nichols, John Poby and Thomas Duffy. The labor leaders contended that the men were not given the opportunity to present a wage system which should be remedied by the adoption of a uniform scale.

They also held that the working day should be shortened. This operator contended that the higher pay and shorter day demanded would represent a wage increase of 25 per cent, which commercial relations did not warrant.

Presidents' Propositions. The presidents of the coal companies outlined three propositions, and said that under no circumstances would they recede. These propositions were as follows:— "First—There should be no distinction between union and non-union men. "Second—That the officials of the companies would meet committees, consisting of employees, of the district, and adjust all grievances. The members of the committees must be persons in the employ of the companies, but the matter of their appointment would not be inquired into, either as to their religion, politics or membership in labor organizations. "Third—That the coal must be prepared to meet the market requirements, and that the output of the mines must be maintained at their productive capacity and in no way be interfered with."

The investigation also made the point that the ultimatum of the union to strike on April 1 did not give proper time for discussion of the differences existing and seemed like a threat held against the operators. President Mitchell and his associates said they were highly desirous of improving the condition of their fellow-workers by peaceful means, and that while there was any prospect of accomplishing their purpose by such means they were prepared to withhold the strike order. Mr. Mitchell agreed to give opportunity for the second conference which Senator Hanna is to call. Senator Hanna returned to Washington this evening.

Mine Workers Notified. The following telegram was tonight sent to the secretaries of the three anthracite districts:— "We held a conference with president of coal carrying railroads and conciliators of the National Civic Federation today. After discussing situation the Civic Federation requested postponement of action for a period not to exceed thirty days within which time operators agree to meet us in conference with Civic Federation for the purpose of trying to reconcile differences between us. In the meantime mine men to continue in operation as usual. We are hopeful that questions at issue will be satisfactorily adjusted and strike averted. Notify all mine workers to defer action upon resolution adopted at Shamokin convention. (Signed) John Mitchell, T. E. Nichols, John Fahy, Thomas Duffy.

Resolution in Good Faith. "And I have offered the resolution in the greatest good faith," observed Mr. Richardson. "The gentleman asks action on a document, the extracts of which have been read," retorted Mr. Cannon hotly. "The gentleman need not become agitated or agitated. I am not for trying to have the clerk read the entire document," responded Mr. Richardson. "I move to postpone the consideration of the resolution until tomorrow," interposed Mr. Cannon. Thereupon Mr. Miers (Ill.) protested that the motion was not in order and asked that Mr. Cannon modify his motion to make it Saturday.

"Is not the honor of a member of the house more important than the passage of a few pension bills?" cried Mr. Pierce (Tenn.). Mr. Underwood (Ala.) then got the floor. He declared that the honor of the country was at stake in this matter and that rose far above the honor of a mere individual. He insisted that Christmas, after coming here to secure back pay for the islands, had come to the United States. It mattered not, he said, whether he was thief or knave he had made the charges. While he hoped for the honor of the country that they were not true they should be thoroughly investigated.

In answer to an interrogatory from Mr. Hitt (Ill.), Mr. Richardson stated Christmas' report was dated Oct. 1, 1901. Mr. Cannon declared that he had read the report. (Continued on Page 2.)

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER. Highest temperature..... 56 degrees. Lowest temperature..... 40 degrees. Relative humidity..... 50 per cent. S. W. wind, 14 miles, ended 8 P. M. Precipitation, 14 hours, ended 8 P. M., none.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, March 27.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness Friday, possible rain by night; Saturday rain; fresh to brisk south wind, becoming variable.