## QUAY CASE TAKEN UP

Senate Voted 34 to 28 to Consider It.

DANIEL OPENED THE DEBATE

Resumption of Discussion of the linwallen Bill-Pettigrew's Boer Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Today's ses-sion of the Serate was unusually inter-esting from the very beginning. In apite of vigorous and influential appeniation, of vigorous and influential opposition, of vigorous and influential opposition. Feature of Pennayivania succeeded in getting the Quay case before the Senate, and during the afternoon three notable speaches were delivered. After a sharp proceder. during the afternoon three notable speeches were delivered. After a charpearlamentary squabble, Penrose moved that the resolution involving the seating of Quay be taken up for consideration. On an age and no vote the motion prevailed 24 to 25. The majority was so decided as to cause some surprise. It is known that some senders who will vote, it the opportunity be offered, to sess Quay today voted against on the contrary others who voted for consideration probably will vote against senting him. The vote cannot, therefore, he recarded as a test of Quay's absolute strength in the Senate. Following the taking up of the resolution, Daniel of Virginia delivered a speech in which he vizoronsty supported Quay's right to a sent Vest of Missouri and Poraker of Ohio delivered a peach to the probable of the probable of the senate of the freedom of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 2000 inhabitants, and except that banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 may, with the sanction of the consecution probably will wolle against senting him. The vote cannot, therefore, he recarded as a test of Quay's absolute strength in the Senate. No association shall be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 2000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 2000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which does not exceed 2000 inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which does not exceed 2000 inhabitants. The population of which does not exceed 2000 inhabitants, and the second of the Secretary of the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States bearing interest at a per second of the contract of the second of the United States bearing interest at a per second of the united States bearing interest at a per second of the united States bearing interest at a per second of the united States bearing interest at a per sea

The Day in Detail. Quay case, specialors crowded the gul-

sident Pro Tem. Prye taid before the Senate the following cablegram, addressed to him as President of the Senate from

"Commissioned by the people of Puerto Rice attending the celebration in commenced of the aumiterary of the birth of George Washington, to request that for humanity's sake a solution be adopted for the economic problems. Every day represents considerable loss, leading to total rain.

"CANABA COMMISSION."

toss, leading to total rain.

"CANARA COMERCIO."

Hour (rep. Mass.) inquired whether the chair held the cablegram to be a polition from citizens of the United States.

The chair—The chair does not feel called upon to rule upon that question, but the Scantor from Massachusetts may judge how the chair feels, as he presented the document to the Scanto.

At the request of Politique (sl. S. D.), who has been absent from the Scante for several days on account of illness, his resolution expressing sympathy with the

resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers in their war with Great Britain was piaced on the calendar without dis-

The question of the seating of Quay was

The question of the scating of Quay was their presented by Penrose (rep. Pa.), who requested the chair to lay before the Sanate the resolution relating to the subject as a question of highest privilege.

Cullom (rep. II.) desired it to be understood that whatever might be done with the case, he would not consent to the displacement of the Hawalian government bill as the unfinished business. Penrose replied that, while he had no intention of interfering with the unfinished business, he desired to inform Cullom that he proposed to press the question on privilegs if he should be forced to do so.

After some sparring, Hale (Rep. Mc.)

After some sparring, Hale (Rep. Mc.)
After some sparring, Hale (Rep. Mc.)
taking a leading part in opposition to the
Quay matter displacing other important
matters, the chair ruled that only by
unantiseus consent or a majority should
the Quay case be taken up. Petrose resented this ruling, insisting that the question was ratisficed houses.

from was privileged business.

In the course of the discussion which followed, Fornier (Rep. O.) amounced that he expected to vote for the seating of Quay when the opportunity should

arise.

Aldrich, (Rep. R. I.) then tried his hand at getting Penrose to agree that the case be taken up merely to enable Daniel (Dem. Va.) to speak, but Penrose emphatically refused to automit to any conditions and on an aye and no vote carried the day, the Quay resolution being taken up by a vote of it to 25, as follows:

The following pairs were announced: Chay with Lodge (Lodge in favor of sealing Quay, but usulest taking up the case now); Debos with Mallory (no statement of positions); Prys with Borry (no statement of positions); McBrids with Mossy (McBride against, Monsy for). Quay, Tallaferro voted); Thurston and Allen (no statement); Wetmore with Blacon (no statement); Sewell with Well-(Sowell for): Platt, of New York,

Helifold (Platt for), aniel then addressed the Senate in support of Quay's right to a sent.
At the conclusion of Tourish At the conclusion of Danie's speech, the Hassaihn tlevernment bill was taken up and Morgan (Dem. Ala.) resumed his

Morgan, not having concluded, yielded presented the report of the conference on the financial bill. When the rending of the report had been concluded and an or-der made for its printing, an arrangement was effected whereby some member of the peninlifee pext Wednesday would make a statement concerning the the next day the report would be taken

ate. He had been intensely opposed, he said, to the amexacion of Hawall, but that was now a dead issue. "I shall vote for the bill," said be. "It is above and beyond constitutional question and does not raise any questions that are raised in on to Pacito Rico and the Philip

pines." He thought the thunks of the people

of the United States.
"The proposition that the United States can hold territory us a colonial possession and its people as vussals," he continued. that has ever been advanced in the course

Referring to the Drod Scott case, Ves. and that the Supreme Court was unani-mous in declaring in that decision that the constitution covered the territories. When was it ever heard, he implied that it was necessary for Congress to just an act to extend the constitution over accounts to the constitution over accounts.

abhorved. It violates every principle of a Republican government. It goes ever further than Emplaced has gone with her get the authority to impose duties on imbecoming to place an expect duty upon rating

United Stales expressly inhibited such a tax77"

Foraker replied to Vest's "remarkable argument." It was too late to enter into extended discussion, he said, of the Dred Scott decision, upon which Vest had large-ty based his argument. He thought the Dred Scott decision had been discussed quite adequately in the last Congress. He appeared that the author of the Dred Scott decision had been discussed quite adequately in the last Congress. He secreted that the author of the Declara-tion of independence entertained no such laws as those advanced by Vest. Thoma-efferson drew a distinction between territory which was a part of the United States. "There is," said he, "the United States proper, for which the constitution is the organic law, and there is the ter-ritory outside of the United States which belongs to the United States, but it is not a part of it."

The Senate, at 5:30 P. M., adjourned un

#### THE NEW GOLD BILL.

(Continued from Pirst Page.)

vised Statutes is hereby amended so as

terest at 5 per cent per annum, payable February 1, 1994, and any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable July 1, 1997, and any bonds of the United States bearing any bonds of the United States bearing interest at 2 per cent per annum, payable August 1, 1968, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of \$50 or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the United States after 20 years from the date of their issue, and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; provided, that such outstanding bonds may be received in exchange at a valuation vided, that such outstanding some may be received in exchange at a valuation not greater than their present worth to yield an income of 24 per centum per annum; and in consideration of the reduction of interest affected, the Secretary of the Treasury is nuthorized to pay to the holders of the outstanding bonds sur-rendered for exchange, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriat-ed, a sum not greater than the difference ed, a sum not greater than the difference between their present worth, computed as aforesaid, and their par value, and the payments to be made hereunder shall be heid to be payments on account of the slaking fund created by section 2084 of the Revised Statutes; and provided, further, that the 2 per centum bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be issued at not less than par, and they shall be numbered consecutively in the shall be numbered consecutively in the order of their issue, and when payment is made the last numbers issued shall be first paid, and this order shall be followed until all the bonds are paid; and when-ever any of the outstanding bonds are called for payment, interest thereon shall case three months after such call, and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise ap-propriated, to effect the exchange of bunds provided for in this act, a sum not exceeding 1-35 of 1 per centum of the face value of said bends, to pay the expense of preparing and issuing the same and other expenses incident thereto. Sec. 12. That upon deposit with the Treasurer of the United States by any

National banking association of any bonds of the United States in the manner pro-yiled by existing laws, such association shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of the bonds so deposited; and par value of the bonds so deposited, and any National banking association now having bonds on deposit for the security of circulating notes, and upon which an amount of circulating notes has been isamount of circulating notes has been is-sued less than the par value of the bonds, shall be entitled, upon due application to the Controller of the Currency, to receive additional circulating notes in blank to an amount which will increase the circulating notes held by such association to the pa value of the bonds deposited, such additional notes to be held and treated in the same way as circulating notes of National banking associations heretofore issued, and subject to all the provisions of law affect-ing such notes; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to medify or repeal the provisions of section 516 of the Revised Statutes of the Unite States, authorizing the Controller of the Currency to require additional deposits of bonds or of lawful money, in case th market value of bonds held to secure th croulating notes shall fall below the par value of the circulating notes outstan ted as security; and provided, further that the circulating notes furnished to Na nations prescribed by law, except tha no National banking association after the passage of this act, be to receive from the Controller of the Cur rency or to issue or reissue or place is circulation more than one-third the amoun of its circulating notes of the denomina tion of \$5; and provided, further, that th total amount of such notes issued to any such association may equal any time, but shall not exceed, the amount at such time of its capital stock actually paid in; and provided, further, that under regulations o be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury any National banking associa tion may substitute the 2 per centum bond, deposited with the Treasurer to secure circulation or to secure deposits of public money, and so much of an act entitled "An act to enable National banking associations to extend the entitled to the contract t lations to extend their corporate exist nce and for other purposes. h order to withdraw its circulating note from receiving any increase of its circula-tion for the period of six months from th ime it made such deposit of lawful money

for the purpose aforesaid, is hereby re-pealed, and all other nots or parts of anis inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed. "Sec. 13. That every National Banking Association having on deposit, as pro-rided by law, bonds of the United State bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, issued, under the pro-visions of this act, to secure its circular ng notes shall pay to the Treasurer of he United States, in the months of Janper centum each half year upon the aver age amount of such of its notes in cir-culation as are based upon the deposit of said I per centum bonds; and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its notes in circulation imposed by section

5214 of the revised statutes. Sec. 14. That the provisions of this act are not intended to proclude the accomplishment of international bimetalism whenever conditions shall make it exratio which shall fraure permanence of

maintain the parity of all forms of money refund the public debt, and for other pur-

### DEBATE NEARLY ENDED

HOUSE WILL VOTE ON PUERTO RI CAN BILL TUESDAY.

Possibility That It Will Be Recon mitted to the Ways and Menns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-An agreemen WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—An agreement was reached in the House today that the vote on the Puerto Rican tariff bill be taken at 3 P. M. next Tuesday, general debate to close Monday. Formal announcement was made that a Republican conference would be held at 8 P. M. tomorrow. The leaders continue to express the belief that the bill will pass, but the impression is growing that a motion to recommit the bill to the committee on ways and means will command support, and may prevail. Underwood, the Demoways and means will command support, and may prevail. Underwood, the Democratic "whip," today sent out telegrams to all absent Democrats to be present Tuesday, when the voting may begin. Littlefield's speech was the feature of the day. He added to his laurels won in the Roberts debate by a speech against the bill, which for brilliancy, wit and logic rivals the best efforts of the recognized orators of the House. He made a profound impression, and when he concluded it was several minutes before the demonstration that followed could be quelled. The debate continued at the night session.

#### The Proceedings.

The Proceedings.

The debate upon the Puerto Rican bill was resumed at 11 o'clock. Payne (Rep. N. Y.), the floor leader of the majority, gave notice that Monday he would move to close the general debate. Richardson (Dem. Tenn.), the minority leader, and Powers (Rep. Vt.) appealed for more time. Richardson said it was impossible for those on his side of the House to express their views this week, and Powers said it was exceedingly important that there should be ample time to debate this important measure. For himself, he desired more light upon the subject before

Important measure. For himself, he desired more light upon the subject before he voted. Payne replied that there had been a general understanding that the debate should run a week.

Jones (Dem. Va.), a member of the insular committee, was the first speaker today. He discussed the conditions which existed upon the island of Paerte Rico which led to the President's recommondations of free trade for her goods, and existed upon the island of Puerto Rico which led to the President's recommondations of free trade for her goods, and quoted from the testimony before his committee to prove that conditions were far worse now than when the President made his recommendation. He pictured the distress that prevalled on the island, and declared that enly immediate relief could prevent the actual starvation of many of the inhabitants. Speaking of the real motive behind the bill, he charged that it was disclosed by Moody (Rep. Mass.) yesterday, when he declared that he was unwilling that 10,00,000 Asiatics should enjoy the immunities of citizenship in the United States which had been his birthright as an American citizen. Maddox (Dem Ga.) followed in opposition to the bill. In the course of his remarks he had read a long letter from ex-Representative Turner, of Georgia, who was for many years upon the ways and means committee, denouncing the "new theory of the Constitution" upon which the pending bill was based.

Hartholdt (Ren Mo.) supported the bill.

theory of the Constitution" upon which the pending bill was based.

Bartholdt (Rep. Mo.) supported the bill.

"The constitutional lawyers," said he, "are busy proving that we can held outside possessions by treaty and govern them by the authority of Congress, not regardless of the Constitution, but rather without stretching it to cover such tervilhout stretching it to cover such ter ritory. I am inclined to agree with them, There is room in the United States for millions yet. Expansion is the shibboleth of the hour. It has taken hold of men's minds. As inwmakers and politicians, you must reckon with it, and if existing laws and constitutions do not cover it, they

nust give way.
"The material welfare of the American "The material welfare of the American people depends upon commerce and trade, and in the international struggle, much as philosophy and philanthropists may deprecate it, political systems are questions of no consideration. The Russian Absolutist, the American Democrat, the French Republican and the German Monarchist are on an equality. He alone has the advantage who by right of sovereignive can control the great markets to the ty can control the great markets to the exclusion of the others. It is indeed a question of customs laws, the same as presented in this bill. To withdraw from

tarks of Clark (Dem. Mo.) a few days ago, saying the Democrats were dexteri-ously propagating the insinuation that a secret Anglo-American Alliance existed, in rder to arouse the resentment of the Irish and German voters. Secretary Hay's eply to the Macrum resolution, he said, and nailed that lie, Russell (Rep. Conn.), a member of the

Ways and Means Committee defended the Ways and Means Committee, defended his bill, saying that if he telt responsible for his support of the bill it would be because it would give to the Island a protection for the time being which would militate against the industries of the United States. Littlefield (Rep. Me.) followed, speaking on time yielded to him by Richardson, the

"I oppose this bill," he began, "because it is un-Republican, un-American, unprecedented, unwarranted and unconstitu-

He occupied a painful position. He wa whose long experience in legislation mad hem worthy leaders. He was a Repub and wrong on principle was reported, he should do right as God gave him to see the right. (Democratic appliance). Proceeding he argued that the regeneration of the Island of Puerto Rico could be brought about by a loan which the United States ould authorize it to raise. All that the copie of Puerto Rico asked was a stable overnment and "hands off." They could nke care of themselves. Puerto Rico coul opay a loan of \$10,000,000, if operating ur

Ill is drawn against the advice of General Davis, Governor-General of the Island against the protest of the people of Puerto Rico, against the counsel of Secretary Root, against the recommendations of the President and against the original

and Means Committee."

Littlefield chided Payne with not making ubile the reason for his change of hear onnecticut (Russell) he said, had declare that the imperiation of sugar and tobacco from Puerto Rico would not interfere with our industries. If that were true, it would e interesting to know who suggested the

The greatest calamity which ever over-shadowed the Republican party, he said was the calamity involved in the pending (Great applause.) He assail then a duty on sugar and tobacco was wied, while coffee, of which the m tion was greater than both the other gr-ticles together, was to be imported free. This was the cheap philanthropy which

He armed that if the industries of the United States were to be protected against those of the Philippines, the industries of those islands could never prosper. Puerlo Rico would remain an "orange for us to squeeze," the "people howers of wood and drawers of water for the 70,0000 inhabitants of the United States. General Miles, when his army had invaded Puerlo Rico had promised the native "the immunities and blewings" of our government and and blessings" of our government, and they had crowned him with sarlands and had kissed the flag. He would never vote, he said to yighte the pledge that great soldier had made.

"May our flag float over the whole Re-public, in the Occident and the Orient, over the Pearl of the Antilles and the 10,000 islands mar far off Cathur, upon land and son, over school, home and shurch, the emblem of our integrity and good faith, of liberty and freedom, of the nestimable blessings of Christian civili-ation, of human rights guaranteed by the Constitution, not dependent upon the evanescent will of State or National Legislatures, too often affrighted at their own shadows, rights embedded in the Constitution, not floating as empty bub bles on the perturbed surface of eloquent perorations, rights that are eternal and world-wide, not sphemeral and circum-scribed, of opportunity not of opportunity, and of regeneration not repression. Thus, and thus only shall it be and ever remain, by the blessing and favor of Almighty
God, the unsullied and untarnished symbel of our honor and glory and splendor."
Lacey (Rep. Ia.) followed in support of
the bill. He had visited Puerto Rico and
he spoke with the advantage of personal
observation. He urged that the needs of the island could be met by this bill with-out the necessity of having tax-gather-

ers go among the people.

Gardner (Rop. Mich.) said the same gioomy forebodings as were heard on this bill had been at every great forward movement in this country. The speech of Littlefeld and others in opposition would do much mischief in spreading doubt and discontent among the Puerto Ricans. Payne asked unanimous consent to close general debate Monday with debate under the five minute rule Tuesday until P. M., when the final vote shall be taken. Richardson consented to this and the agreement was formally entered into. It was a part of the agreement that com-

Before the adjournment it was an Before the adjournment it was announced from the clerk's desk that a Republican conference would be held at
8 P. M. tomorrow. The House then, at
4:55 o'clock, took a recess until 8 P. M.
At the night session, Sulzer (Dem. N.
Y.) vigorously opposed the bill, as unwarranted and unconstitutional, and against
the rights of the Puerto Ricans and the
solitor and traditions of this country.

ndments and a substitute could

the rights of the Puerto Ricans and the policy and traditions of this country.

"The road to imperialism," he said, "is a hard road to travel under the constitution. We want no Puerto Rican stepdaughter in the Union, but one grand galaxy of sister States, enjoying equal rights and equal prerogatives under the constitu-

The others who spoke were: White (Rep. N. C.) for the bil, and Lloyd (Dem. Mo.), Little (Dem. Ark.), Williams (Dem. Ill.), Burnett (Dem. Ala.), Stark (Pop. Neb.), Ryan (Dem. Pa.), Green (Dem. Pa.), Daly (Dem. N. J.), and Gilbert (Dem. Ky.) against the bill. At 9:35 the House adjourned.

Asiatic Investigating Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb, 21.—Senator Gal-linger today favorably reported from the committee on commerce the bill for the appointment of a committee to visit Asia in the interest of trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The House Committee on Commerce today acted fa-vocably on the bill providing for a com-mission to be appointed by the President to viait China, Japan and other Oriental countries, to investigate the commercial resources and the opportunities for the extension of American trade.

### FUNERAL SHIP HANCOCK.

Transport Reaches San Francisco With Five Hundred Bodies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The United SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The United States Army transport Hancock arrived today, 25 days from Manila, via Nagasaki. She had on board five Army officers, including Brigadier-General Carpenter (re-tired), formerly Colonel of the Eighteenih Infantry, stationed on the Island of Panay; also about 100 discharged soldiers. Two deaths occurred on the Hancock between deaths occurred on the Hancock between also about 100 discharged soldiers. Two deaths occurred on the Hancock between Nagasaki and San Francisco. Lieutenant Charles H. Munton, Tweifth United States Infaniry, died from the effects of typhoid fever and sunstrake, and Sergeant G. F. Lane, Twenty-First Infantry, died of typhoid fever. The bodies of both were embalmed and brought here.

The Hancock also brought the bodies of 504 American soldiers, who had died in the Philippines, some killed in battle, others whose deaths resulted from wounds or dis-

The names of the officers whose bodies have been returned on the Hancock are: Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Brereton, Thirty-third United States Volunteer Infantry: Major James Drennen, First Mon-tana; Captain Woodbridge T. Geary, Thir-teenth United States infantry; Captain Marion Saffold, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieu-States Infantry: Lieutenant Julien Davis Thirty-sixth United States Voluteer Infantry; Lieutenant Fred A. Pierce, Sixth United States Artillery; Lieutenant Charles H. Munton, Twelfth United States Infantry.

Return of Spanish Islands. NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Concerning the oncession to Spain of the islands of aygan, Sulu and Sibutu, the former in se Sulu Sea and the latter near the coast f Borneo, and both outside the southern id western boundary lines established by

he treaty of Paris, the Herald says: "It was intended by this government to take all of the Islands belonging to Spain, The map used by the Commissioners was of Spanish origin, and has since been proved defective. Regret is expressed by naval officers at the return of the Islands. It is not considered likely that Spain will etain the small islands returned to her

### SURRENDER OR ANNIHILATION

Apparently the Only Things Left for Crouje.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Every hour is expected to bring news of Cronje's urrender. On all sides wonder is exessed that the gallant yet ghastly battle at Paardeberg Drift has not yet been ended in what is considered to be the in-evitable. With 50 guns bearing upon the levoted band within the terribly shor ange of 2000 yards, surrender or utte all reports of the strength of the Boer

einforcements are wrong. Critics canvass every untoward con-ingency that can affect Lord Roberts, and see nothing that can save Cronje from the terrible vise in which he has seen caught. Even an unexpectedly strong attack on Roberts' line of comnunication could scarcely, according to hese experts, materially after results. Sumors were current this morning that the nd of the struggle had actually come out these emanated from information re elved by the Rothschilds, which they sub

quently discovered to be utterly with-t foundation. The severe losses incurred by General felly-Kenny Sunday have produced some dverse criticism, but it is pointed out that had he fought less furiously he would have given the Boars opportunity o entrench themselves and perhaps to effect further flight to a more advantag-

Advices received at Cape Town vester lay said it was reported the British were ern Cape Colony, and that many of the burghers had recrossed the Orange River.

### Mrs. Kruger Is Ill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22-A dispatch to he Herald from Brussels says: Private letters from Pretoria received sere announce that Mrs. Kruger, wife of the President, is very ill. The war ha s also impaired by anxiety for her numgroup sons and grandsons fighting for their country, one of whom was killed a Littlefield then took up the legal phases | Derdepoort.

# DON'T Humor a Humor

How can you when you see how it makes its presence known by Weakness, Languor, That Tired Feeling, Boils, Pimples, Scrofula, Eruptions, Salt Rheum and what not? Just now, when it causes so much disturbance, is a good time for taking medicine to get entirely rid of it.

# HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Eradicates all Humors, Purifies, Vitalizes and Enriches the Blood, Tones the System as Nothing Else Can.

Buy a Bottle. Today. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

### TURNING POINT REACHED

ALL THE DEFENSE'S WITNESSES EX-AMINED IN THE CLARK CASE.

Prosecution Put Attorney - General Nolan on the Stand for the Purpose of Rebuttal,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The Clark case before the Senate Committe on Elec-tions reached an important turning point today. The defense announced the conclusion of the presentation of its case, eard. The witness was Attorney-General Nolan, of Montana. It is understood that be is the first of eight or 10 witnesses who will be called in rebuttal. The attor-neys for the prosecution say they expect to conclude their presentation early next weak. Attorney-General Nolan's state-ment bore especially upon the interviews between himself and Witness Lyons. He asserted that Mr. Lyons told him that he knew that the votes of the various mem-bers of the legislature had been unduly in-fluenced in Mr. Clark's behalf. Much of the day was spent in debating the admisibility in this connection of General No report of the proceedings of the Montana. It was decided to limit the questions upon it to the portions of it which had been brought into question by witnesses for the defense. C. W. Clark was recalled for a few

unimportant questions, and then Attor-ney-General Noian, of Montana, was placed on the stand by the protestants in buttals of testimony adduced by wit-esses for Mr. Clark. Nolan said he was acquainted with Marcus Daly in 1896, and that, while he had been in office since that date, Daly had never in any way attempted to interfere with him in the performance of his duties. Referring to the grand jury proceedings, Mr. Nolan said he had told the court that the \$30,-000, used by Whiteside in his exposure evidence either of conspiracy on the of Whiteside or bribery on the part Velloome. The witness said he had of Wellcome. The witness said he had participated in the campaign of 1808 in the nterest of the Democratic ticket. The expenses of the State Committee were, as said, about \$5000, as shown by the

official statement. Mr. Nolan made stenographic notes of the proceedings of the grand jury, which were used before the State Supreme Court, and in this proceeding Mr. Fanikner made a direct issue as to their ad-missibility before the committee, which finally decided that the testimony of this character should be limited to the contradiction of specific statements of witnesses to the grand jury as to how much they were examined when they were on the stand before the committee.

Mr. Nolan testified that he had told T E. Lyons that, so far as he could do so, he would prevent prosecution of State's witnesses for bribery, but that promise would not insure absolute immunity. Mr. Noinn said Lyons said that the Clark people had promised to pay him \$50,000 for his efforts in behalf of Mr. Clark for the sensie, but that they had treated him shabilly, having refused to pay. Mr. Lyons had told him that he had taken Senator Warner and Representative Luddy to Charley Clark; that Clark had told him that Warner wanted \$15,000 for his vote, and Luddy \$500, and that he (Clark) would have to pay it. Mr. Nolan sold also that Lyons had requested privacy concerning his relations, saying that he was negotiating with Mr. Clark for a minig lease that would pay him \$2500 in onsummated.

Detailing another conversation, Mr. No. an said that Lyons had told that the \$500 for Mr. Luddy had first been deposited in Clark Brothers' Bank, but that Luddy had grown suspicious and had had the money removed to the Montana Benk, to be delivered to him (Luddy) upon Lyons' be delivered to him (Library) upon Lyons indorsement. Mr. Nolin also related a conversation with Mr. Lyons since their arrival in Washington, in which Lyons had denied that he had made an affidavit charging Mr. Campbell with an effort to induce him to commit perjury.

"Mr. Lyons says that you guaranteed

air. Fausaner's first question on cross-examination was as to why Lyons had not been put on the witness-stand in the Welboune disbarment case.
"Because," the witness replied, "he would have been disbarred before he left the witness-chair, and immunity from pun'shment, so far as I could insure it, was a part of my understanding with him."

Mr. Faulkner questioned Mr. Nolan at

attributed to Mr. Lyons, that money had been deposited in the Montana Bank for the benefit of Representative Luddy, Mr.

The Playne at Aden. Noian denied that he had told Lyons in Washington that he would make good any promise that Mr. Campbell had made him to pay him (Lyons) \$5000 for his tes

### WALCOTTDEFEATEDCHOYNSKI

The Big Californian Outclassed by the Negro. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Joe Walcott, the

Barbadoes negro, received the decision over Joe Choynski, of California, in the seventh round of what was to have been a E-round bout before the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. Choyneki was practically outclassed, and received very severe punishment. All through the fight Walcott was on the aggressive. He rushed In the first round Choynski was floored five times. The first time be measured his length on the canvas floor he was hit with a right under the law. Another hard right in the vicinity of the solar plexus put him down a second time; a right cross on the jaw was the cause of his third fall, and a left on the jaw put him down for the fourth time. Walcott was very nimble on his feet, and danced around while Choyaski was re-gaining his feet. Choyaski came up very groggy after his fourth knock-down, only to go down again from a right on the point of the chin. which sent him flat on his stomach on the floor of the ring. It looked as if Choynski was out for good, but three seconds after he went down the bell rang and he was helped to his corner. Walcott forced the fighting in the sec-ond, sending his right to the body, and landed a bard left on the jaw. Choynsk replied with a stinging right to the head, which staggered Welcott to the ropes. This round was fairly evenly fought, but Choynski, with his superior reach and height, falled to land another good blow, as Walcott was always able to dodge every lead of return made by the big

They rushed to a clinch in the third, after which Walcott jabbed his left to the face and swung the same hand hard to the body. Choyhaki tried a left and a right for the head, but Walcott got in-side of them and put both hands to the hody, and in the clinch which followed, sent his right hard over the kidneys In the fourth, Choynski managed to land a couple of hard right-handers on the body, but the negro sent back lefts and rights on the body and face, doing par-licular damage with his last on the side of the head. The fifth round was all in Walcott's favor, and in the sixth he cut Choynaki's right eye with a left-hand

Californian was groggy when came up for the seventh round, and, after came up for the seventh round, and, after he received a right on the wind and two lefts on the face, he staggered in an evidently helpless mannes. Welcott then landed a left and a right on the jaw, foreing Choynaki to the floor, and when the latter regained his feet, Walcott rushed him, but was stopped by the referee, Johnny White, who declared Walcott the winner. White and afterward cott the winner. White said afterward that he felt another blow would have put

The Big Fight. NEW YORK, Feb. 23 .- Unless symethin

him that I would pay him \$500; did you do that?" asked Mr. Campbell, "I did not."

Mr. Faulkner's first question on cross-side Athletic Club on May M. William James J. Corbett and James J. Jeffries will fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world in the areas of the Seaside Athletic Club on May H. William A. Brady, on behalf of Jeffries, has signed the club a sricies, and as Corbett skined the articles two weeks ago, all the preliminary arrangements for the match are now completed. Brady said that at no time did he retuse to sign the articles, and if it had not been for other business matters demanding his attention, he would have affixed his signature to the agreement binding Jeffries to fight Corbett a week ago.

length as to his condition at the time of his conversation with Mr. Lyons. Mr. Noian admitted that he was under the influence of liquor, but he was neither bolsterous nor irresponsible.

"Whisky has a tranquillaing effect upon me," he said, amid laughter. "It does not make me bolsterous."

Mr. Noign admitted that he had never tried to verify the information which he attributed to Mr. Lyons, that money had been deposited in the Montana Hank for

ADEN. Feb. E .- Six cases of plague and one death have occurred here. Drastio measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Infected areas have

San Francisco, Feb. 21.-Arrived-Ship C. P. Sargent, from Scattle, steamer Bra-tol, from Comox, Sailed—Steamer Geo. W. Elder, for Portland. Havre, Feb. 33.—Arrived—La Gazogne,

### Come Just to Look

Newest

Crockery Glassware Lamps

Ornaments Novelties Clocks LOWEST PRICES

Come Just to Look. Great Eastern Tea Co.

326 Washington St., Portland, 223 First St., Portland, 115 Grand Ave., E. Portland,



# Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsin, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dissiness, Nausea, Drowskness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dosed

Small Price.