

MR. WHEELER RENEWS ANTI-FOREIGN ATTACK

Replies to Criticism of His Former Speech Made by Mr. Gillett.

A CHALLENGE TO DEBATE QUESTION

Willing Opponents Should Make Capital of Utterances.

LETTERS OF APPROVAL

Declares That Man Cannot Be Born Great—Would Do No Injustice to Anyone—Was Applauded by Democrats.

Representative Wheeler, whose anti-foreign remarks in the House several days ago created a mild international sensation, entertained the members of that body again yesterday with a sort of appendix to that speech.

In his first utterance against the proposition to send a commission to witness the coronation of Edward and against the official reception to Prince Henry were impassioned and harsh, that could not be said of his statements yesterday. They were deliberate and premeditated.

HE-ENFORCED HIS VIEWS.

The Kentucky did not retract anything that he said in his former speech. Instead of recanting and compromising, he emphasized and amplified what he had said before. Further than that, he threw down the gauntlet and flung the challenge full and fair in the face of his opponents.

They were welcome, he said, to all the political capital they could make from his speech, and he expressed a willingness to aid them in disseminating it among the voters of the country. He said he would in any district where an opponent would meet him in debating the subject.

The Republicans during his delivery became factious and jeered considerably. But he came back at them with fire and invective, fortified with a great mass of letters and telegrams which he said he had received in commendation of his speech.

Taken to Task.

The Indian appropriation bill was under consideration, and no one was looking for a second outbreak upon the subject. Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.) secured the floor and started in to take Mr. Wheeler severely to task for his attack upon Secretary Hay and his reflections upon Prince Henry.

Some of the Democrats anticipated what was coming and sought to get under cover from the fire. Mr. Fleming was the first to do so. He interrupted Mr. Gillett to ask if that gentleman held the Democratic party responsible for the utterances of Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Gillett said he did not know whether the Democratic party approved the sentiments expressed or not, but he had observed that there was considerable applause on that side of the chamber.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., Ind.) arose to declare that he did not endorse the speech. Mr. Thayer also repudiated it. It was evident, however, that these were exceptions, for when Mr. Wheeler secured the floor his remarks were greeted with loud applause from his party associates, indicating that as a whole they upheld him.

Mr. Taft of Kentucky and Mr. Taft of South Carolina interrupted Mr. Gillett to say that he thoroughly approved of Mr. Wheeler's remarks, and only thought he had not gone far enough.

Mr. Hay got a "flunk." Continuing, Mr. Gillett entered into a defense of Secretary Hay, and said he saw no reason for calling him a "dunk" or for insulting the German people because of the visit of Prince Henry.

He said he agreed with Mr. Wheeler as to the admission of foreigners, and that he was aware that there was a small class who wanted foreign titles and were willing to pay high prices for them. But the matter of entertaining the prince was quite different. It was an international courtesy.

The Germans revered the prince, who was their representative. Mr. Gillett approved of the reception, and said he would not think so well of the coronation commission, but it was a European custom, he said, and it was simply the act of a friendly nation.

He also thought it would show a spiteful spirit if no representative was sent to Spain at the time of the coming of age of the young Spanish King.

Priming His Guns.

While Mr. Gillett was speaking Mr. Wheeler was priming for a reply. Immediately Mr. Gillett began, the Kentucky began to delve deep into his desk and bring forth large masses of papers and envelopes, and to despatch pages after others. When he arose and secured recognition, after the Massachusetts member had good reason to believe behind a barricade of letters and telegrams.

Mr. Wheeler said he had voiced his own sentiments and what he believed to be the sentiments of the large body of the American people. He did not pose as a leader of his party. If he had he would have consulted Mr. Fleming and Mr. Robinson.

After referring briefly to Mr. Crosvorn Mr. Wheeler declared that the present attitude of catering and pandering to royalty simply showed that we were drifting from old American traditions and becoming imbued with a spirit hostile to the Republic. This trend, he said, boded no good to the Republic.

If, in order to gain the good will of other nations, we must sacrifice our own institutions and our ideals of government, then he favored getting along without their good will.

Accident of Birth.

"It is against this official reception to a man because he occupies a position by accident of birth that I protest," declared Mr. Wheeler.

"I have been declared an ignorant agriculturalist," he continued, "and I am proud of being an agriculturalist. I am the son of a foreigner, and I am proud of that. Too many of our foreign-born citizens are the sons of a foreigner who fled from his native land and came to this country to escape the oppression of monarchy and to live in a land of liberty."

He severely arraigned those who he declared were catering to and "bootlicking" royalty.

Mr. Wheeler then took up some of the several hundred communications he has received commending his speech. In answer to a running fire of questions which the Republicans addressed to him he stated that ten or twelve out of 600 had come from Kentucky and none from his own district. He said that the vast majority were from the Northern and Western States.

He read one from Rochester strongly commending him and signed "A Lifelong Republican," then a cablegram from Lon-

AFAIRS OF POOR OVERLOOKED IN ANTI-ADMINISTRATION ORATORY

Speeches Prepared for War Tax Repeal and Shut Out by Mr. Richardson's Coup Delivered During Indian Bill Hearing—All Subjects But the Red Man Discussed.

Under the debate upon the Indian Appropriation bill, which was taken up in the House yesterday, had a score of speeches were delivered, which the speaker had originally intended to get into the "record" under the tariff discussion on the war revenue repeal bill. Mr. Richardson's coup of Monday shut off a number of the speeches, and they were worked off yesterday, while the Indian bill was up.

For five hours, the measure appropriating money for the Indians was before the House, yet the real meat received scant passing mention during the entire day, and his needs were scarcely mentioned. Instead, the House listened to tariff talk, to the breezy Gillett-Wheeler debate, which was the feature of the day, to Chinese exclusion arguments, attacks upon the Philippine policy of the administration, to financial argument, and the whole gamut of popular topics, while the poor Indian, was forgotten.

Mr. Burleson (Dem., Texas) delivered a lengthy speech in advocacy of his bill to make silver dollars redeemable in gold. Mr. Reid (Dem., Ark.) advocated the retirement of the United States forces from the Philippines, and the establishment of a protectorate over the islands. Mr. Sutherland (Rep., Utah) spoke in favor of opening Indian reservations to private settlement. Mr. Paddgett (Dem., Tenn.) and Mr. Fox (Dem., N. C.) for tariff reduction. Mr. Roosevelt (Dem., Ind.), in favor of sterner Chinese exclusion. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs secured an agreement by which the bill will continue under general debate today, and under the five-minute rule tomorrow, when a vote will be taken upon the measure.

GOV. TAFT TO FINISH EVIDENCE TODAY

Will Appear Before House Committee Tomorrow.

Commissioner Harris testified regarding Education Funds. The Senate Committee on Education and Harbor yesterday heard Commissioner of Education Harris on the question whether the colored race is receiving its share of the \$25,000 given to each State by the Government for industrial and agricultural education.

Commissioner Harris stated to the committee that the negroes are securing somewhat more than their share of the appropriation in nearly all States.

It was suggested to the committee a short time ago that in the Southern States the colored race is not getting its fair share of this fund according to population. Senator McComas, the chairman of the committee, began the investigation last week.

Commissioner Harris produced statistics from all the Southern States. They seemed to show that in only one State does the colored man get less than his pro rata share of the fund.

There is a special law in South Carolina which divides the fund equally between the two races, although the blacks outnumber the whites in the proportion of 58 to 42.

In Georgia the entire fund is turned over to the colored race by the State. In Maryland the colored man secures a trifle more than his share.

The committee will have other hearings on the same subject in the near future.

WELLINGTON RENEWS ATTACK ON MCKINLEY

Charges Late President With Bad Faith—Scores Administration Policy in the Philippines.

Senator Wellington yesterday made a speech against the administration policy in the Philippines and in Cuba, taking as his text the Philippine tariff bill. He announced opposition to the bill, and stated that he favors the plan of the Democratic minority, stated in their recent report on the bill.

He made a violent attack on the administration, and reiterated his accusation against the late President McKinley, that he broke faith with him as to the Treaty of Paris.

Mr. Wellington charged that when his vote was sought by the President McKinley upon the treaty he was promised, in response to his firm demand during that conference, that there would be no permanent occupation by the United States of the Philippines.

"Was that promise kept?" the Senator asked. "No, not in any particular," he continued.

In denouncing the concentration camps in the Philippines, Mr. Wellington charged that the United States today finds itself in the same position as Spain occupied in reference to Cuba when this country declared war against the barbarities of Weyler.

"How in the name of God was this method seized upon?" he shouted. A method that brought down the condemnation of civilization then, as it does now.

GEN. HARRIES ON "NO SEAT NO FARE BILL"

Vice President of Traction Company Is Amused.

Says It Will Never Amount to Anything as the Public Would Not Endure Waiting for Cars.

BILL TO UNRAVEL HAWAIIAN TANGLE

Terms of Territorial Senators Defined.

Senators Receiving Least Number of Votes Shall Serve Short Terms.

Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, by request, yesterday introduced in the House the following bill, entitled "An act to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election of the Territory of Hawaii."

"It is enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"Section 1. The several Senators elected in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Senatorial districts at the first general election held in the Territory of Hawaii who received the lowest number of votes shall each hold office for the term of two years from the date of such election.

"Sec. 2. That for the First Senatorial district J. D. Paris and N. Russell, having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall each hold office as Senator for such district for the term of two years.

"That for the Second Senatorial district William White, having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years.

"That for the Third Senatorial district D. Kanaha, George R. Carter, and D. Kaungahala, having respectively received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall each hold office as a Senator of such district for the term of two years.

"That for the Fourth Senatorial district I. H. Kahilina, having received the lowest number of ballots cast, shall hold office as a Senator for such district for the term of two years."

"This is a very important matter, and Delegate Wilcox will urge its early consideration.

STEERING COMMITTEE IN INFORMAL CAUCUS

TARIFF CONCESSIONS TO CUBA. Republicans of Ways and Means Committee to Confer.

A conference of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will be held this morning for the purpose of beginning the work of framing a bill making tariff concessions to Cuba, in accordance with the recent understanding that this should be done as soon as the bill abolishing the internal revenue war taxes should be passed.

It is impossible to state what form the proposed bill will take, as there are almost as many propositions as there are members of the committee. It is the opinion, however, of the best posted Republicans in the Senate and in the House of Representatives that no matter what propositions may be adopted as a preliminary agreement the ultimate result will be the passage of a bill based on the principle of reciprocity; that is, a provision for reducing the duties on Cuban imports into the United States in return for like concessions upon products sent from the United States to Cuba.

It is reasonably certain that any proposition involving the payment of a bounty or a rebate will eventually be voted down, and also that whatever arrangement is made will be limited as to the time in which it shall remain in force.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Appointments Sent to the Senate Yesterday for Confirmation. The President yesterday sent the following nominations, among others, to the Senate for confirmation:

George B. Hayes, of New Jersey, to be Third Secretary of the Embassy of the United States at Berlin.

Frank D. Hobbs, to be register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Thomas V. McAllister, to be collector of customs for the district of Vicksburg, Miss.

To be brigadier general—Col. Francis L. Guenther, Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenant, Artillery Corps—James M. Fulton, at large.

The caucus failed to reach the determination either to support or oppose the Foraker amendment. It was concluded to suspend judgment in the matter until Mr. Foraker's arguments in support of the measure on the floor of the Senate can be heard.

The present bill represents the views of the Secretary of War. Senator Foraker does not believe that such a small reduction will be of much, if any, benefit to the Philippine, and it is understood that many communications have been received from the business interests of the islands taking his view of the matter.

Opinion Divided.

Opinion is much divided in the Senate on the question. It is said that if Mr. Foraker would consent to the 50 per cent rate he could have the support of his party without further trouble, but that he is determined to secure the full 75 per cent reduction if possible.

He will make a speech in favor of his amendment, and an amendment to his amendment will in all probability then be introduced and passed.

Positions of Democrats.

The Democrats have decided not to vote for the amendment, which, while it is nearer the idea of free trade than the bill, is still against their declared principle that the United States has no right to impose any tariff on trade between the two countries.

The decision was reached in the Senate yesterday to begin voting on the bill on next Monday at 4 o'clock.

TWO DISTRICT CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Included in "Omni-bus Bill" Covering Claims for Stores and Supplies. The "omni-bus bill" for the allowance of claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims was reported to the Senate yesterday by Senator Warren with amendments.

Two District claims are allowed, as follows:

"To Catherine A. Talburt, administratrix of George W. Talburt and Jane Woodruff, \$9,490.

"To Mary E. White, \$5,250.

Mrs. Adams, the widow, is a beneficiary in a bill reported to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Claims. The bill was passed by the House last week, and then carried appropriations of about \$400,000 in settlement of claims against the Government, arising principally out of the civil war, but the Senate committee in its report has recommended increasing the amount more than \$2,000,000.

The claim in which Miss Adams is concerned is for the relief of the claim against the estate of William Kinkaid, who was Miss Adams' uncle.

In 1862 he made a contract to transport the First Colorado Infantry from Denver to Fort Union, N. M. The commanding officers of the regiment required forced marches, and Kinkaid was obliged to abandon a number of his supplies.

Ever since the close of the civil war his heirs have been asking Congress for compensation on account of these losses.

Kinkaid is dead, and his heirs are Miss Adams and her cousin, William Kinkaid Jr. Their claim is for \$21,000, and the bill reported provides that the Court of Claims shall determine whether it shall be paid.

Miss Adams' share would be \$10,500.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—In view of the enormous sale of tickets for the entertainment and ball given by the Corps of Cadets, at National Rifle Academy, FEBRUARY 21, 1902, the committee in charge desires to state that no more tickets will be issued.

Feb. 18. DANIEL SCARLETT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mortimer's Coats, \$2; very best, \$2.50; men's gray Government shirts, 25 cents; genuine raffle McClelland saddles, \$1.75; one Hemington typewriter; perfect condition; lawn, 20 cents a pair; best quality oysters, 4x4; 50c a dozen; 50c a dozen; best quality roofing, less than the market; 50c a pair; for machinery, tools, S. BENSINGER & CO., 1315 and B. 917-4.

A GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Columbia Publishing Company will be held at the office of the Company, 122 South 1st St., Alexandria, Va., at 10:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

Board of Directors, constituting a majority of the stockholders, President, J. B. DONALDSON, Secretary, LOUIS BER, JR., and J. CARSON.

EDUCATIONAL.

National University Law Department SCHOOL OF FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Spring term). Eugene Carroll, LL. B., Instructor. COURSE I—Government Contracts and Claims. Prof. George A. King, LL. M. COURSE II—Organization, Jurisdiction, of Internal Revenue and General Land Offices. Prof. Frank L. Campbell, Asst. Secretary Dept. of Interior. COURSE III—Organization, Jurisdiction, of Prisons (First Assistant Secretary of the Penitentiaries). COURSE IV—Organization, Jurisdiction, of Colleges. U. S. Dept. of Treasury, Prof. Edwin E. Allen, Asst. Secretary of Treasury. OFFICES: MARCH 1ST, 1902, COLLEGE BUILDING, 303 SOUTH ST., PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

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