RIGHTSOFISLANDERS

Second Day's Debate on the Puerto Rican Tariff Bill.

THREE SPEECHES WERE DELIVERED

Hopkius in Support of the Measure, and hewlands and Swanson in Opposition to It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Again today there were but three speeches in the house upon the Puerto Rican turiff bill. Fit hours were consumed in their deliver Hopking (rep. Ill.) spoke in support of the bill, and Newlands (sfl. Nov.), and Swanson (dem. Va.) in opposition to it. The speakers devoted themselves almost ex-Emitting to the constitutional question prolved, and were listened to with al-

nervous over the fate of the bill. They hervous over the fate of the offil. They have only a majority of is over the opposition, which a solidly opposed to the measure. Eight votes from the republican side would, therefore, defeat it, and there are from if to is republican votes in doubt. A movement for a republican caucus is being agitated, and, although no call has been learned up to time of adjournment. been larged up to the time of adjournment conight, the general understanding was that one would be held tomorrow night. The reguldlesses reported to be opposed to the bill are: McCall (Mass.), Littlefield (Me.), Powers (Vt.), Tompkins (N. Y.), Eranwell (O.), Lerimer (III.), Heatwoie (Minn.), Tompus (Or.), Loud (Cal.), Jones and Cushman (Wash.), and Crumpacker

The Proceedings.

Before the debate on the Puerto R'ean lariff bill was resumed, Repbura (rep. Ia.) asked unanimous consent that the Nicarangua canni bill be taken up two weeks from today. Richardson dem., Tenn.) asked if there was anything in the bill which recignized the skistence of the Clayton-Sulwer treaty. "There is not," replied Hepburn. "The

bill provides for also outs ownership.

Cannon (rep. 111), chairman of the appropriation committee, said be was not prepared to agree at the time to the cone is no objection on this side," ob-

served Richardson. Hepburn effered to make the date a

the whole and Newlands, a member of the ways and means committee, took the floor in opposition to the Puerto Rican bill.

Newlands said in part:
"As the result of a humanitarian war, inaugurated not for conquest, but to free Caba from Spain's oppression, the United States finds listed in the unqualified posstates finds likelf in the unqualified pos-session of Fuerto Bico, and in the dis-puted possession of the Philippines. All these islands are today under the military power of the United States government. Congress is now called upon to act, and the questions are: First, what duty and good towards require of us regarding the litands; second, what self-interest prompts is to do, and, third, what our consti-tutional power is regarding these islands. Every phase of abilitation and duty which could be presented to us by any conquest or cession of territory thus is presented to us in the three classes of acquisition

As to Puerto Rico, Newlands said that there existed no complications, unless they were created by maladministration of congress. Its area was small; its people could be easily sheerbed; they were ready willing and eager to share with us the benefits and the kurdens of our government. Their industrial competiion would not be serious, even though hey were taken inside the tariff-wall Doubtlem the disposition of the dominant power was to celabilsh there a territorial power was to eshablen there is territorial form of government, and to extend our constitution and our laws to them. Their fear was that a precedent would be established controlling our action regarding the Philippines later on, such action embracing not simply one island near our roast, easily governed, its people friently and peaceful, but embracing an archipelathe way from absolute barbarism to semi-It was evident therefore, so far as Puerto Rico was concerned, whatever present objections there might be upon the part of the dominant party to establishing freedum of trade between that island and the Union, such trade would not be long deferred, as, apart from the importance of the constitutional ques-Dons raised by a decriminating tariff, which doubtless would be only temporary, it was evident that both of the political parties of the country were not on sub

stantial agreement that Puerto Rico should become a part of the Union. Newlands said, however, that the repub-licans were losing sight of the possibility that he survest and descriptaction created by inequality of lays might make our problem of government in Puerto Ricc much more difficult than it now seemed. Whether these islands were to be regarded as dependencies or territories, freedom of trade, freedom of migration and equality of right and burden must be established. of right and burden must be established, otherwise a community discriminated against would regard their as the victim of prejudice or self-interest. The dominant party was desirous of preventing freedom of migration and free trude between this country and the Philippine minute. This was the sentiment of the entire country. There was but one way to accomplish this under the constitution, and that was to United States, and that the soverigns of the United States would be exercised in these islands only for their pacification and the establishment of a stable govern-ment, and the first establishment of independent self-government in the islands. Duty, interest and constitutional obliga-tions all pointed to this as the correct course with reference to the Philippines. As to Puerte Rico, our duty was imme-diately to incorporate that island in the Union as a territory with all its rights and thion as a territory with all the rights and privileges under the constitution and laws of this country. Equality of right and squality of burden would render them satisfied with our acheme of novernment and contented with a condition of turelage which would ultimately lend to representation in the federal government, while discriminations of right and squality of burden would create the restation in the second country to the restation of the second country to the restation would create the restation to the second country to the restation would create the restation to the second country to the restation would create the restation would be restation. den would create never-ending irritation and opposition that would render a peace-able condition of surface impossible. New-lands apoke for over two hours. He was liberally applauded when he concluded. Hopkins, who is also a member of the ways and means committee, then took the floor in support of the bill. Hopkins said:

"Let us discharge our duty with a firm-ness and intropidity that characterized the action of our fathers when the dark cloud of civil war overhung our national hanner, and the people of today will as-suredly approve the conduct of President Lincoln and his advisors when they were exercising every power of the constitu-tion for the maintenance of the Union and the integrity of the republic."

Swanson's Speech.

Swanzon, another member of the ways and means committee, followed Hopkins. He began his argument by reading from the president's message to congress an-mouncing that "It was our plain duty to abealish all customs turiff between the United States and Puerto Elec." The United States and Poseto Rico. The conditions in Poseto Rico had not charged, yet, said Swanson, the republican party, since this message, had entirely changed its policy in dealing with this marter. The change, he declared, with rolely on account of political exigen-cies. He discussed the injustice of legis-lating for the people of Puerto Rico on

popunt of political conditions here, and to said, was sponsor for government be proposed a new decirine government without the constitution. He said if con-gress should govern the territories and new possessions without the constituressional despotism precisely similar t hat claimed by Great Britain at the tim of the Revolutionary war, that the power claimed to enact this bill is precisely the power that was claimed by the British parliament for the enactment of the stamp not. He said: "Every person who

stamp set. He said: "Every person who votes for this bill amounces himself a follower of George III."

Be argued the injustice of congress fixing the terms upon which the Puerto Ricans should sell their goods in this country, and at the same time the terms upon which they must purchase from this country. The injustion of this bill, he asserted was to force all of the leaf towas to force all of the leaf to seried, was to force all of the leaf to-bacco to be exported here for manufac-ture and thereby paralyze the manufac-turing industries of the island. He then argued the injustice of permitting the 200,000 tons of sugar in Hawali to be ad-mitted free of duty while at the same time the bill imposes a heavy custom duty on the 80,000 tons of sugar from Puerto Place. The difference in this treatment. Rico. The difference in this treatment, he said, resulted from the fact that the sugar interest of Hawaii was owned by a few millionaires, while that of Puerto Rico was owned by several thousand

He said that the present bill denying as it does, to the inhabitants of all terri tories and possessions all the rights of citizens and imposing heavy penalties or them would have a tendency to give new ife to the insurrection in the Philippines and make the inhabitants have little faith in receiving justice from this country. He argued that the supreme court had de-cided that the constitution extended to all the territories and that there must be everywhere uniformity in custom duties and taxes. Those who upheld this new doctrine did so, he said, because they knew that the equality and justice of the onstitution would prohibit them from exlotting the new possessions for their own doctrine—that the constitution does not extend to the new possessions—prevailed, there could be no expansion, for no people would willingly unite with us when they were told they were to be absolute chat

tels of a congressional desputism.

In closing, he said: "The passage of the pending bill will end he story of the republic and open the history of the em-It destroys constitutional govern ent and creates a congressional despot At the conclusion of Swanson's remarks

Hepburn again tried to reach an agree ment for the consideration of the Nica-ragua bill March 6. Payne (rep. N. Y.) At 5 o'effick the house adjourned.

THE WARDNER BIOTS. House Committee Begins Its Investi-

gation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The hearing of witnesses in the investigation of the alleged improper action by the military authorities at Wardner, Idaho, began roday before the house committee on military affairs. The room was crowded, and among those present were General Merriam and Contract Statements. those present were General Merriam and Governor Steunenberg. The committee adopted the form of procedure offered by Hay of Virginia, that the witnesses for compilation of the first heard, with apportunities for response from the other side. The first witness, A. A. Frazer, a lewyer of Shoshone county, where the trouble occurred, testified that the civil courts were some business at the time marrial lev.

oing business at the time martial law h said to have been in operation. Repre-sentative Lents, who conducted the in-quiry, explained that this was the groundwork for judging the need of martial law Fred C. Robertson, a lawyer of Spoltane, old of visits to the scene of the riots, according what he termed the "bull pen," and gave a detailed description of the mines where the trouble occurred. He explained the friction growing out of the employment of nonunion miners by the Bunker Hill mine, the gathering of 1600 miners on April 26; and the destru caused by the dynamiting of the Bunker-Hill plant. Steunenberg proclaimed that a state of insurrection *xisted, and several men were arrested and not into the courts held they would not interfere with the action of the governor, which in effect, the witness said, was the suspension of the writ of habess corpus.

Robertson was continuing his recital when the committee adjourned until to-

SUPPRESSION OF POLYGAMY. Dr. Josiah Strong Appeared Before

the House Committee. WASHINGTON Feb. 20.-The suppr ion of polygamy was further considered boday by the house committee on judi clary, Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the League of Social Service, and Rev. Will-lam R. Campbell, a misdonary of long service in Utah, speaking in advocacy of the federal legislation, while a large delegation of ladies interested in the movenent were present. Dr. Strong stated that while the Mormons were only one-fifteenth the number of the Presbyterians, Method-ists and Congregationalists, yet in a stated period they had increased more than all three combined. Dr. Strong also said that if the government did not act, it was not unlikely Joseph Smith's prophec that every state West of the Mississippi would be brought under Mormon influ-ence would be fulfilled.

FINANCIAL BILL CONFERENCE. No Agreement Yet Henched on Any

Point. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The confer several hours today, but it was amounted at the adjournment that no agreement had been reached upon any point, al-though the prospects were that an agreenent might finally be reached. After the usulted leading members relative to the emetallic amendment adopted by the ection to allowing it to remain a part of the bill. The time in conference today was consumed entirely in discussion.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The president oday sent the following nominations to the senate: Navy-To be assistant paymaster, Ray he marine corps, Lieutenant-Colonel W.

H. Muse.
Army-United States volunteers: Major J. A. Buchanan, Fifteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, Puerto Rican regi-

Bondsmen Held Responsible.

SPRINGFIELD, III., Feb. 10.-The suoreme court today reaffirmed its decision of last November in the suit against the setate of ex-State Treasurer Rufus N. Romeny, brought by the latter's bonds men to recover the amount spent in mak Ramsay's accounts with the state. Th former decision of the court reversed and remanded the decision of the lower court thus compolling the bondsmen to stand responsible for the shortage. Today's de-cision was on a rehearing of the case.

Managense Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Chief En-tineer McDonald, of the transport Manau-cuse, has admitted, on cross-examination before British Consul Pickersgill, that he signed an incorrect statement while unde pressure of favoring the owners of the vessel. This statement was to the effect that he considered the Manauense was in a theroughly good and seaworthy condi-

MADE A GENERAL DENIAL

JOHN B. WELLCOME TESTIFIED AT THE CLARK BEARING.

The Senator Concluded His Testimony-Other Witnesses of the Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- Senator Clark oday continued and completed his testi-cony before the senate committee on elec-The other witnesses were. Frank Corbett, of Butte, recalled; E. C. Day, who was the Clark leader on the floor of the Montana house of representatives, and John B. Wellcome, who was a general nanager for Clark.

Mr. Wellcome did not take the stand until late, and his examination in chief was not completed when the committee adjourned for the day. He made a gen-eral and specific denial of all the allega-tions made by Whiteside and others, De-nials were made in response to questions by Mr. Faulkner, and the witness uni-formly answered: "I did not," "No," of

Mr. Day admitted having accepted a resent of \$5000 from Mr. Clark, and said he understood that it was given as a tes-timonial and as compensation for his services. The onth of office as member of the house was read, and seemed to produce quite an impression upon some of the committee. Mr. Corbett and Juste Piggott were confronted for a brief period early in the day and in a rather framatic manner. They both testified concerning a mortgage held by Mr. Corett and there was a direct clash in their Senator Clark Resumed.

When the committee resumed its sitting the cross-examination of Senator Clark was continued by Mr. Campbell. The first inquiry related to the memorandum of expenses supplied yesterday by the sena-tor. He said he had prepared this state sent from the books of his bank. He had not only destroyed his checks, but also he check stubs, but was confident that he showing made was correct. He had lestroyed the checks in this instance, as ne was in the habit of doing about every six mouths, and not because he felt there was any special reason for getting rid of hem at this time

In reply to questions, Mr. Clark said, so far as he knew, the committee acting in his behalf in the campaign had not filed any statement of expenses, as required by the Montana election. He had made none, He had not considered himself a candidate when the members of the legislature were elected. Money supplied by him later was for the purpose of paying expenses already incurred and not as a senatorial

"Where did your son get the \$20,000 he sald during the session of the legisla-"I presume he checked on his own ac

count, but I don't know."

"What explanation did Mr. Wellcome
make when he made his demand upon
you for \$15,000?"

'He said, as well as I can remember, that he had drawn upon his own account. He will, however, he able to tell you about that. I required no detailed statetent from him, feeling confident the exenditure was made in a legitimate way. Asked about the reports that his son has ought a large amount of property from State Senator Warren, Mr. Clark said he had made no inquiry of him because he was thoroughly convinced that the re-ports were untrue. "I asked neither him nor Wellcome, nor Bickford, nor Dayldon, nor Steele, nor any of the men in r and to any of the reports of bribery b ause I was sure they were absolutely false," he said. "The charges were made by men in whom I had no confidence; and they went in one our and out the other." His son, he said, was in the habit of conlucting his own business affairs withou consulting him, and as for the charges of bribery in connection with the trans-action, he did not believe them, hence he had made no inquiry, and did not know that the \$7000 paid for this property had come out of any of the money furnished by him in connection with the campaign. Referring to one of Dr. Ector's letter

good-natured man and liable to be influenced by those who saw him first. He said he did not believe that he was seekng or would take a bribe. He believed however, that Dr. Beter himself was in-timating that he wanted pecuniary re-muneration for himself. He said, how-ever, that he had merely gianced the let-ter over and passed it to Mr. Bickford. This latter remark aroused the interest of Senator Hoar, who asked a number of questions showing incredulity in the mater, but Mr. Clark insisted that he did not know Dr. Ector, and that he had given little attention to the letter, notwithstanding it related to the vote of a

sember of the legislature Mr. Campbell asked Mr. Clark about he purchase of ex-Senator Power's stock in the Ferguson County bank, in which State Senator Hobson, chairman of the republican caucus of the Montana Regis-lature, is a partner. Mr. Clark said he had understood after his election as senator that Senator Power was incensed at Hobson for voting for him (Clark), and had told Hobson that he must find a purchaser for his (Power's stock, of which he owned 400 shares. The senator said he had investigated the matter, finding the stock to be dividend-paying, and had told Mr. Power that he would take it pro viding it was offered at par. This offer was made later, after he had gone to Europe, and Mr. Johnson, cashier of Hark Brothers' bank, had consummated he trade, paying \$40,000 for the stock on

Mr. Clark also testified concerning the can of \$25,000 made by him to the Ross-Dyer Mercantile Company, but said so ar as he know this firm had no connecion with State Senator Hanna.

At this juncture Mr. Campbell asked Mr. Clark to sabmit his account books showing his expenditures since the befinning of the campaign in Montana. Mr. Faulkner objected. He said Mr. Clari had made a showing of all his political expenditures, and that he was not bound o expose his personal and business ex-

The question was raised in connection with a correction made by Mr. Clark of als testimony of yesterday concerning the date of his presentation of \$5000 to Representative Day. He said that instead of doing this February 1, he had one it March 1. The brosseution curtended that If one mistake had been made other were likely to have been. Mr. Campbel that all the prosecution asked was hat the committee order that some on cinted by the committee, should have opportunity of examining the books, prosecution had no desire to pry nto his private accounts or to be presen

Corbett's Visit to Relena.

No decision was reached at the time and Senator Clark was temporarily ex-cused, to permit Frank Corbett to be heard concerning incidents growing out of his visit to Helena on a special train in connection with C. W. Clark and Mr. Whitemore, August 5 last. He said he had not at that time known Dr. Treacey, never having been introduced to him until early in November of her very

early in November of last year.
Senator Turley asked why it had been cessary to take a special train to Helena of conferring with the Helena attorneys been transacted over the telephone?" he sked. Mr. Corbett replied that in consultations concerning this case the telephone wires had never been used. Information had come to him that Well-come's Helena attorney said he did not mean to file any answer. He had told

strious and important one and should be itended to. The trip was made for that ness with the supreme court and explained that he held a morigage against Mr. Neill. Senator Faulkner asked: "Having read Justice Piggott's testimony have you any correction to make of your statement formerly given to this

"I have not," replied the witness, "my tement is here with Judge Piggott's

nd will have to stand." When the committee met in the after on. Senator Clark resumed the stand noon, Senator Clark resumed the stand. He solved the problem as to the requirements that he should produce his bank record by exhibiting the record for the first half of March, 1896, which showed the transfer of \$5000 to Representative Day. The other expenditures shown by the statement were not read, but the members of the committee were permitted to look over the document. The record showok over the document. The record show look over the document. The record show-ed that the \$5000 was paid with two cer-tificates of deposit. The statement also showed the final payment to Representa-tive McLeughlin of \$6351 on account of timber land purchased from that gentio-man. He said that only a portion of the McLaughlin saw mill plant had been used, some of the mill being out of date. In response to Senator Chandler, Sen-ator Clark said that he wanted the con-trol of the legislature. "In order that we

trol of the legislature, "In order that we might have recognition of our personal rights, because if Daly and his following were to have control, property was no safe, nor life enjoyable." He continued He continued saying that the Dalyles had deprived people, especially in Sliver Bow county, of their right to chose for themselves in many ways and that the boycott was a common weapon against those who did not recognize the Daly power. He thought also that the Daly people were deter-mined to control the county offices for the purpose of perpetuating their poli-tical control and to prevent this was one of the motives of himself and his friends. His own candidacy had not been an issue

n the legislative election. At Senator Chandler's instance, Mr. Clark related particulars concerning his former political contests. He said that in his contest for congress in 1888, Mr. Daly promised, up to the night before electo support him, but when the vot ng began the shift bosses in the Daly mines were found to be liberally provided with pasters, which they placed over his name in the interest of Mr. Carter. The esult was his defeat by a large maority.

"That was the first chapter in the story of trosson," he gaid.
"Of course," said Senator Chandler,
"Senator Carfer knew nothing of that
pasting arrangement?" "I don't know, I am sure," responded enator Clark. "I never investigated stor Clark.

"I refuse to believe it," responded the

El C. Day Testifies. Senator Clark was finally excused at 45 P. M., and Hon. E. C. Day, of the Montana house of representatives, was the Clark candidate for the speaker-ship of the house, was called to the stand. He said he had been nominated as a friend of Senator Clark, and then detailed the articulars of the presentation to him of 000 from Mr. Clark. "While I was a member of the legisla-

ture," he said, 'no man ever approached or offered me any money; but the day done the legislature adjourned, Mr. Davdson came to my office saying he had some to express Mr. Clark's thanks for ly services, and to present me with a estimonial of his regard and a retainer or legal services in connection with the prospective renatorial contest. With that te handed me an envelope containing two pertificates of deposit for \$2500 each. I hought over the matter probably as long is I have been telling this, and took the ertificates and deposited them. Since then have considered myself Mr. Clark's at-orney in every political matter."
"Did you consider that \$5000 a retaining ee or a gift?"

sked upon it partly as a gift and partly as a remining fee."
Did you place it to the credit of your law firm, and if not, why not?"
"The firm does not keep a hank ac-

"Did you divide this money with other embers of your firm?"
"No; it was paid on my own persons account. My partners have their separate ousiness matters and I have mine-mat-ers in which we do not divide fees." Further explanation developed the fact

that Mr. Duly's firm had been employed the Wellen g \$3000 for that service. Mr. Duy said s was attending these hearings as counsel for Mr. Clark, and that he expected

In reply to a question from Mr. Caffery, Mr. Day said he had received \$5000 from Clark as a testimonial and in compensa-tion for his services on the floor of the "I acted as manager or leader for the Clark forces on the floor of the house. In that capacity I attended to roll-calls, was there was a quorum, and gave general attention to the parliamentary duties required of one of my position."
"Did you have your outh of office in mind?" Mr. Birney asked.
Mr. Day replied that he did not. This

outh was found to contain the following clause: "I will not knowingly, directly or indirectly, accept any money or valua-ble thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertainng to my office."

Mr. Faulkner testified that this money

was not compensation for services, be-cause it had not been given with the view of influencing Mr. Day's course as a mem Replying to the question originally pu is to whether he had the oath in mind, Mr. Day replied that he did not, and that, looking at it now, he did not consider the acceptance of the money a violation of his

Lawyer Wellcome Called.

When Mr. Day was excused, John B. Wellcome was called. He, next to C. W. Clark, was Mr. Clark's chief representa-tive in Helena during the session of the legislature last winter. Mr. Wellcome said he had gone to Helena to be one of Mr. Clark's managers at the request of the triends of the senator, but that the senaor himself knew nothing of the arrange ment until after it was made. Mr. Well-come detailed his version of his various nterviews with Mr. Whiteside. He said that at one of these meetings Mr. Whiteside had told him Senator Anderson would rote for Clark, and he had merely ex-pressed his gratification at this news. Whiteside had told him he was friendly to Clark, and intended to vote for him.
"He did not, however, take any part in
advocating Clarks election, except to
myself," said the witness. Whiteside had been introduced to him

whiteside had been infroduced to him by either C. W. Clark or Mr. Neill. Whiteside had then told him be was tired of his affiliation with the Daly faction. Many people had warned him against Whiteside, but als uniform reply was that 'he can do no harm. If he does not vote for Clark we will lose nothing; If he does, we will gain something." He had never authorized Whiteside, he

said, to see other members of the legisla-ture, nor had he offered or given him \$10,000, nor any other sum, as a bribe for his vote. He had nor authorized White-side to offer Senator Anderson \$10,000 for side to offer Senaior Anderson, 19,000 for his vote, nor had he said he would pay more for that senator's vote. "I have no recollection," he said, "of having asked Whitesdie to go to see Mr. Anderson in Clark's behalf, but I reight possibly have done so if he had expressed a willingeness."

Willingness."
Nor had he told Whiteside that he had

Charley Clark that the matter was a talked with Whiteelde about Senator Culien, of Dawson county, nor had he ever told him that Cullen was disentished. He purpose, said Mr. Corbett, "and the fidea that I had anything to do with bribing the supreme court is simply insane."

He declared he had received no message that he wanted too much money, nor had from J. S. M. Neill to come to Helena he ever discussed with him the advisabilias there was a possibility of daing busington. He had never told Whiteside that he wanted too much money, nor had he ever discussed with him the advisabilias there was a possibility of daing busington. ity of approaching Senator Dorris, of Beaver Head county, as he considered that the entire Beaver Head delegation was opposed to Daly. The list gune over included the names of probably 20 or 3) members of the legislature.

members of the legislature.

In reply to the questions detailing Whiteside's testimony concerning them, Mr. Wellcome returned a uniform and somewhat gonotonous "I did not." He might have asked Mr. Whiteside to bring members to his room, but he remembered no specific instances.

"Did you were made to him.

"Did you ever speak to him of giving money for votes or for members?" asked

"I did not, I may have talked of the general rumous of bribery and expressed he hope that the Daly people would not be able to prevent our success by that neans, but I am sure I never expressed my intention to get votes for Clark in that way."

The various transactions by which he was represented to have put up the \$30,000 used by Whiteside in his exposure was gone into with great particularity. He and never given to Whiteside \$5000

FIGHTS AT TATTERSALLES.

Young Kenny Twice Put Out by Hawkins-Rough and Temble Serap.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.-Jack Root, the clevor western middleweight, decisively de-sated Ed Denfoss, of Philadelphia, at Futtersalls tonight in the fourth round of that was to have been a six round con est. The fighting, while it lasted, was nore like a scrap between two longshorenen than scienced boxers, both men re-orting to clinching and wrestling and going to the floor several times in their

The 7,000 spectators saw the unusua cluded a six round go between Dal Hawkins, of California, and Young Kenny of Chicago. Hawkins started rushing a of Chicago. Hawkins started rushing at once and in the first yound landed a left swing in the pit of Kenny's stomach, which put the latter down, sick and dazed for nine seconds. He got up but dropped again at once and this time stayed for 14 seconds. Referee Bardell started to announce Hawkins the winner, but yielded to the clamor of the crowd and Kenny's claim that he could continue, and told the men to go on. Hawkins, furlous at what he considered an unjust decision, went for his man hammer and tongs and at the end of the fifth round Kenny's seconds threw up the sponge.

THE RUNNING RACES. Vesterday's Winners at Tanforan

and New Orleans. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The wenth r at Tunforan was rainy and the track doppy. The results were: Four furiongs-intrada won, On Time second, Artena third; time, 0:51%, Seven furlongs - Geyser won,

eper second, Dr. Marks third; time Mile and a half-Chimura won, Calvert second, Anchored third; time, 2:41. Six furiouss—Boundlee won, Genua sec-Six furlongs-Don Quixote won, Talla econd, Torsina third; time, 1:16%. Seven furiongs-Wallenstein won, Abor-gine second, Monteagle third; time

Baces at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20,-The results

Selling six furiongs, heats—First heat— Matchbox won, Juneatta second, John Boone third, time, 1:15. Second heat— Juneatita won, Matchbox second, Nekara-is third; time, 1:16%. Third heat—Juneatia won, Matchbox second; time, 1:18%. Selling one mile-Bill Jackman Little Reggy second, First Past third;

Selling, two miles Mononagah Ethidorpha second, Teutons third; time Mile and an eighth, hurdles-Voyageus

won, Glover Vendig second, Bleakmore third; time, 2:10. Mile and a quarter, selling—Banquo II on, Jennie F. seco time, 2:1614. e mile-Trebor won, Loyalty

second, Miss Ross third; time, 1:43%. Triple Meet Proposed.

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 20.—The athlet-c management of Cernell university has proposed a triple meet between the university of California, Columbia university and Cornell in New York May 12. It will be impossible for California to give Cor-nell and Columbia the date proposed, as a meet with Princeton is arranged for that day, but a later date may be fixed A telegram from Harvard states that is athletic team cannot meet the Callformians this spring.

CRAGIN'S CONCESSIONS.

He Says the Government Cannot Build the Canal, Except Under It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- Edwin F. Cra gin, who two years age took a number of engineers and contractors to Nicara-gua over the route of the proposed intergua over the route of the proposed inter-oceanic canal, has issued a statement de-claring that the legislation pending in Washington over the Hay-Pauncefore treaty can in no way affect the Eyre-Cra-gin concession. He said: "You may make me responsible for the

statement that the United States canno construct the canal except under the Eyre-Cragin concession. The sole author-ity consists of a contract between the government of Nicaragua on the one side and Edward E. Eyre and myself on the other, executed at the millonal palace, Managua, October 31, 188, This agree-ment sets saide all prior concessions, and also stipulates that no subsequent grant can be issued by Nicaragun. We paid 300,000 on account of the contract, which provides that we shall construct the ca-nal, and that is what will be done.

nat, and that is what will be cone.

"Our programme is to go quietly ahead, pay Nicarugua the 1400,000 more within the prescribed time, raise the necessary capital, construct the canal and operate it." The United Verde Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The sale of the United Verde Copper Company again oc-cupled the astention of the supreme court today, when Professor George Treadwell one of the minority shareholders, applied to Justice Smyth to permit him to file a supplemental complaint in the action which he has pending against Senator Clark, of Montams, and the United Verde Copper Company, of Jerome, Ariz. Smyth, after hearing the arguments, reserved his

Prominent Utah Mining Man. SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 21.—Richard Mackintosh, a prominent mining man of this city, died at 2 o'clock this morning of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Mackinof cancer of the stomach. Mr. Macgin-tosh was born in Ireland, went to Califor-nia in 1888, and in 1890 went into the min-ing business in Virginia City, Nev. He came to this city from Nevada in 1871.

Kearsarge Placed in Commission. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 21.—The irst-class battle-ship Kearsarge was placed in commission with the usual cerenonies today at the Newport Shipbuildin & Drydock Company's yard. Captain W. M. Folger assumed command of the for

HAWAIIAN BILL DEBATED

SENATE AGREED TO SEVERAL AMENDMENTS TO IT.

Kenney of Delaware Spoke Against Retention of the Philippines -Sills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28-The discus ion of the Philippine question was re-umed for a time in the samute today, Ken-sey (dem. Del.) speaking against the re-ention by the United States of the islands and urging that the Flifpines be accorand drains that the supplies to account the right to govern themselves. After the passage of 51 pension bills and a number of bills on the general calendar, consideration was recumed of the Hawsflan government bill. Some amendments were agreed to, but consideration of the measure ran not concluded. Perkins (rep. Cal.) at the opening of the

senate, presented the credentials of Thomas R. Bard, as senator from Cali-fornia, for the term of six years, begin-ning March 4, 1899. The credentials were sted A resolution was adopted authorizing the orinting of a special edition of 5000 copies of the year book of the department of agri-culture for distribution at the Paris ex-

At the conclusion of the morning bust ness, Kenney was recognized to deliver a speech on the Philippine question. He took strong grounds against the retention of the Philippines, and argued that the Filipinos should be given their indepen-dence, under the protection of the United

At the conclusion of Kenney's speech, the senate began, under a special order, the consideration of pension bills, and passed \$2 bills on the pension calendar. The general calendar of bills was then taken up and a number of bills passed.

The bill to provide a government for the territory of Hawall was laid before the senate, and its consideration resumed. To section 10 of the bill, providing for the continuation of the coninuation of existing contracts, Nelso rep. Minn.) offered an amendment, excepng from such protection contracts for la-cor entered into since August 12, 1898 Cultom (rep. Ill.) accepted the amendment

and it was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Vest (dem.

Mo.) providing that no bonds should be baned or indebtedness be incurred with-

out the approval of the president of the United States, was agreed to.

A long discussion ensued over a proposed amendment to extend to Hawaii the ino as to eliminate absolutely contract labor in Hawaii. To this end the section of in rinwall. To this end the section of the bill relating to contracts was amended finally by the adoption of the following paragraph, framed by Hoar (rep. Mass.) and perfected by Spooner (rep. Wis.): "Provided, That no proceedings shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore or hereafter entered into for parametal labor or service.

entered into for personal labor or service, and there shall be no eriminal proceeding for the breach thereof."

Spooner offered an amendment striking out the section providing that the supreme

court of the territory should be the judge of the election of members of the Ha-wallan legislature, and conferring upon each branch of the legislature the power to determine the qualifications of its memers. After some discussion, it was adopt-

The general calendar was taken up and the following bills passed: Granting to the state of Wyoming, 50,000 acres of land to aid in continuation, subargement and main-tenance of the Wyoming state soldiers and saffors' home; to amend an act en-titled, "An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842 Inclusive, known as the Blackhawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances and the Seminole war."

THE NEW ARMY BILL. Features of the Measure Drawn Up

by the War Department. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-The Tribuns Washington correspondent gives the fol-lowing summary of the army reorganiza-tion bill, introduced in the house by Chairman Hull. The bill provides for: 1. The amalgamation of the line and staff, with the eventual abolition of the

staff organization stitutes a staff composed of officers de tailed for merit from the line for fou

years, ineligible to succeed themselves until they have returned to the line at 3. All officers at present on the staff are pelled to serve in the line one yest

It practically establishes a genera staff, which, though dominating the army, is composed altogether of line officers se-lected for ability, after competition before boards of officers.

5. Chiefs of staff bureaus, instead of lingering for life in authority, are appointed for four years, and may be retired or removed at the pleasurs of the

president, precisely as they are in the savy.

5. An artillery corps in the line by cre-Its strength is to be raised by

gradual transfers from other arms of One out of every three promotions in the regimental grades will be made by

selection for merit.

8. Instead of post chaplains, every regiment will have its own chaplain. 9. By section 12, any staff corps may be abolished by the president. The bill follows closely the recommendations made by the secretary of war in his annual report two months ago, its fea-tures include all that appear to be feas-ible at the present time, the intention be-

ing that with this much accomplished by legislation, the way will be opened and made easier for such other improvements as will perhaps develop as destrable. Ad jutant-General Corbin made the follow ng running comment on the proposition:
"The bill provides that one-third of the romotions between the rank of captal

promotions between the rank of capitals and brigadier-general shall be made by election. This is to enable the president to reward specialty gallant and meriturious services, and it appeals alike to the service and the country, and yet maintains in a reasonable degree promotions by seniority. It recognizes length as well as a special fitness of service and its unreas special fitness of service, and its pro visions are so guarded that only the most deserving shall receive special recogni-tion, and in no case be the creatures of personal or political intervention. The bill gives the president control of the tenure of office of the heads of staff de-partments, and he can, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, make a new head of a department at any time



IN TABLET FORM-PLEASANT TO TAKE.

A man who trides with his health is a gamhier. He
dissipates Nature's choloest gifts. Even those descending into their graves can be saved, however,
Dr. Barthart's Venusable Compound is the works's
reasons bleasting, if cures dissues when all
other cranedice have failed.

I wish to my a few works to the subdict in
pann't in the excellence of Dr. Barthart's
Vegrabile Compound. He experiment
beaches she that this wonderful gemedy is
a positive cure for Dyspepsis, hidney and
Blinides Troubles.

A Hughes, Bullivan, Ind.
For sale by all druggitas. Thirty day's treatment
for He, ; seventy days treatment for, - Six months'
reutoment, H. 66. I begge their freetiment for. BE. W. S. BUREHABY, Clucinasi, O.



Every line has its leader. In dentifrices, Sozo don't leads all the rest, for reasons obvious enough to those who use it regularly. NEW SIZE of the Liquid, without the Powder, 250 Large Liquid and Powder together, 250 At the stores or by mail for the price.



then in his judgment the efficiency of the service would be increased thereby, the officer releved being transferred to the retired list. This places the arms tall on about staff on about the same footing as the

B'NAI B'RITH.

Officers for the Year Elected and Installed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26,-Officers for the ensuing year were elected and in-stalled today by the grand todge of dis-trict No. 6. Independent Order of Brast Brith. The falloting for the positions was close and resulted as follows: President, Lucius L. Solomons, first vice-president, George Samuels; secund vice-president, Marcus Resenthal; secre-ary, I. J. Aschheim; treasurer, Benjamira

Harris; runstees, Summel Hochstadter, Max Marcuse and Julius Plantanek; ser-geant-at-arms, Duvid Davis; messenger, Bol Meyer; chief medical examiner, Dr. S. S. Kahn; datrict court, J. Greenbaum, Henry Schwartz, Ed Tausky, H. J. Asher and Wallace R. Who; delegates to the constitution great locks to meet a Chiand Wallace R. Wise; designes to the constitution grand lodge to meet at Chicago April 20. Mirrus Levy, Albert Elkus, H. P. Bush, Jacob Nieto, Edmund Tausky and Sigmund Sichet.

Among the resolutions passed was one calling on the delegates to the constitution wind before to water their influence in re-

grand lodge to exent their influence in restoring the contributions formerly given to the districts. Up to two years ago each district received the sum of \$500 for propaganda work,

Goebel's Alleged Assassins. was recently arrested on a charge of complicity in the Geolet assaultation, was brought here from Louisville, waived ex-amination before Judge Moran, and was idmitted to ball. Whittaker, who is also and turned over to the local authorities. He will not waive examination, but will go to trial.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your billousness, headsons and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills Sold by all drugglets. 25 cents.

Come, See.

Handsome Premiums With Teas With Coffee With Spices With Baking Powder

Come Just to See. Great Eastern Tea Co.

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

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CONSTIPATION STOMACH PAINS BILIOUSNESS SICK HEADACHE, Etc. 10 cents and 25 cents-Druggists.

VIN MARIANI

Mariani Wine-World Famous Tonic Before Meals, APPETIZER

After Meals, DIGESTIVE At all times, TONIC

All Druggists. Refuse Substitutes.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

Prevention better than cure. Tutt's Liver Pills will not only cure, but if taken in time will prevent

Sick Headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, constipation, jaundice, torpid liver and kindred diseases.

TUTT'S Liver PILLS ABSOLUTELY CURE.