# THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Discussion of Financial Bill Resumed in the Senate.

ALLEN AND COCKRELL SPOKE

Puerto Rico Tariff Bill Reported in the House-Debate Will Begin Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. E-Almost Imm discussion of the financial measure was Allen of Nebraska concluded his speech, charging the republican party breaking faith with the people bimetalism, and systematically discredit ing the work of the international bimetal-lic commission. Cockrell of Missouri-also addressed the senate on the financial bill. making a technical analysis of the house and senate measures. He charged that the senate substitute contained the initial toward the perpetuation of the

The house was in session an hour and a half today, and only minor business was transacted. The ways and means commiliee measure, establishing tariff rates on goods from Puerto Rico into the United States and vice versa, was reported, and Payne gave notice that the bill would be called up next Thursday. The debate upon it will run for a week. The house did not adjourn over on account of the Lawton funeral, and tomorrow will be given up to the consideration of private

#### THE DAY IN DETAIL.

#### Continuation of Allen's Financial Speech In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. E.-A house bill was passed by the senate granting the lavue board authority to move the exist-ing lines in front of the marine hospital in New Orleans.

After the morning business Alien (pop. Neb.) resumed his speech on the financial bill, begun yesterday. Recurring to his discussion of the position of the republican party on himefalism, he said that, noteithstanding promises made by that party and the fact that it had a majority in soth branches of congress, it had not done by legislation or otherwise one thing to restore silver to its former condition as standard money. In the closing hours of the century a great political party had been guilty, by false pretenses and gross fraud, of obtoining the votes of the people. He declared that while the bimetallic com-mittee sent abroad had acted in good faith, he had no doubt that Its efforts were systematically discredited by the adminis-

At the conclusion of Allen's remarks Cockrell (dem. Mo.) addressed the senate in opposition to the pending bill. Be-ferring to the proposition in the house bill to fix the standard in gold, he declared: "Such unqualified, unblushing repudia-tion of executive obligations has not been

proposed in the history of the country It is plain violation of the constitution which provides that each state shall make gold and silver coins legal tender; not gold or allver coins."

He challenged anybody to say how the bill would benefit the great producing classes, although he said it was easy to realize that the measure would be largely beneficial to the holder of accumulated wealth. Cockrell asserted that the legaltender quality of the standard sliver dol ar was taken away absolutely as to treasury notes and the greenbacks. Its legal-tender quality was nullified absolutely. Smiling and addressing Aldrich (rep. R. I.) and Allison (rep. Ia.) Cockrell ex-claimed: You can't shake your heads at

Cockrell, discussing the method providin the substitute for maintaining the gold reserve and the parity of various moneys issued by the United States, asked If it was possible that a republican executive would permit a gold-standard secre-tary of the treasury to go into the market and buy gold with United States notes at such price as he might deem in the crrcumstances proper. "That was," he de-clared, "an auction sale or United States notes." He then criticised sharply the power vested in the secretary of the treas-ury to issue bonds of the United States in order to maintain the gold reserve, and the parity of the several kinds of money. He maintained that the bill contained that initial movement for the perpetuation of the national debt. For the next @ years the United States would be tied down by a debt of more than \$1,000,000,000 with no option of extinguishing that debt, and no possibility, even at the end of the 40-year period, of paying off the debt.

The following bills and resolutions were

passed: A bill in relation to Cuban ven-sels; resolution withdrawing certain lands within the city of Honolulu from the public domain (the land amounts to about 129,000 square feet, and is used as a comein a square feet, and is used as a cometery and manuscleum of the royal family of Hawaii); to amend the act relating to log entries of collisions; to piace Henry Broderick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Lady Franklin expedition, on the retired list; to restore Benjamin W. Loring to the revenue service; to define and regulate proof in certain pension cases; to place Francis W. Soeley on the retired list of the army as capitaln of artillers; grant. of the army as captain of artillery; grant-ing a first-class life-saving medal to Lieu-tenant F. S. Carter, United States navy, for mying two lives at Norfolk, Va., 1897; to place Andrew Geddis on the re-tired list of the army, with the rank of captain; to pay Albert Brown \$1000 for damages sustained in rescuing a ship-wrecked crew in Alaska.

The senate, at \$10 P. M., went into executive session, and at \$50 P. M. ad-

### In the House.

At the opening results of the house to-day Payne (rep. N. V.), chairman of the committee of ways and means, presented a report upon the Pherto Rican tariff bill. Richardson (dem. Tenn.) presented the views of the minority, and McCall (rep. Mass.) presented a separate dissenting opinion. Payne gave notice that he would call the bill up February IS.

Weeks (rep. Mich.), as a matter of privi-lege, denounced some publications in Vir-ginia papers relative to the Wise-Young ontest as false.

Butler (rep. Pa.) secured unanimous consent to pass a bill authorizing the secre-tary of the navy to place the frigate Con-situation ("Old Ironsides"), now at Boston, in the same condition she was in when in active service. The work is to be done under the ausploss of the Massachusetts state secretary, the cost to be defrayed by popular subscription.

Bills were passed requiring certain lights on steam pilot-beats at anchor and requiring masters of vessels to make reports of collisions. A bill was passed to amond the act to relieve certain sulisted men of the navy and marine curps from the charge of describon, so as to extend the time within which applications for such relief may be

At 1:20 P. M. the house adjourned.

Treaties Ratified by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8-The senate in executive session today ratified the ex-tradition treaty with Peru and the Mexi-can boundary treaty. The senate also ordered printed a number of old decuments bearing on the Clayton-Bulwer

Old Criminals Caught. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 8.—The po-lice have found that R. M. Gordon, one of the three men who robbed and bent John A. Mills in this city Sunday night,

state prison, where he was serving a life sentence under the name of Harry Reeber. It is believed his two companions are also old Bastern criminals. They both give old Eastern criminals the name of Spellman,

#### GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

Admiral Tirpits' Argument for It is the Reichstng.

BERLIN, Feb. &-The first reading of he naval bill took place in the reichstas today. Admiral Tirpits, in introducing the bill, said the historical events of the ast two years had spoken in such clear language that the necessity for a strong fleet for Germany had been recognized in ever-widening circles in the country. Those in favor of a great navy and those opposed to it, he said, differed essentially in regard to the scope, date and period for carrying into effect the increase of the fleet and also concerning the form in which the question should be dealt with. But the reason for increasing the navy could be summed up in a few words: The discrepancy between Germany's naval power and that of other countries was so great that the federal government saw therein a distinct danger, if allowed to continue. Indeed, the danger appeared all the greater as the commercial competition of the world, according to all cal-culations, would become more severe during the next decade. Any one desiring to examine the question of the navy must clearly understand it is impossible to improvise navies. On the contrary, many years are required for their establishment. Least of all is it possible to improvise navies in the hour of danger. With this fact, he added, Germany will have to reckon.

The creation of navies, the secretary of the admiralty continued, not only pre-sents difficulties of a financial order, but, above all, is a question of material. Ships and their crews, squadrons and their com-manders, cannot be conjured up with a stamp of the foot, but with the accom-panying dockyards and harbor works acessory thereto, they need long prepara-on. He recently had the opportunity to point out to the house that Germany cannot know what adversary she may some day have to deal with, and that it was therefore necessary to adopt the principle of providing for the most dangerous opent. The most dangerous war for Germany to be in would be one in which her army could not be used at the outset. In such a war, Germany would require solely a strong fleet.

### ORIENTAL NEWS.

Further Advices Brought by the Empress of China. VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 8.-The steamer

mpress of China, brings the following Oriental advices: .
A terrible accident is reported from the Wuhu river. A junk was caught in a snow squall and turned turtle, all on board, numbering 20 in all, being drowned. From Nago-Ya, Japan, comes news of nother terrible accident. A fire broke out January 23, in a large spinning mill at Koryo Mura, in the Owari prefecture. Two buildings were destroyed and 31 factory girls burned to death. Six were in-jured badly and a number slightly in-

The Fleur de Lutus, as the junk being sent from Hong Kong to the Paris exosition is called, has started on her ad venturous trip from the China sea to the French capital. The junk, which is one of the common Chinese kind, is 72 feef ong and 28 feet wide. She will stop en route at Salgon, Singapore, Colombo and Aden. The junk will be towed through the Suez canal. Captain Bourdonnet, who is in charge of her, is accompanied by his wife, one French sallor, nine an natos and nine Chinese,

A great conflagration occurred at Kiu ang December 25. In all 300 buildings were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known. The damage will exceed \$1,000,000. Most of the buildings destroyed water ble when the

refe big shops.
At Salgon, an Innimite woman has given birth to twins, joined together after he manner of the famous Siamese twins. The infants were placed on exhibiton im-mediately after their birth and it is in-tended to send them to the Paris exposition. The French paper at Saigon pro-tosted against this treatment of the new--born infants on the ground of inhi manity. An injunction was applied for, but was refused by the courts. According to a dispatch received from

Nganking, the provincial capital of An-hul, and translated by the North China Daily News, it seems that, encouraged by the successes of the marauding band in Shantung, a number of rowdies of the former province have lately banded themselves into a society called the Sino Tao Hul, or Little Swords Associa-Sino Tao Hul, or Little Swords Association, having the same objects in view as their predecessor, the Tai Tao Hul, or Great Swords Association, that of plundering converts and men of wealth. The new association, it appears, commenced its work on the Yank Tee river, and raided a wealthy family of the name of Wu, a few miles north of Wuhu, carrying sway a large quantity of spoils and ing away a large quantity of spoils and wounding several persons. The next step of the bandits was to plan a raid on a number of Christian families fiving near Wuhu, where there is an American mission chapel in the charge of a missionary sion chapet in the charge of a missionary, but the inhabitants became alarmed and summened soldiers, which scared away the marauders, all of whom boldiy de-clared that they belonged to the Little Swords, whose mission was to exterminate converts to outside religious and

### CHINA GOING BACKWARD.

Downger Empress Forbids Teaching

According to Western Methods. PEKING, Feb. 8.-The downger empres of China, it is asserted, appears to be dermined to relapse into the ancient con servatism. Yesterday she issued an edict commanding a return to the old manner of study, according to the teachings of Confucius, for examinations for official rank and ordering the abolition of the study of the "now depraved and erroneous subjects of the Western schools," and threatening with punishment the teachers of such subjects. The closing of the new university of Peking is expected to follow

Franklin Syndicate Man Arrested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-William F. Miller, absconding head of the Franklin syndi-cate of Brooklyn, the concern which promised to pay investors 10 per cent a week, was brought to police headquarters in this city today. He was arrested in

Miller was taken from police headquarters at Brooklyn and arraigned before Judge Hurd, in the rounty court. He was held in \$12,500 ball, which he was unable to furnish, and was then transferred to the Raymond-street jail. Three indict ments had been found against Miller, two charging grand larceny in the first degree, and one grand larceny in the sec

Fire in a Michigan Town.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—A special to the Trib-ine from Escanaba, Mich., says: The National Cooperage & Woodenware Company's plant was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at \$250,000; insurance not known.

Terrible Heat in Buenos Ayres. BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 8.-The terrible heat continues. There were 35 sunstrokes Menday and 187 Tuesday. The fatal cases show a diminution, but numerous bodies are decomposing at the cemetery, owing to the strike of the gravediggers for higher

is an escaped convict from the Illinois is unusually fine.

CAMPAIGN METHODS . EXPLAINED BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Much Money Spent in Montana, but, According to the Testimony, for Legitimate Purposes Only.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. - Senator Clark's managers occupied the witnesstand throughout the day in the investiga on which the senate committee on priviages and elections is conducting into the election of the senator from Montana. Mr. Bickford concluded his testimony and was followed in succession by Frank E. Corbett, Mr. Clark's principal coun-sel in Montana; ex-Governor S. T. Hauser, A. J. Davidson and A. J. Steele. Messrs. Davidson and Steele were identified with Mr. Clark's campaign, Mr. Davidson being one of a committee of three having the matter especially in charge. He said he had spent \$21,000 in the legislative campaign, and \$5000 in trying to influence the legislature for Mr. Clark. The exenditure, he declared, was all legitimate. overnor Hauser's testimony related gen-rally to the use of money in Montana olitics. He claimed to have been instruental in getting Mr. Clark to enter the enatorial race, saying Mr. Clark had been loath to do so because of the expense. Mr. Hauser also said that in the neighorhood of \$1,000,000 had been spent in the fight over the location of the capital in the

The cross-examination of Bickford brought out the fact that Bickford had nade a visit to Stephensville to see Repreentative Wood, before the meeting of the sentative wood, before the meeting of the legislature, also that while Bickford was in the habit of staying at the Helena hotel, he stayed at the Grand Central during the session of the legislature, and that Wood, Black and Garr also spent the winter at the Grand Central. Bickford said he paid the expenses of some witnesses in the Wellcome disbarment occedings. His best recollection was hat he had secured the money from Root, the partner of Wellcome, and the attorney for Clark. Root had also sup-plied money for the payment of lawyers' ses in the proceedings against Whiteside

Frank E. Corbett, of Butte, the prin

cipal Western counsel for Clark, testified to a conversation with Marcus Daly in the Netherlands hotel, New York, December 25 or 26, 1898, just prior to the meeting of the Montana legislature. He prefaced the report of the conversation be saying he and Daly were good friends notwithstanding his relationship to Clark and that they had been acquainted for 12 years. He said upon meeting Daly at the hotel he had asked Daly if he is tended going to Montana to participate in the senatorial contest. Daly replied Corbett said, that he was not going. He added he had gone out of politics, and that he did not care to have anything more to do with political affairs there, but his friends there were still interested and were keeping up the controversy. Daly then said, according to the statement of the witness: "I want to say, too, now, that if Clark shows his head in the sena-torial race, if he is even nominated for the enate, you fellows will hear something trop that will drive Clark and his friend ut of politics and send some of them to

the penitentiary."

The next witness was ex-Governor f . Hauser, who said in the beginning hat he thought he could take "the credit r discredit of inducing Mr. Clark to assist us in the campaign, and afterward to become a candidate for the senate." He had succeeded in getting Mr. Clark's attention on a visit which he had made to Mr. Clark in New York. He said that his reason for doing this was that he had thought that Daly would try to run things; that it was the understanding that Clark was thinking of leaving Montana, and that he had told him that he ought to remain connected with the state where

he had made his money.
"I also told him," said the governor,
"that we wanted him to help stand the oss Irlshman off."

"Assist how?" a member of the commission asked. "By the use of his brains, his me and his following." was the reply. The result of this interview was that fr. Clark subsequently visited the state. Mr. Clark subsequently visited the state Previous to coming, Mr. Hauser said, he

had seen some of his republican friends and had told them that if "we could get Clark to loosen up, we could stand Daly Senator Hoar asked Mr. Hauser what he

meant by "getting Clark to loosen up," and the latter replied that Mr. Clark was very close business man, disposed always to count the cost in any enterprise he might go into. He then related that when Mr. Clark came to Butte he sat up when Mr. Clark came to Butte he sat up until 3 o'clock one night with him, laying before him the reasons why he should enter into the contest, "I told him," he said, "that instead of spending his money in pictures and houses in New York, he should spend it with us and maintain his identity with the state."

Mr. Clark had objected on account of the expense, and he (the witness) had as-sured him that the primaries would not osi to exceed \$30,000 or \$40,000, and the ampuign for the senate would not go bend \$50,000 or \$60,000. This amount w he thought, cover all legitimate expenses; and, speaking of legitimate expenses, Mr. Hauser said the iden of legitimate ex-penses in a campaign in Montana was very different from what it was in the Eastern states. "We have to have money to fix the workers and the saloonmen." he said; "but I do not include the purchase of votes, either in the legislature or out of it. That certainly is not proper."

He then gave some figures of expenditures in former campaigns, saying that in the capital content at least \$1,000,000 was spent, and "in the first state election," he added, "the big four, so-called, put up \$15,000 or \$30,000 or \$40,000 each to begin with to say nothing of subsequent expenses." Asked who constituted the "big four," the witness replied: "Colonel Broadwater, Mr. Clark, Mr. Daly and a gentleman named Hauser" (meaning him-self). Recess was taken before Mr. Hauser had concluded.

At the beginning of the afternoon ses At the beginning of the afternoon session, Governor Hauser was excused and A. J. Davidson, of Helena, was called. He said he had been a supporter of Mr. Clark in his various political contests, including the campaign for the senate in 1899. He had been a member of a special committee of three in the state campaign of 1898 and in this capacity had deposited in the fall of that way in his results. in the fall of that year, in his name as agent, about \$21.00 for use in the interest of the democratic party in the campaign. This money had been contributed by Mr. Clark, Governor Hauser and others, and was for the purpose of registering voters. Davidson said he had drawn most of the money out in his own name, and had paid It out to county chairmen and other

"All we wented to know was whether a man was an anti-Daly man when con-sidering the question; we made no inquiry as to whether he was for Clark."

After the election, a canvass of demo-cratic members of the lesislature con-vinced the friends of Mr. Clark that he had 50 votes out of 72 or 73. Not a dol-lar of the fund in his hands had been expended illestimately in the campaign, nor had he offered any corrupt induce-ments to a member of the legislature to cast his vote for Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark had been very reluctant to go into the campaign, and it took much persuasion to nduce him to do so

Referring to the testimony of the wit-

hook, having burned them after the cam-

paign closed.

"We are in the habit in our country."

he said, "of destroying all such things after a campaign. We consider it all over and look for no kicks." In the capital campaign he had spent \$50,000 in Butte alone, and had made no accounting to any one, burning the memorandum afterward. He could not be more specific as to the last sampaign than to say that he had paid most of the money to the chairmen of the county commit-

tees of the nine countles in his district. Mr. Davidson admitted spending \$5000 Mr. Clark's interest in sending men through the state after the legislative elec-tion and prior and during the meeting of e legislature, among those so sent being Representative Day, A. J. Steele, Muth and ex-Governor Toole. He had given Mr. Toole, all told, from \$1000 to \$1700. The committe of three of which he was a member, was composed of William McDermott, C. W. Clark and himself. It was appointed because the state comnittee was in the hands of Mr. Daly's friends. During the legislative session he had expended \$1500 or \$2000 of the \$5000, and of this sum he had given \$700 or 1890 to Mr. Steels. Mr. Clark's contribution to the campaign had been in the interest of the democratic party, but the witness ad-

mitted that in a contest between a repub-

lean and a Daly democrat, the committee

of three would not have interfered.

A. J. Steele testified to active participation in the senatorial campaign which re-sulted in Mr. Clark's election. Mr. Steele's testimony was directed especially to controverting the statements of Senator Mey-ers, State Auditor Pondexter and William Hector, all witnesses of the prose-He admitted having given money to Rector to get rooms for political purposes during the sitting of the legislature, but de-nied all the other specifications of Rector's testimony. He also confessed that he had conferred with Mr. Pondexter conrning the latitude of the legislative delegation from Beaverhead county; but he declared the interview had not been ar-ranged at his instance, and he said that Mr. Pondexter had suggested that the delegation could be controlled by indirect purchase. He had never told Pondext that the entire delegation was worth \$50,-000 or any other sum, nor had he told Pondexter that his services would be re-munerated to the extent of \$5000 if he could bring them to vote for Mr. Clark Mr. Steele denied also offering Senator Myers any inducements to vote for Clark or to refrain from voting at all.

The committee adjourned for the day be-

#### FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY Cambon Renews His Efforts to Have It Ratified.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8,-A special to the ribune from Washington says: The fight for ratification of the French eciprocity treaty has been resumed with figor and with such recently acquired ipport that the friends of that instruent now believe success is certain. Amnformation of the earnest desire of the French government for the ratification of the treaty, and has urged the state department to take effective steps to secure avorable action by the senate.

M. Cambon is preparing to refute the section that France has declined to reice the duties of articles other than luxuries. He points out that France is the largest consumer of cotton-seed oil, and this fact alone, he believed, ought to bring to the treaty the support of South-ern senators, in whose section the proluction of cotton-seed oil is an industry of great proportions.

It is understood that the administra-

on realized the mistake it has made in seping everything connected with this reaty secret and denying even to embers of the finance committee access
the data and correspondence upon which the treaty is based. M. Cambon will, it is understood, change his policy and give more publicity to his arguments for the treaty. The treaty provides for material reductions in a line of products nd manufactures confined to no particular section of his country.

Other Treaties Will Wait. WASHINGTON, Feb. ceeding further with the construction the new reciprocity treaties, the state de-partment will await the action of the senate on the pending French treaty, Should this fail, all efforts to effect the reciprocity scheme, as contained in the Dingley act, will be abandoned. It is probable, too, that even in the event of the continu of the negotiations, a new plenipotentiary must be found on the part of our government to carry forward the heav which has fallen to the share of Mr. Kas-

### TREATY WITH ITALY.

Reciprocity Arrangement Signed by Kasson and Fava.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Special Pleni-potentiary Kasson, for the United States, and Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, for his government, at the state depart ment today signed a reciprocity arrange-ment under the third section of the Ding-This arrangement does not n quire the action of the senate, but it does eed the ratification of the Italian cham rs. Until that has been obtained it deemed well to withhold the text of the agreement from publication. The concessions made by Italy to the United States are quite extensive.

#### CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED Bryan's Ideas of the Destiny of This Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. &-During the banquet of the Society of the Genezes at Sherry's last night, Mr. Bryan and his party entered the hall while Oscar F. Williams, ex-consul at Manila, was speak ing on affairs in the Philippines. Mr. Williams defended the Philippine policy of General Otis and President McKinley and closed with an appeal to continue President McKinley at the helm of state, man would bring the ship to port sare and secure.

There were loud cries for a speech from Mr. Bryan, and he finally rose and thanked those assembled for the hearty reception. He said:

"With some of the things the speaker has just said, I heartly agree. When he spoke of governing with the consent of

Referring to the testimony of the witness trike of the gravediggers for higher wages.

Referring to the testimony of the witness. Rector, Mr. Davidson contradicted most of it, but he admitted having taken \$300 or \$300 to the office of A. J. Steele during the state campaign, and having the state campaign, and having the superlative quality of this famous of the superlative quality of this famous of the superlative duality of the superlative duality of this famous of the superlative duality of this famous of the superlative duality of the superlative dualit

# PUERTO RICO TARIFF BILL

MAJORITY AND MINORITY AEPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE.

Congressman McCall's Regson for Dissenting From the Views of the Republican Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Reports on the bill framed by the ways and means com-mittee, imposing duties equivalent to E per cent of the American tariff on goods United States, and vice versa, were submitted to the house today. The republicans of the committee, except McCall, agreed to report in support of the bill, de gument to sustaining the contention that the clause of the constitution, declaring that "all duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States' is not applicable to our new possessions, which they say are not United States territory within the meaning of that declara-The democrats, together with Mr. New-

saying he cannot support the bill "because it does not follow the rule of uniformity cribed by the constitution-a rule which, in my opinion, governs congress in egislation of the territories of the United The majority report was submitted by Chairman Payne, It says the 25 per cent duty is necessary to prevent United States manufacturers of spirits and clears from being at a disadvantage. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a discussion of the crops of Puerto Ric ties for custom duties to keep up the revenues of the Island. The report deares that the revenue laws to be died to Puerto Rico are absolutely within he power of congress to determine.

Discussing the question, "Is Puerto Rico

United States' in the constitution?" the "That it is not so included would seem upparent from a variety of considerations. It must be recollected that the rm 'United States' has more than one fore Mr. Steele's cross-examination began. eaning. It means in the first place, the everal states respectively that constitute he federal union. It means, again, in a geographical sense, all the territory over which the United States has jurisdiction, just as the British empire means all the omponent parts of the kingdom of Great Britain. But it means in its political sense that corporation which is the result of the federal union, and constitutes the United States a nation. It is undoubtedly in this latter sense that it is used in the con-

> Concerning the acquisition of territory the report states;
> "Subsequent to the acquisition of Louisiana the United States acquired territory in a number of instances by virtue of a treaty-making power. It is to be observed that in each and all of these cases, both by the terms of the respective treaties and by the legislation in congress with re-spect to the acquired territory, the doc-trines announced in connection with the equisition and government of Louisiana have been reaffirmed. In each and every case it has been thought necessary, in order to modify the otherwise unlimited wers of congress, to make special proislons in the treaties by which the terri-

ory was acquired.
"In all of the treaties, save that relatng to Alaska, provision has been made that the territory acquired shall be in-corporated into the Union as soon as orporated into the Union as soon as corporated into the Union as soon as corporated into the meantims the civil free institutions, can be brought to ravorable, and in the meantims the civil free institutions, can be brought to ravorable, and in the meantims the civil free institutions, can be brought to ravorable in the institutions and institutions and institutions and institutions and institutions are institutions. anteed. In the treaty with Russia, whereby Alaska was acquired, no provision was
made for the incorporation of the territory into the Union, but the provision was
that the inhabitants should have States and protection in the enjoyment of a robber policy which makes this republic their liberty, property and religion. Had take the place of a ruthless monarchy not these terms been made in the treaties Spain, in despoiling Puerto Rico, now the territory acquired would have become portion of the United States. We recon ect to the legislation of congress under its power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it, which is without limitation. By the mere acquisition of territory by the United States its government becomes subject to the limitations of legislation, and clearly there was no necessity for the insertion of limitation in the respective treaties.

"So far as legislation with respect to these treaty-acquired territories has been had, it is to be attributed to the guarantles secured by the terms of treaty. In the case of territory acquired with no limitations upon the power of congress, its power is absolute and exclusive, except in so far as it is limited by the 13th amendment to the consitution, which prohibits the existence of slavery in any place over which the United States has jurisdiction. In the case of Hawsii ex-press recognition was made of the fact that its laws would remain in force until

tion by congress.
"Nowhere is the distinction between the nited States, as a subject to constitutiongovernment, more strikingly illustrated than in the unbroken line of decisions which in terms exclude territories from one of the main articles of the constitu-

After citing many cases in support of its After ching many cases in support of its contention, the report concludes:

"First—That upon reason and authority the term 'United States,' as used in the constitution, has reference only to the states that constitute the federal Union, and does not include territories.
"Second—That the power of congress,
with respect to legislation for the terri-

"Third—That under that power congress may prescribe different rates for duty for Puerto Rico from those prescribed for the United States."

## McCall's Report.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts. the only republican member of the com-mittee to dissent from his celleagues on the Puerto Rican bill, in his separate report, mays in part;

"The pending bill is, in my judgment, a

well-considered measure from a fiscal standpoint, and is likely to produce a sufficient revenue. I am unable to give it my support because it does not follow the rule of uniformity prescribed by the constitution—a rule which, in my extnion, governs congress in legislating for the territories of the United States. I do not spoke of governing with the consent of the people and by the people and for the people. I agree with him with all my heart. But if he means that the people of the Phillippines are to be taxed without representation, then I don't agree with him. I have my own ideas of the destines of this country, of what government of the people, for the people and by the neonle means. Republicanism rests the people means. Republicanism rests tinles of this country, of what government of the people, for the people and by the people means. Republicanism rests upon the consent of the people. I don't believe God ever created one nation to creas the seas to seize and govern another. I agree with the speaker that we ought to plant the seeds of our form of government in all parts of the world. But I cannot see why we ought to do it with the power to page the pending but I cannot see why we ought to do it with the bower to page the pending but I cannot see why we ought to do it with T cannot see why we ought to do it with cannot see why we ought to do it with but has the power to pass the pending the people of the Philippines our form of government, and if they refuse it, shoot of attainder, and to do all other acts prothem down:

"The reason tals country can't speak out ple of Puerto Rico are merely subjects as it should in the British-Boer war, is without legal rights, and can only enjoy because of our treatment of the Philippines. We cannot condemp England for doing what we are doing ourselves. And the more is the pity, for I believe the great majority of our people are opposed to the invasion of the rights of the South Mr. McCall that reviews the life and spirit of our institutions, I am compelled to the invasion of the rights of the South Mr. McCall that reviews the life passed."

Mr. McCall concludes as follows: "I recognise our full duty to do our itmost to secure the welfare and happi-less of the peuple of our new possessions But I regard it as a most inauspicious omen that our first legislative aci should be framed on the theory that freedom does not follow the fing. Is it not clear that at the outset you are paving the way for a more hideous extertion and robbery than

than ever disgraced India?"

The minority report is signed by all the democratic members of the ways and means committee, and Representative Newlands, the silver member. It says, in part:

mittee are unable to agree with the con-clusions of the committee in respect to he bill reported to regulate the trade of Puerto Rico, and for other purposes and respectfully submit our views as follows: "The bill raises two questions which must be considered and determined "First-The right or power, under our

written constitution to enact the measure. "Second-Whether, if we have the power, should congress exercise it in the maner provided in the bill? The bill is framed upon the biles and the assumption that congress has entered upon the government of Puerts Rico un-

lands, took a contrary view. McCall, the dissenting republican, practically holds with them. He made a separate report, report then takes up the constituional provision that all duties, etc., shall e "uniform throughout the United tates," and presents the law decision that the term "United States" has universal application to territory held. This branch

'If the position taken by the majority of the committee in recommending the passage of the bill be the correct one, and ongress has the power to govern territory f the United States, 'independent of the nitations of the constitution," it must folestrument from passing laws imposing ustoms duties on the minerals and ores f the territories of Armona and Mexico: the furs and fish of Alaska, the lumber of Oklahoma, and on all other products of any kind imported into the territories cluded within the meaning of the term from the states or any one of them. ower to pass such laws was never before laimed in our land. It is wholly incorsistent with the theory and form of our government. The exercise of such power pure and simple imperialism and against never have held and cannot hold territory as a political dependency and subject

mequal laxation.
"Our Union is one of states with com mon interests and a common destiny. The blessings of frae government rests allies upon our people, whether in the 13 original states or in the youngest member of the Inion or in the newest acquired territory t does not matter in which form territory s acquired, it is to be held under our constitution with the object of finally be In support of this doctrine the decisions of the supreme court are uniform and in harmony with the doctrine herein enun-

After calling attention to the president's cent recommendation for the aboliah ment of all dustoms dutless between Fuer-to Rico and the United States, and the report of the secretary of war to the same effect, the report concludes as follows: "We do not know why these sudden changes have occurred. We cannot believe that the president has been converted from the opinion he so lately expressed, or that he now admits the unwisdom of the

olemn advice he so recently gave to con

gress. We are not advised that his opin-ion was hastily formed and that he had not maturely considered the subject upon which he was advising us.
"We do not believe the people of this protest earnestly against the adoption a robber policy which makes this reput mend that the pending bill do not pass.

### THE RUNNING RACES.

Brode Won the Special Sweepstakes at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The feature of today's racing at Oakland was the spe-cial three-cornered mile race between the 3-year-olds, F. W. Brode, Advance Guard and Yellow Tail. It was won by Brode, carrying 114 pounds, with Spencer up, in the good time of 1:39%. With a good start, Yellow Tail led to the atretch, where he tired. Brode was cut off on the turn into the stretch, but finished strong, nosing Advance Guard out at the wire. Advance Guard did not get the best of rides. The race was for a purse of \$1750, \$1000 of which was added by the association. The results were:
Seven furlongs, selling—Rachel C. won,
Choteau second, The Echo third; time,

Five and a half furlongs-St. Cuthbert won, Storm King second, Montallade third time, 1:67%.

Four furiongs—Lucidia won, Grafter sec-ond, Impromptu third; time, 9:63%, One mile, 5-year-olds, special sweep-stakes, 829 each, 8000 added—P. W. Broda won, Advance Guard second, Yellow Tail third; time, 1:284.
Mile and a sixteenth—Horton won, Impe-

rious second, Foremro third; time, 1:46. Seven furiongs—Headwater won, Nov second, Delpaso II third; time, 1:25%.

Races at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The results of

the races were: Selling, seven furlengs—Arua work Selling, seven furlongs—Axua won, Prince Real second, Scottish Grit third; time, 1:35. One mile, seiling-Lovable won, Maid-stone second, Phalias third; time, 1:435. Seiling, aix furlengs-Judge Wardell won, Eva Wilson second, Alvin W. third;

time, 1:19.

Selling, mile and 70 yards—Pat Barrett won, Teuton second, Trust Me third; time, 1:54. Five furlongs-Sydney Lucas won, Aberlate second, Matt Simpson third; time

Six and a half furlongs-Parakett won, Lord Neville second, Cathedral third; time,

The Jeffries-Corbett Fight. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.-The mana SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The mana-gers of the National Athletic Club, which, according to advices from the Bast, has secured the Jeffries-Corbett prizefight, state that they will at once put up the \$5000 forfeit. They propose to make the contest the chief feature of a puglistic tournament, which they are confident will draw thousants of people to this city from draw thousands of people to this city from all parts of the United States. The place for holding the fight has not yet been decided upon, but the prices of admission will range from \$2 to \$10.

Chinese Inquests, Chicago News. Coroners' inquests are well known unong the Chinese. One of the chief difrences between their system and ours is hat the Chinese doctors never dissect. fact, Chinamen have a perfect horror

There are few things more absurd than the code of rules laid down for the Chinese coroner. In the first place, he is bidden o make sure that he has a dead body be fore he begins his inquest. That, how, over, is less ridiculous than it sounds, for the heathen Chines is tricky and may deand an inquest on a sham deceased with view of exterling money from some perion who may be denounced as having mused the death.

the constitution in dealing with terri- in with regard to the alleged signs which now the cause of death, cused is supposed to have been polaone ice is put into his mouth and then take ut and given to a chicken. Its effect n the fowl decides the question. Mos f the methods adopted are even me chaurd and fanciful, and as a result in wests in China do very little to prove

# LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

Requests Made by the Delegation Now in Washington.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-A special to the A large delegation from Alaska is here der which a government may be organ delegates are Governor John G. Brady W. In Distin, surveyor-general; Willian A. Kelley, supervisor of the census; John M. Price, who was appointed a delegate by a mass convention of miners; Richard F. Lewis, a business man of Juneau; Mr. Washburn, manager of the Alaska Commercial Company; Louis Sloss, jr., a business man from Skagway, and Fathupon the government of Puerto Rico un-restrained by the provisions of the con-stitution." er Barnum, a Roman Catholic mission-ary who spent many years in Alaska but who is now librarian of the George-

own university. These men make requests for legisla-tion that they claim is absolutely necessary for the protection of the people and the preservation of the peace. They ask first for the establishment of courts at of the subject has previously been cov-ared in a special report. Proceeding, the and at Juneau or Skagway. There is and at Juneau or Skagway. There is now only one court in the territory, and the people are compelled to go 1000 miles and often a longer distance and to re main away from their homes severa months and sometimes a year, when the noned as witnesses

The delegation from Alaska asks for her legislation, particularly authority to organize municipal governments, which tannot be done under the present statnot be done under the present state. Towns of 1500 and 3000 people ab ready exist by suffrance and they are governed by officials elected without the authority of the law. There are no county, township or municipal organizations in fire departments, no power to make roads or strests or to enforce order or sandent and where money is needed for them urposes it is raised by subscription. Be-are June 1, it is expected that the town Cape Nome will contain 20,000 inhabit ants, and it is scarcely possible that as arge a community can be governed with-out law or formal authority.

Already the sanitary conditions are said to be dreadful. Before the last boat left ers was an epidemic of typhoid fever od of disposing of garbage and offal and he water is had naturally. Most of the supply used for drinking and cooking is aken from a river which flows through arly all their filth and refuse. If th mbonic pingue, which has already reached the Hawalian islands, should be commustrated to Cape Name, the situation would be desperate and thousands of lives would pay the penalty of neglect.

Insurgents Capture Bogoin. NEW YORK, Feb. &-The Tribune has a pecial from Kingston, Jamaics, which iys news has been received there that the insurgents have captured Bogota, capital of Colombia,

The amount of gold coin in actual cir culation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 355

Headache Billiousness, soor stomach, constipa-tion and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills The non-frritating cuthartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Muss.

# **D**adway's

# CURE

# DYSPEPSIA

Price 25c a box. Sold by Drugglets on sent by mail. Sand to DR. RADWAT & CO., 55 Elm Ska New York, for Book of Advice.

# Terra Cotta Smoking Sets

Bargains. It's Worth Your Coming Just to See,

Great Eastern Tea Co. 326 Washington St., Portland, 223 First St., Portland, 215 Grand Ave., E. Portland,

# Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

ARE YOU BANKRUPT in health,

constitution undermined by extravagance in eating, by disregarding the laws of nature, or

### physical capital all gone, if so, NEVER DESPAIR

Tutt's Liver Pills will cure you. For sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, torpid liver, constipation, biliousness and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills an absolute cure. The preposterous part of the code comes