

**TYRANNY IN PHILIPPINES:  
GAG LAW IN THE SENATE.**

The Debate in the Senate Wednesday Was Again Full of Ginger.

Washington, Jan. 29.—For an hour today the senate had under discussion the question whether a censorship of press dispatches exists in Manila. While no such scenes were enacted as were witnessed during yesterday's session the debate for a time was very spirited. The secretary of war was quoted as saying that no press censorship now existed in the Philippines and a letter from Gen. Greeley, the chief signal officer of the army was presented by Mr. Bederidge of Indiana, making the statement officially that there was no censorship of press dispatches and that "the press is entirely free." On the contrary it was contended by the opposition that a press censorship did exist in the Philippines and that copies of every news dispatch filed with the military authorities. That it was maintained, constituted a virtual censorship.

Mr. Cullom, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, delivered an extended speech upon the history of the reciprocity negotiations.

Mr. Cullom maintained that the Dingley act could not limit the treaty making power or the time in which the president shall make treaties.

Addressing the senate Mr. Money said the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) made a statement a few days ago to the effect that the State of Massachusetts had furnished more troops in the war of the Revolution than all that section of what is known as Mason and Dixon's line. The figures had been taken, it was stated, from a report of Gen. Knox, the first secretary of war. Expressing his entire belief that the Massachusetts senator would not wittingly present anything to the senate but the facts, Mr. Money read from authorities to show that the southern section of the country had furnished its full quota of troops, Virginia supplying 56,722, and South Carolina 31,131. The latter State had furnished 37 out of every 42 citizens capable of bearing arms, while Massachusetts had furnished 32 out of every 42. He read extensive extracts from historical authorities in maintenance of his position.

Mr. Hoar, in a statement replete with historical allusions, explained that in whatever he may have said upon the subject referred to by Mr. Money, he had no purpose of instituting a comparison between any section of the country. He said he would be the last person in the world to disparage the efforts of the southern States in the war for independence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks Mr. Bacon desired to continue the discussion of the participation of the south in the Revolutionary war, but Mr. Lodge, who had the floor, thought it better to proceed with consideration of the Philippine measure. The senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) said, had expressed a desire to speak upon his proposed amendment to the pending bill, and he thought he ought to be permitted to proceed.

Mr. Bacon appealed to Mr. Morgan to permit him to speak briefly.

"Certainly," replied the Alabama senator, "speak as long as you like."

Mr. Lodge, however, declined to yield the floor. His declination irritated Mr. Tillman who said:

"You can't gag us in your effort to force this Philippine bill. How does the senator get his own permission to be so invidious and ungracious?"

Mr. Lodge disclaimed any intention of being ungracious. He said if Mr. Morgan did not care to go on he himself would present the matter bearing upon the Philippine bill.

"Well," replied Mr. Tillman, "we will discuss this historical question and we'll discuss it on this Philippine bill."

Mr. Lodge was about to proceed when he was interrupted by Mr. Hoar, who said:

"The most emphatic argument against this whole Philippine business—"

"Is the healthy discussion of the patriotic impulses of our ancestors," interjected Mr. Tillman, taking the idea, perhaps, if not the words, out of the Massachusetts senator's mouth.

During Senator Lodge's remarks, Mr. Dubois said that in his judgment, there was a censorship in Manila. No newspaper can file a dispatch with the cable company in Manila without filing an exact copy or duplicate of it with the military authorities.

"You may quibble over that fact. In my opinion that is a censorship."

Mr. Lodge said that he had called upon the secretary of war last evening and had been assured by him that there was no censorship of press dispatches in the Philippines.

Mr. Beveridge said that he had requested an official statement upon the subject from Gen. Greeley, chief signal officer of the army. Gen. Greeley wrote: "Censorship in the Philippine islands has been removed entirely between these islands and Europe and America, save in the case of code messages of unauthorized firms having no standing. The press is entirely free."

"Necessarily a limited censorship is maintained over messages in the Philippine archipelago and to adjacent points where insurgent troops and agents are in active hostility against the United States. Press messages are not censored to any place in Europe or America, but only to points where insurgents are actively engaged through juntas or other agencies, such as in Hongkong or Singapore."

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After brief remarks by Senators Wellington and Stewart, Mr. Bacon gained the floor. He criticized Mr. Lodge for declining to yield to him at the time he desired to proceed, insisting that according to the usages and proprieties of the senate he had had a right to the floor, but Mr. Lodge had seen fit to deny him that courtesy. He then proceeded to discuss at length the historical question which had been raised by Mr. Money concluding with a tribute to Mr. Hoar "for his loyalty to free institutions" and expressing the hope that the people of Massachusetts would prove themselves to be in harmony with him.

Mr. Tillman said he desired "to draw a few draughts from the fount of liberty," but would postpone his remarks upon the historical subject which had been broached, until tomorrow.

**PEACE WITHOUT DISHONOR.**

England is Now Anxious to End the War Without Further Humiliation.

London, January 28.—The Government leader, A. J. Balfour, announced in the House of Commons today that no overtures for peace had been received from anyone 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 receive the communication and the reply to it before the House. The Government of Holland has offered in the most friendly terms to help in bringing about peace in South Africa. In a communication to the British Government the Dutch Government suggests that it might be permitted to act as a sort of diplomatic agent for the Boer delegates. The Government, however, expressly disavows any attempt at intervention and does not mention any terms.

It was learned by a representative of the Associated Press that the British Government infers that it would not have been approached unless the Dutch authorities were convinced that the Boer delegates now in Europe were willing to accept the cardinal points of the British peace terms, so frequently announced in Parliament.

Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, replied in friendly terms to the Netherlands proposal, but instituted inquiries in order to ascertain the extent of the powers delegated by Mr. Kruger and the other Boer representatives in Europe to act in behalf of the Boers in the field. Great doubt is expressed at the foreign office here as to whether any negotiations carried on by the Boer delegates through the Dutch Government or other channels will prove effectual. If satisfactory guarantees in this respect can be secured negotiations will be begun immediately. This doubt in regard to the authority of Mr. Kruger and others to speak for the fighting burghers is perceptible in the statement of Mr. Balfour made in the House of Commons today.

The announcement of Mr. Balfour caused a sensation in the lobbies of Parliament. Lord Rosebery is generally credited with having brought about this movement on the part of the Dutch Government.

It is recalled that the Dutch premier, Dr. Kayper, in an interview published about Christmas time, was represented to have urged the impossibility of Holland's intervening in South Africa unless he had reason to think that both parties wished it. Consequently it is regarded as certain that the present movement was inspired by the Boer delegates.

The Petit Bleu, of Brussels, the organ of the Krugerites, flatly denied last night that the Boer delegates had charged anyone to make peace proposals, and professed to be in entire ignorance of the Dutch communication.

The Daily News this morning claims credit for the initiation of the peace movement. The paper says that, after Rosebery's speech at Chesterfield, it sent Dr. Bisschop, who is neither Briton nor Boer, on a mission to the Continent to invite the Boer delegates to a consideration of the basis of negotiations which Lord Rosebery suggested.

The Daily News declines to reveal the outcome of the conference, but practically avows that the Boer delegates still insist upon independence.

Editorially the Daily News draws the inference that the Government has already replied and has rejected the Dutch overtures as unauthorized, and otherwise Mr. Balfour would not have been in a position to promise the papers on the subject, this promise showing that no further negotiations were on foot.

This was the impression in the lobbies as a result of the announcement of the Government leader and semi-official statements in Government papers this morning state that the outlook for peace is not hopeful.

Those acquainted with Boer sentiments assert that Messrs. Fischer and Wolmarans and Gens. Schalkburgher and Botha are willing to recognize British annexation, while Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds, Gen. DeWet and President Steyn still insist upon independence. Therefore at present it is considered hopeless to arrive at any agreed basis of negotiations.

When you lack energy, do not relish your food, feel dull and stupid, after eating, all you need is a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will make you feel like a new man and give you an appetite like a bear. For sale by Dr A J China.

**For Lieutenant Governor.**

We nominate Senator J. Lyles Glenn for lieutenant governor for the next term, subject to his consent to become a candidate. We know that his present office, that of senator, is interfering very much with his own regular business at present, and this is a consideration that we fear may dissuade him from allowing his name to be used. We are sure that he would appreciate the honor if called to that position. The question is whether he will feel justified in making the necessary sacrifice of his private business.

To people of Chester and the neighboring counties it is useless to say anything of Mr. Glenn's character or qualifications, and he is well known to many people in all parts of the state. It is just such men that are needed in public places, men of pure life and unquestioned integrity; men who can look impartially at all sides of a measure and make their decision a matter of conscience.

Mr. Glenn is not a politician. He has never sought an office, and never held one before the one he now fills, except such as have been thrust upon him in connection with religious and educational matters and the administration of municipal affairs, unless we consider his membership in the constitutional convention an office.

Mr. Glenn is admirably fitted for the duty of presiding over the senate. He is always cool. He never gets "rattled." He is exceptionally fair. A great deal can be said in favor of Mr. Glenn for lieutenant governor, but that is not our purpose at present. We wish the people of the state to take his name under consideration, and if he is not as well fitted for the place as any man that offers, then they need not vote for him.—Chester Lantern.

**HOG CHOLERA.**

Dr. T. J. Dodge, of Hamilton, Illinois, writes as follows to the Iowa Homestead on the subject of hog cholera:

I deem it my duty to give to the public free, my recipe for the cure of what is termed hog cholera. I have used this remedy for 35 years, and raised hogs on my ranch in Nebraska and never lost a hog.

I have experimented by placing one well hog with a lot of sick ones, and keeping it well by the use of this remedy. You will confer a great favor upon the farmers of our country by publishing this recipe in full. I am now engaged in other business, and have been for 16 years, and am willing to let others prosper by the long years of experience of mine with a remedy I discovered myself for the cure of this dreaded disease.

The prescription and directions are as follows:

Arsenic, one-half pound; cape aloes, one-half pound; blue vitriol, one-fourth of a pound; black antimony, one ounce. Grind and mix well the remedy before using.

The following are the directions for using:

1. Sick hogs in all cases to be separated from the well ones, and placed in dry pens with only five large hogs or eight in each pen.

2. Feed nothing but dry food, but no water, only the slop containing the remedy, until cured.

3. When hogs refuse to eat, turn them on their backs, and then, with long-handled spoon, put the dry medicine down their throats.

4. Dose for large hogs: One teaspoonful three times a day for three days; then miss one day, and repeat amount until cured. Shoats or pigs one-half the amount.

5. As a preventive, one teaspoonful once a week, will keep your hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat. I can place one well hog in a pen with one hundred sick ones, and with this remedy keep him well.

6. Let no other stock but hogs have access to this remedy, as it is to them a deadly poison.

Dr. Dodge adds, that for many years he sold his recipe for \$5, and treated hogs at the rate of \$1 per head, paying the owner 10 cents a pound for all that died after treatment begun.

**For Stomach Troubles.**

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs S Geiger of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets." For sale by Dr A J China.

**HIS ENGLISH FRIEND.**

A Visit That Wrecked the Nerves of an American Host.

"I've been having the time of my life. I tell you," said the suburbanite gloomily to his city friend at lunch.

"What's the matter? Pipes burst? Furnace won't work? Dog killing the neighbors' chickens?" asked the friend, sympathetically running through the list of the suburbanite's usual grievances.

"No; worse than that," sadly answered the first speaker. "I've been having an English friend visit me. It's years since I've been across the water, so one or two of his ways were a little strange. The worst of his doings was what has broken me up so. He went to bed the first night before the rest of us, and when I came along the corridor an hour or so later there were his shoes standing outside his door and frightfully muddy too."

"I looked at them in astonishment. Then I remembered the English custom of having the boy come up for the boots. We keep only two servants, you know, both women, and of course in the country you have to rub them the right way or they'll leave. I knew perfectly well that if I told either of those free and independent Irish women to clean the Englishman's shoes we'd be left servantless, and that would have been the death of my wife."

"I lifted the shoes gingerly by two fingers and carried them to my room. When I thought the servants must be asleep, I crept down stairs and got to work with a brush. At every sound I would nearly jump out of my own boots and drop his. I fancied every moment that the girls would see my candle and give the alarm of burglars or that my friend would be taken ill, and get up and find me brushing his shoes. Oh, I had a pretty time of it! He stayed a week, that Englishman, and what with loss of sleep and overstrained nerves I'm a wreck."

"Well, why on earth didn't you have the moral courage to—"

"Moral courage! I'd like to see the man who'd have the moral courage to tell an English gentleman with a monocle that the ways of even well bred people in this country differ from those he's been accustomed to! My friend, you do not know the breed!" And he drowned his sorrows and braced his nerves with a second cup of unsurpassed coffee.—New York Tribune.

**Bitterness.**

"There's that girl singing 'A Bird in a Gilded Cage'" said the nervous man.

"Yes," answered the boarding house wag. "If I had a bird that couldn't sing any better than that, I'd open the cage and let it fly away."—Washington Star.

**A Flattering Apology.**

"The conductor asked me for my fare twice today, but he apologized so neatly that I couldn't find fault."

"What did he say?"

"He said he thought he had collected the first fare from a much older looking person."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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**A STORY OF LINCOLN.**

The Letter That Was Stolen and the Rascal Who Stole It.

Benajet G. Jayne during most of the civil war was the personal assistant of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous war secretary. One day Lincoln sent for Jayne to come to the White House. "My boy," said he, "there is a letter I would like to have you look at."

Jayne picked up the letter and found it was from General Dix. It conveyed the information that several Federal prisoners had escaped from Libby prison with the aid of Abbie Green, a woman famous during the war. The letter also said that, as the fact of Abbie's assistance was well known, she had been obliged to flee from Richmond and even then was on her way to Washington on the flag of truce boat.

"Now, my boy," said the president. "I don't know what I should say to any rascal who would steal that letter and have a bill passed through congress to grant \$10,000 to the relief of Abbie Green." Mr. Jayne "stole the letter," and the next day both branches of congress passed the bill to grant \$10,000 to Abbie Green. The following morning "Honest Abe" sent for Jayne again.

"I told you I didn't know what I should say," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "to the rascal who would steal that letter and have congress act on it. Now, I've made up my mind what to say. You go down to No. — street, get Abbie Green, take her down to Chase at the treasury, and don't you let her go until she gets that money."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

**Swallowing Salt Water.**

One of the most beneficial features of a sea bath is the salt water inadvertently swallowed by bathers. It is a wonderful tonic for the liver, stomach and kidneys. In many cases it will cure biliousness when all drug preparations have failed. It is peculiarly effective in ordinary cases of indigestion, disordered stomach and insomnia and has been known to produce excellent results in many cases of dyspepsia.

Clean sea water is full of tonic and sedative properties. It won't hurt anybody. Indeed two or three big swallows of it would be of positive benefit to nine bathers out of ten. It is not, of course, a palatable or tempting dose to take, but neither is quinine or calomel. You seldom if ever see an old sailor who is bilious or dyspeptic or a victim to insomnia, and why? For the reason that an ocean of good medicine spreads all about his sky, and he doses himself copiously with it whenever his physical mechanism becomes the least bit deranged.—Washington Star.

**Cruelty to Lobsters.**

It is singular how the cruel practice of boiling lobsters alive continues. Our forefathers—and indeed our parents—let calves bleed slowly to death, on the theory that in no other way could white meat be secured, and later on calves were bled one day and killed the next. Now, every one knows that a calf can be killed in a humane manner and the veal made just as good, and, generally speaking, animals killed for food have been put out of the way in a much more humane manner than formerly. But lobsters are still tortured out of existence, the only difference being that, while formerly they were exclusively boiled to death, now some are boiled and some are broiled. Which process causes the most agony no one can say.—Exchange.

**Monotonous Tones.**

If voices were cultivated toward expression in speaking as well as in singing, the variety of tone would be very agreeable to the listener. Many people find the monotonous tone used in everyday conversation very irritating and would hail with delight any method which would tend toward breaking this tiresome sameness. Even beauty of tone does not save this monotony from condemnation. It is like striking one key of a musical instrument over and over again. The teaching of elocution should be of aid in this direction or the practice of reading aloud, striving to give proper expression to each sentence.—Detroit News-Tribune.

**Caught a Tartar.**

Like so many of his learned brethren in the Church of England, the late Canon Carter was the terror of composers. His was perhaps, after Dean Stanley's, the very worst handwriting of the last century.

About 1880 the then bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Maclagan, surprised one of his secretaries by saying: "I have hardly ever received an anonymous letter, but I got one this morning. It is very badly written, and I can hardly make it out, but from the signature it is sure to be abusive. The man has signed himself 'A Tartar.' See if you can make it out."

The secretary, who knew the handwriting, rather startled his lordship by replying: "It's nothing alarming. It's only a note from Canon Carter of Clewer."—London Tit-Bits.

**Lies of the White Kind.**

The whole fabric of social intercourse is interwoven with what would be lies according to a strict code. Some are pleasant fictions that deceive nobody. Most of them have their genesis in a kindly, cheerful desire to avoid giving pain. These polite untruths are the lubricant of society. They wear away the rough edges, take away the sting out of uncomfortable facts. They are the flower of courtesy, "the pineapple perfume of politeness."—Washington Times.

**The Best Lifter.**

Hiram—That boy of yours what went to college could do some powerful lifting with the clubs and dumbbells.

Silas—Yes, but I always thought more of the other one's lifting powers.

Hiram—Did he lift dumbbells and the like?

Silas—No; he lifted the mortgage.—Philadelphia Record.

**VALUE OF AN HONEST EYE.**

A Business Man's Experience in Hiring an Office Assistant.

A business man said that he once devoted half a day to hiring a man whom he needed in his office. In answer to his advertisement a great many applicants called. He rejected the first because he would not look him in the eye. "The second man," said the merchant, "was armed with a double barreled recommendation from his pastor, with testimonials as to his business ability and good character; but, though he looked me in the eye, I saw that we could never hope to get along well together, and so I dismissed him. The third interested me the moment he stepped inside the door. He was poorly dressed, and, though his clothes were whole, they were at least two sizes too small. It was evident that his attire troubled him not the least, for he held his head high and as he approached my desk looked me squarely in the eye. He said that he had no recommendation, that he had no business experience, but that he was willing to do his best to please me. In an instant it dawned upon me that before me was the man that I was looking for. He had nothing to recommend him save an honest, bright eye and a pleasant face, but that was sufficient. I engaged him on the spot.

"Since then I have seen fit to advance him over a man who had been with me three years. The latter grumbled, but there was reason for my move—the new man had proved himself worthy of promotion."

Instances might be definitely multiplied of the value of an honest eye. That wonderful window of the soul, the eye, is a sure index to character. If you have it not, cultivate a bright, honest, straightforward look. It will more than repay your effort. Look up and fearlessly meet the eyes of those with whom you converse. Many a choice position has been lost through an indifferent, finching eye, and many a coveted position has been won through a fearless, honest eye. That kind of eye is better than a hundred recommendations.—Success.

**Burro Punching Profanity.**

In his book "A Day With a Tramp and Other Days" Walter Wyckoff tells the following story of profanity and burro punching in the west:

"The burros plainly shared the feeling of relief in reaching a more passable region, and the art of burro punching began consequently to disclose its difficulties.

"They were most difficult to manage at the fords. Generally they scattered to the four winds at the first approach to water, and when we had corralled them again and forced them down to the brink they would stand calmly, planted ankle deep in the stream, resolutely determined not to move.

"It was then that Price gave vent to real profanity, and I am bound to own that it was effective. When beating and prodding and the milder invective failed to urge the burros forward, Price would stand back, pale with rage, and begin to swear, calling upon all his gods and blasting the reputation of his beasts unto the third and fourth generation of their ancestors. "By some subtle perception they seemed to understand that this meant business, and slowly at first, but presently, as though they rather enjoyed the water, they waded through and started down the trail beyond."

**There Are Two Kinds of Mustard.**

There are two varieties of mustard—black and white. Black mustard is the most valuable for commercial purposes. Its seeds are very minute, weighing not more than one-fiftieth of a grain each. Its pungent taste is caused by an essential oil. This oil can, like fruit flavors, be exactly imitated by the chemists. Both as a table condiment and as a medicine mustard has been known from a very remote period.

As now found in our grocery stores this spice consists of white and black mustard seeds, mixed and ground fine. The white mustard keeps better than the black variety and is not so bitter. A good deal of the mustard sold is adulterated, sometimes with wheat flour, but more often with tumeric, the pulverized root of a common East Indian plant.

**Both Caught.**

There are two Portland women who have lost faith each in the other. They were attending the meeting of the literary union and on emerging from the hall found a sharp shower in progress. Each announced to the other that she must telephone for a carriage, and they departed into different stores, ostensibly for that purpose. When, ten minutes later, the women met in a Spring street trolley car, no allusion was made the carriage.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

**Shaking Hands.**

At a duel the combatants discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered and proposed that the duelists should shake hands.

To this the other second objected as unnecessary. "Their hands," said he, "have been shaking this half hour."

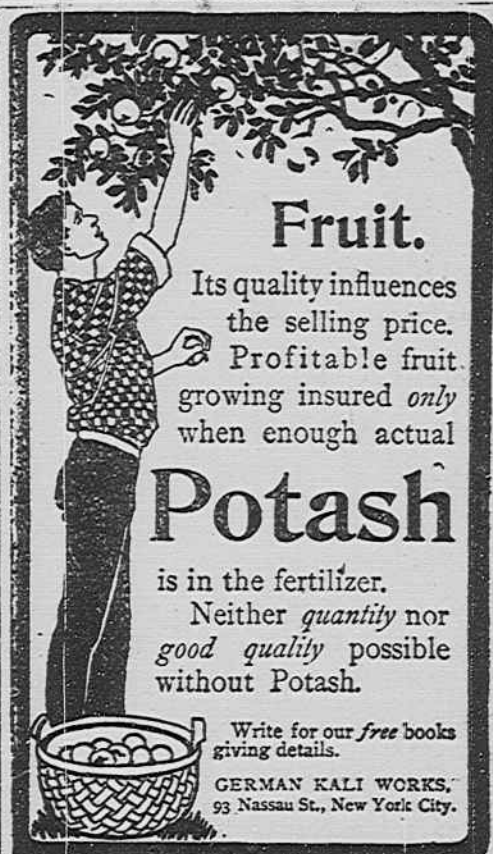
**The Return Trip.**

Passenger (on steamer en route to Europe)—The steerage appears to be empty. Don't emigrants ever return to the old country?

Captain—Oh, yes; but they always go back in the first cabin.—Chicago News.

A small damsel of twelve who disliked boys wrote an essay upon them, in which she said, "If I had my way, half the boys in the world would be girls and the other half would be dolls."

Hate hurts the later most. Don't pinch yourself and expect others to feel the hurt.—National Magazine.



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