First Republican to Oppose the Puerto Rico Tariff.

SPEECH OF BROMWELL OF OHIO

Caucus Will Be Held Saturday Night for Conference on the Turiff Measure.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 21.-For the first time in the debale upon the Puerts Ri-can tariff bill the voice of a republican was raised today against the measure. Bromwell of Onto spoke against the bill. He opposed it on the ground of policy and not of the constitution. His hostility, however, was not so absolute but that he amounced his intention of voting for it if the substitute failed. The other speakers today were Hay of New York and Long of Rannas for the bill, and Henry of Texas against it.

The republicans have decided to hold a

saucus for conference on the bill Satbe between 20 and 20 republicans who are boottle to the bill that there is today, boottle to the bill, the republican leaders who are convassing the situation say that not more than four or five will east their votes against it. They also say several democrats will support it. The only democrats will support it in the solt twice of the kill is Davey of Louisians. He represents one of the inrest came, sugar interests in the South. Others, including Meyer and Broussard of Louis-tana, Leuis of California and Davis and Sparkman of Florida, are said to be in shall relieve, rather than increase, the Sparkmen of Florida, are said to be in the doubtful column, but the democratic whip mays that only Davey and Sibley of Pennsylvania will vote for it. Wilson of Idabo, a silver republican, is said to be inclined to vote for the bill. Some of the republican opponents of the bill. Some of the republican opponents of the bill, who dislike to go on record against their party, believe that the way out of the discussion in which they find themselves Sparkman of Florida, are said to be in the doubtful column, but the democratic party, believe that the way out of the dilemma in which they find themselves is to vote to recommit the measure. On account of the pressure for time, the debate hereafter will begin at 11 o'clock,

An effort is to be made to get the question involving the seating of ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, formally before the senate for consideration. Penrose of Pennsylvania gave notice today that he rould call up the case tomorrow. As It the Quay strength in the senate, at least approximately. During the greater part of today's seemion, the Hawaiian gov-erament bill was under consideration. But little progress was made.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Continuation of the Puerto Rico Debute in the House.

roman commissioner to represent the Justed States and the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the statue of La Pay-

ette at the Paris exposition.

Before the debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill was resumed, it was agreed that the debate hereafter should begin at II the debute hereafter should begin at 11 S'cleck in the morning, and there should be night sessions Thursday and Friday. Bay trep N. T.) was the first speaker today. He supported the bill in an extended argument. Bay is chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, and devoted himself closely to the legal and constitutional phases of the controversy over the break property. the broad question as to whether the new territory was part of the United States in a political scase. He desired that any act of the president or congress could ex-Type deligitions as a constitution over a peritory while it remained a territory. The constitution only covers the states of the Union. Neither could a territory. he argued, be created a state without the nonsent of the people thereof. The privi-leges of the constitution could not be con-ferred or extended to an inch of territory sutside the Union of states until the peothe decisions of the supreme court, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were the prop-erty of the United States, to be legislated

or as congress chose. Bromwell (rcp. O.) was the first republican to oppose the bill upon the foor.
"It is never an agreeable thing," he began, "to take an active stand in opposition to one's political associates, It is much easier to drift with them and yield much easier to drift with them and yield personal views and support the recommendation of the majority of the committee controlled by his own party. In minor mattens I have, upon numberless occasions, yielded my personal preferences. But in a matter of so great moment as the present measure, which will shape the future policy not alone of the republican party but of the nation, which will establish precedents to control the future, dealing with questions of right and equality in our freatment of those under the prefection of our fing. I, for one, believe that every member, upon his solemn honor, should decide for himself and cast his vote as his conscience dictates. It is a duty he owes to himself and to his party that he should not assist in the commission of an error which may affect the future domination of the government, and to his country that it may stand as the exponent of all that is just and honorable in the treatment of its citizens. Therefore, as a result of much careful and conscientions thought, I rise roley to oppose a portion of the report of the ways and means con-

millies, and express my preference for the bill as originally introduced by the gen-fleman from New York (Payne)." Continuing, Bromwell said he did not doubt the power of congress to enact this legislation, but he did not agree with its fusities or equity. The criminal bill proposed to establish free trade with Puerto posed to establish free trade with Phorts Rico, and was in accordance with the rec-ommendation of the president, secretary of war and others familiar with the con-ditions and necessities of the people of the Siand. He amounced that he would sup-port the substitute if offered, and if de-feated, rather than not have say legis-lation, he would vote for the pending measures.

This announcement drew appliance from the republican side. It created some sur-prise upon the democratic side, where it was understood that Bromwell intended

to oppose the bill outright.

Dalarii (ree. Pa.) store to interrupt Bromwell. The latter refused to yield.

It presume the greatenan who is about to interrupt me. said be, "is prepared to safe, as I am informed be has said to others. That the president is in favor of this bill." I don't dispute it, but I say that it is not the president when the president is to find the bill. flist no longer ago than day before yes teriay a representative of one of the great republicans papers of this country was gent to the president by his purer for the sent to the president by his parser for the purposes of ascordating the view of the specification. The paper wanted to support the presidential policy; it wanted to know whether it should continue editorially to support the position the president had taken in his measure, and the representa-tive of that paper was assured at that time that the president was of the same opinion, and that the paper should go on as it had been doing.

opened, and that the paper should go on as it had been doing.

"Now, if the president, since his meaning to congress in December, has obtained information which shows that conditions are different today than what the were then, it is a solemn duty that he were then, it is a solemn duty that he was to congress that he should communic. cate that additional information to use (appliance); that we should not be dependent upon convergentions and interviews of individual members of this house with a distribution of the information. In the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument, Morgan the world, Kill McCoy or Tommy Ryan in the course of his argument.

sconsmendations as he may think proper or the information of the members m he proper discharge of our duties. Let be president send a message to this house. Let him say to us: 'Conditions are dif-ferent today in Puerto Rico from what they were in December.' Let him say: 'I have additional information that I did In have additional information that I did not have when I wrote my message in December, and the recommendation of the president will receive at the hands of every member of this house, and I am sure, speaking for myself, that it will receive from my hands all that considera-tion that is due to every conscientious and honest chief executive of this coun-try. (Amberses)

"But we get no such information at first hand. It comes to us through half a doson channels, and we are advised that if we call personally upon the president he will assure us what he wants us to yote for in this bifft. As I said at the bestingting of my canada if we cannot say

ginning of my remarks, if we cannot get the bill that was originally introduced in this house, if we cannot have what the president recommends to us as an absopresident recommends to us as an absolute necessity for the people of the island of Puerto Rico, I for one am willing to take half a loaf rather than no bread.

"I merely want to say this, however, and I say it with all due respect to the committee, that if the committee on ways and means in this house had taken its republican colleagues into its confidence, when this great measure was under com-

when this great measure was under con-sideration, there might have been the same opposition to the bill that there is today.

combinations and join our foes whenever opportunity offers. A monarchical government may well claim 'might makes right,' but how much more noble would it be for this great free and liberty-loying republic to adopt the motto, 'Right is might here, and must prevail.'"

Houry (dem. Tex.) Tollowed in opposition to the bill, which he said was more dammable than the laws enacted by the British parliament against the people who inhabited the thirteen colonies prior to 1776.

The ways and means committee had carefully considered the president's recommendation, and had framed a bill to raise revenue for the island. It was a political question, and must be met now. Puerto Rico was prostrate. Relief could come only by the authorization of a loan, a direct appropriation out of the United States treasury, or the emactment of a law to raise revenue. The committee con-WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The house to-day adopted the senate resolution au-thorizing the president to appoint one sidered that the last method was preferable. Long said in conclusion:

The acquisition of Fuerto Rico and the Philippines has made it possible for this country, in the second century of its existence, to extend its trade into foreign lands and become a power on the sea as it is now upon land. To do this, however, we must make tariffs for Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and treaties are being made to establish the same policy in China. This policy does not mean free trade in the Philippines, but it means that the goods and ships of all nations shall be admitted on an equality with those of the United States. But if the minority is right, we can do nothing except extend the customs and revenue laws to the islands, and absolute free trade is the result. Spain, under the treaty, for 10 years can take her goods and merchandles "The acquisition of Puerto Rico and the years can take her goods and merchandlse there free. Once there, we would be pow-erless to place a tariff upon her goods coming from those islands into the United States. On the fate of this bill depends the future policy of the administration in relation to our trade with the Philippines and the far East."

The president's message, transmitting the reply of the secretary of state rela-tive to the Macrum resolution, was read. At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

In the Senate. Penrose (rep. Pa.) this morning gavnotice in the senate that on Washington's birthday, immediately after the reading of Washington's farewell address by Por aker, he would call up the senate reso-intion providing that Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as senator from the state of Pennsylvania. Penrose directed attention to the fact that the question involved was one of privilege, and intimated, therefore, that it would

take precedence over other matters.
The following bills were passed: Authorizing the Cape Nome Transportation,
Bridge & Development Company to construct a bridge across the Snake river at Struct a bringe across the Snake fiver at Nome City, Alaska: to incorporate the American National Red Cross: to pay to James and William Crooks, of Canada, 5500 damages on account of the seizure of the vessel Lord Nelson in 1812. The bill reported carried 4 per cent interest, amounting to \$17,000, but as the payment of interest was strongly antagonized that of interest was strongly antagonized, that part of the bill was stricken out.

Consideration of the Hawalian goverment will was resumed. In lieu of a amendment offered by Clark (rep. Wyo. Morgan (dem. Ala.) presented a substi-tute for section W of the bill, providing that the secretary of the interior should make an investigation of the public land laws of Hawaii, and that the secretary of agriculture should make an examination and report the agricultural and for-estry conditions, \$500 to be appropriated for each of the investigations. The sub-

for each of the investigations. The sub-stitute was agreed to.

Platt (ren. Coun.) offered amendments to section II of the bill, providing that the president, and not the governor of the territory, shall appoint the chief justice and justices of the supreme court, and the judges of the circuit court, and that the tenure of office of such appointers should be four justiced of nine years. Platt made an extraded arximent in suprement of his an extended argument in support of his amendments, holding that the proposi-tions as to the appointment of officials and the tenure of office were radically different from those incorporated in any previous enabling act for a territory.

Cullem (rep. III.), in charge of the mecaties in placing the appointments referred
to in the hands of the governor and not

the president. In justification of the com-mittee's action, he said the government of Hawall, when the territory was ac-quired by the United States, was one of the best republican forms. the best republican forms of government in existence, and that it was the desire of the committee to afford the people of Hawali as full and free government as could be extended to them in the circum-

In opposition to the proposed amend-ment Morgan reviewed the situation as the Hawailan commission found it on the islands, and argued that the justices men-tioned in the amendment should have larger tenure of office than four years, as n that time no man a stranger to Hawai could master the customs, Institutions and language of the people. He did not approve making those positions political footballs. Referring to Piatt's argument that the propositions of the bill were different from what had ever been applied to a service, he said.

from what had ever been applied to a territory, he said: "That ought to make no difference. If this government is never to do anything that it never did before, we sit down and become thoroughly stale. Whether you call R expansion or seniething else, I am

to set. The constitution provides that who wanted to know how many registers the president shall give to congress such voters there were in Hawall at the prevoters there were in Hawaii at the pres-ent time. He thought about 4000, com-posed largely of Americans, Germans and other white foreigners. Cullom interjected the information that

Culiom interjected the information that in 1856 the voters numbered about 19,000.

At this point, Wolcott (rep. Colo.) expressed a desire to make a "suggestion" to Tillman. He then called attention to the small vote cast in South Carolina in proportion to the population at the last general election. Tillman attempted to reply, but Morgan, who held the floor, re-fused to yield, whereupon Tillman re-torted sharply: "Of course, I shall have to yield under such a gag rule, I sup

Without concluding, Morgan yielded for an executive session at 4:29 P. M., and the senate, at 4:45 P. M., adjourned.

A CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Discussed the Economic Effects of Industrial Combination.

NEW YORK, Feb. II.—The conference on trusts before the People's institute in co-operation with the Cooper Union, was continued last night in the hall of the union when "The Economic Effects of Industrial Combination" formed the topic of discussion

The first speaker on the economic cus-toms involved in industrial combinations was W. H. Baldwin, jr., president of the Long Island railroad, who elucidated the meaning of the term "trust." In the first place, he said, a trust was a combination of capital in order to purchase raw ma-terial; secondly, to pay a high rate of wages, and, thirdly, to sell at a lower price than could be offered by any smaller combination of capital. That, said Mr. Naidwin was the only kind of trust either Baldwin, was the only kind of trust, either

Baldwin, was the only kind of trust, either economic or political, that could survive public opinion or the final analysis of the great question of trusts.

Mr. Baldwin drew a parallel between the rate of wages paid in the times of small railroads, when the average was \$50 a month, and the present rate, as certified to by Mr. Arthur, of \$150 to \$225 a month for engineers working from seven to eight hours a day, which latter result, he said, was only possible under the com-bination of railroad interests and economies of operation that could be brought about under no other conditions. Mr. Baldwin gave it as his opinion that the

habited the thirteen colonies prior to 1776.

Long (rep. Kan.), a member of the ways and means committee, closed the debate for the day with a speech in favor of the bill. He was a supporter of the administration, and he would not knowingly oppose the wishes of the president. ombinations, he said, was whether the could survive under hired manager and he contended that some of the leged advantages of combinations large scale were filtusory. He defended a telephone monopoly, and said that several competing systems would work as great harm as if there were several postal systems. He said that cities could regu-

late such monopolies when franchises were to be granted. Professor Taussig said that neither the protective tariff, railway conditions that gave advantages to large shippers, nor the reckless offering of corporate privileges in some state was to blame for present con-ditions; but that altogether were in a large measure responsible. Mere prohibition, he said, could accomplish nothing. It led only to legislative hair-sylliting and evasion, yet this was the path that the United States and the various states had followed with conspicuous failure. He cautioned patience, quiet, the belief in the ultimate triumph of right and every effort to improve the machinery of gov-ernment and explanation as the remedies that would work out the general welfare, John S. Crosby, the single-taxer, said that the sole business of the government is to establish justice and not to lend its powers for private purposes. In arraign-ing Wall street and stock gambling, Mr. Crosby said that the government was re-sponsible for the worst form of gambling, that of stocks, while it often sought to stop boys from "shooting craps."

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—The weathr was fine at Tanforan today, and the rack was sloppy. The results were: Five and a half furlongs-Beautiful Bill ron, lealine second, Red Cherry third; me, 1:10%.

One mile-Cormorant won, Sly second, Charles Lebel third; time, 135.
One mile—None Such won, Orlon second
Milt Young third; time, 137%.
Seven furlouss — Lavator won, Montal
inde second, Mary Kinsella third; time

Six furiongs-Potente won, Dr. Sheppard

second, Harry Thoburn third; time, 1:16. Seven furlongs—Loving Cup won, Katle Hibbons second. Alleviate third: time.

Races at New Orleans,

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 21.-Trouball ras the only winning favorite today. The

Seven furiongs—Treber won, Swordsman econd, Eva Wilson third; time, 1:32%, Half-mile—St. Marcos won, Zack Ford second, Ben Magen third; time, 0:51. Steeplechase, short course—Jack Haye von. Phil Becker second. Chenior third:

Mile and a quarter—Sydney Lucus won, Jonna Rita second, Bilibeful third; time

Six furlongs, selling — Troubaline wo Zaza second, Flyletta third; time, 1;18. One mile, selling — Caviar won, Right Bower second, Lomond third; time, 1:45%.

Amateur Pigeon Shoot.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Feb. 21.-The con championship of 1900 began here today, and will be brought to a conclusion to-morrow. The conditions governing this annual contest are as follows: One hundred birds, \$100; money to be divided, 49, 25, 15 and 10 per cent, respectively, to the four highest and 30 per cent to be reasoned. four highest, and 10 per cent to be re-tained by the club. Following are the scores: Bradley, 50 straight kills; Duryea, 57; Weich, 47; Elliott, Kirkover and Paynter, 46 each: G. E. Paynter, Roberts, Stan ley and Scott, 43 each. At the conclusion of the leth round the shoot was postponed

Schedule of Tennis Tournnments NEW YORK, Feb. II. - The United States Lawn Teamls Association held its annual meeting in this city tonight. The meeting was preceded by a dinner. The schedule of tournaments, adopted today, includes the following meetings: April 28-Interscholastic, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania and

September 5 -- Pacific states champion-ship, doubles and ladies' singles. August 14-Tacoma Tennis Club, Taco-

Twenty-five Round Fight. BUTTE, Mont., Feb. II.—William Ogles-by, of Helena, and Chester Lever, of Butte, fought 25 rounds here tonight. Lever did the hardest hitting, but Oglesby outpointed him by clever get-aways and his blocks and counters. The referee gave

WHAT WELLCOME SPENT

CLARK'S MANAGER PRODUCED HIS BANKHOOK AT SENATE HEARING.

His Expenditures During the Campnign Were About \$25,000-The Disbarment Trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb., 21.—John R. Wellcome, Senator Clark's manager in his senatorial contest, was the only witness before the senate committee in the Clark case today. His testimony was at no time startling. Mr. Wellcome placed his expenditures for the senatorial campaign at not to exceed \$25,000, and at the request of the committee produced his bank book and old checks to substantiate this of the committee produced his bank book and old checks to substantiate this statement. These documents were taken in hand by a subcommittee, and were not made public. He said he suspected Mr. Daily of supplying the money used in the Whiteside exposure. He also said he had concluded that the Montana supreme court was prejudiced against him, and that this was the reason why he had not gone on the stand in his disbarment trial. At the conclusion of the day's sitting it At the conclusion of the day's sitting it was announced that Senstor Clark's son, C., W. Clark, would go on the stand to-

Mr. Faulkner resumed his questioning upon specific allegations by witnesses for the prosecution involving the name of Wellcome. The first questions brought out, as they were intended to, only denials, but these were unexpectedly curtailed and the witness was turned over to the prosecution at an early hour in to the prosecution at an early hour in the day. The first question related to the testimony of Mark Hewitt, the essential parts of which were contradicted. Faulkner asked: "What amount of money did you use during the senatorial

amount with exactness, but I think I spent from \$20,000 to \$25,000. I know what I used upon my own checks, but in addition I got money at different times from

tion I got money at different times from C. W. Clark, and also let him have money. We kept no account whatever, so that it would be next to impossible to give exact figures. On my own account I checked out \$15,000."

"How did you spend this money?"

"On the lobby; bringing people to Helena; defraying their expenses there, and also paying them often so much per diem. My experience, limited though it is, is that in politics you never set returns. that in politics you never get returns from more than one-quarter of the money

Was any part of the money paid to any

Here the examination-in-chief was conuded, and Mr. Campbell took the wit-

"Did you pay any of this money to any ember of the legislature?" he asked, as

member of the legislature?" he saked, as his first question.
"No, sir; not a dollar," was the reply. He said he had kept no memorandum of his expenditures, but that he could name some of the persons to whom he had given money. A. J. Steele was one of these. He had given that gentleman from \$500 to \$7000. Mr. Wellcome said that he had no personal knowledge of Charles Clark's purchase of land from State Senator Warner, but had heard rumors of such a transaction.

Mr. Wellcome said that he had procured the \$15,000 on his checks from the Montana National bank, drawn on the bank of Clark Brothers. He had drawn \$18,000 at one time and \$5000 at another.

18(00) at one time and \$200 at another, and had taken some big bills, some of denominations of \$500 and \$1000.
"What was the necessity of drawing so much money at one time?" asked Mr.

"I did it because I was told that there

was a large lobby there, and considerable money would be needed. I got large sums at one time to avoid inconvenience."
"Was it any more inconvenient to go to the bank and get checks cashed than to go for change for large bills?"
"Not a bit; but there was no necessity
for several checks. I thought it more

estrable to give large checks than sev-ral small ones." Asked for information as to his stay in

on & Montana Company. "Was any part of that sum thrown over Senator Geiger's transom?" asked Senator

"It was not," was the reply. Campbell asked Wellcome why he had not testified in his own defense in the

ase for his disbarment before the Montana supreme court.
"My reason was," he said, "that I con sidered it absolutely useless to go on the stand, because I believed the supreme

court had made up its mind as to how to decide the case, and that no testimony would have made any difference."

"You were willing, then, to rest under the imputation cast upon you without say-ing anything in your own behalf?"
"I was; I was willing to leave it to the ple of Montana." "How could you expect a favorable ver-ct from the people, when you made no

"The people know that the court was not unblased in the matter. It was a topic of common conversation." He gave as his reason for believing that the court was prejudiced against him the

ouri's decision upon the preliminary nestion of the demurrer which was filed "As a lawyer," he said, "I felt that

As a lawyer, he said, I left that there must be some reason why the court wanted to take cognizance of the matter, and was convinced that the court was prejudiced against me." Mr. Wellcome said he had heard during the campaign that there would be an effort on the part of the Daly party to buy Clark's votes away from him when it be-came evident that he had votes enough came evident that he had votes enought to eject. He had not otherwise talked of bribery, and if there was any bribery, direct or indirect, on the part of the Clark people, he had known nothings of it. He had talked more or less with Charley whether money should be spent here and there, or to refer to the fact that their fund was disappearing rather rapidly. referring to his testimony before the grajury of Lewis and Clark county, N Wellcome said his statement made then that he was a disbursing agent for Sen-ator Clark, was not meant in the sense of having been employed or authorized by Clark to disburse money for him.

come said that for a time in Helena his expenses amounted to about \$1000 a day. He had at least 100 men there. Campbell tried to draw from Wellcome admissions concerning his interviews with Whiteside and State Senator Clark, of Madison, but he would admit nothing more than meeting them. He could remember nothing that had been said. "But," he added. "I remember some things that were not said."

The witness admitted that he had di-The witness admitted that he had directed his efforts to formulate republican opinion in favor of Clark's candidacy, and he thought it probable that he had asked republican members to vote for him to break the deadlock. He had been informed of the decision of the republican caucus as soon as it was announced.

After the recess, Mr. Wellcome appeared with his bank book and vouchers, showing expenditures of money made by him dur-

The witness, in reply to questions, said

American meats as was the original form, be had only seen the \$50,000 used by Whiteside in his exposure at his disbarment discretion which is considered favorable.

American Federation of Labor, were pres-

trial, and that he had not furnished the

"Your theory, I understand, is that the money was furnished by some member of the opposition?" suggested Senstor

That is the theory," replied the witness.

"Now, give us the names of the persons you suspect, taking the widest latitude."

"I would not go further than Mr. Daly himself, but I might suspect Mr. Tuohy, Mr. Fillan, Mr. Harrity, Mr. Whiteside himself or any member of the Sliver Bow delegation as an intermediary."

Mr. Wellcome said that after his election, Mr. Clark had given him \$500 for his services, and that he had also been paid \$500 by others for his work in the interest of legislation. His partner, Mr.

interest of legislation. His pariner, Mr. Rott, had received \$2500 from Mr. Clark for legal services in the Wellcome disbarment case.

In reply to Senator Turiey, the witness said that the friends of Senator Clark had

made an effort, after the Whiteside expo-sure, to trace the source whence the 120,-600 had been received, but had not suc-ceeded satisfactorily. "You did not than get unquestionable

proof of conspiracy?"
"I doubt it."
"Did you get proof sufficient to convince
a fair-minded man, regardless of court

rules?"
"I could not say as to that."
Mr. Wellcome was then excused, Mr.
Faulkner saying be would call C. W.
Clark temorrow, and the committee ad-

CANAL BILL IN THE HOUSE. May Be Passed Before the Senate Acts on the Treaty.

NEW YORK, Feb, 21.-A special to Herald from Washington says:

It is possible that the Hepburn Nica-ragua canal bill may be passed by the house of representatives, and it may even become a law before the senate acts on become a list before the senate acts on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Representa-tive Hepburn is determined to prese the bill at every opportunity. It is expected that the committee on rules will report Mr. Hepburn's resolution favorably, though it is possible that some change may be made in the dute that he has first for the continention of the MIL Mr.

may be made in the date that he has fixed for the consideration of the bill. Mr. Hepburn and many of the advocates of the canal bill in both houses of congress are in favor of passing the pending bill containing the authorization of the forti-fication of the canal, without regard to the action of the senate on the pending treaty. treaty.

In speaking of this subject, Mr. Hep-burn said it would make no material dif-ference whether the treaty was ratified or not. If it should be agreed to by the senate, and it should be determined that the president had no power under the treaty to fortify the camil, he need not act under the authority given him to erest fortifications. He thought it would be

well for congress to give the president all the authority that he could possibly Samoan Claims Treaty Ratified. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-The senate in reaty between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, affecting claims growing out of the joint control of the Samoan islands. This treaty was a sepa-rate document from the political agreement dividing the authority over the is-

FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY. Foreign Relations Committee Re-

ports It Favorably. WASHINGTON, Feb. II.—The senate committee on foreign relations today ordered a favorable report on the treaty of reciprocity with France. No amendment was made to the treaty. The committee did not take up the Hay-Paunce-fole treaty, relating to the Nicaragua canal.

Today's executive section of the senate developed a sharp difference of opinion between the committee on foreign rela-tions and the committee on finance of that body on the treaty. Senator Davis, chair-man of the foreign relations committee, reported the action of his committee fa-vorable to the treaty, and had no somer ione so than Senator Aldrich, chalrman of the finance committee, representing ele-ments opposed to the trenty, moved the reference of the treaty to his committee. Asked for information as to his stay in Helena after Clark's election. Wellcome said it related to the effort to get corporation bills 132 and 134 through. He said there was an item of \$800 in his accounting in this case that he would not want to go into, because it involved his relation as attorney to his client, the Boston Angle of the treaty directly affects the tariff, it should be considered by the directly affects the tariff, it should be considered by the directly affects the tariff, it should be considered by the directly affects the tariff, it should be considered by the directly affects the tariff, it should be considered by the directly affects the tariff, it should be considered. by the finance committee, while member of the foreign relations contend for ju risdiction over all treaties. Senator Culom has taken an advanced position this point, and he and others are prepared for a bitter contest of Mr. Aldrich's mo-

Free Maps for Schools. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Repres tive Lents, of Ohio, today introduced in the house a bill to provide for the public distribution of a United States map to all schools in the United States

MARKETS OF SIBERIA.

Asiatic Russia a Consumer, Not a Competitor.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.-William Mitchell Bunker, of San Francisco, who, since March last has been traveling in the in-terest of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, is now in Berlin on his way to the United States. In the course of his journey in the East he made a close study of the trans-Siberian rullroad, as related to American trade. To the correspondent of the Associated Press today, Mr. Bun-

'I found no ground for the fear that Siberia will become a serious competitor in the matter of wheat. The fact is that the wheat in Eastern Siberia is inferior. Even when grown from California seed it degenerates the first year. Everywhere along the Amoor I found at the landings plies of American flour. So far as lumber is concerned, despite the abundance is concerned, despite the abundance of for-ests from Viadivostock to the Ural, the trees are small, and most of the lumber comes from Pugot sound. Thus far the railway has benefited the United States more than all Europe combined, with the exception of Russia, as we are supplying rolling stock, lumber and flour, and the road will continue to benefit the United States more than Europe.

States more than Europe.

"Russia has a large military force in Siberia, and keeps pushing her advantages.

The Americans there are well treated, Many of them are engaged in exploring for gold, particularly the seashors depos-

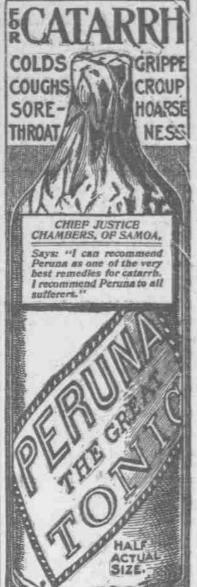
Fails With Heavy Linbilities. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-H. S. Bright, of

Superior, Wis, was named receiver for the large properties of James St mson, 402 Drezel boulevard, by Judgo Kohlsaat, sitting in the United States circuit court. Mr. Stimson's assets are not stated. His liabilities are put at \$500.000. An intimation that Mr. Stimson's affairs were not in satisfactory shape was given recently when his bank at Hamilton, Ont., was closed. He takes a hopeful view of the situation, however, and says he believes his properties will meet all obligations and leave a surplus. perior, Wis., was named receiver for the

lenve a surplus. The action taken before Judge Kohlsant was on the petition of Rufus B. Smith, of Madison, Wis., who holds a claim for \$3657 against the defendant.

NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

Declare Peruna to Be The Greatest Catarrh Remedy of the Age.



Hon, M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short perfod and I feel very much refleved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides, a great tonic."

U. S. Senator Stephen R. Mallory, Pensacola, Fla., says: "I have used your excellent remedy Peruna, and can recommend it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."

Hon. Porter Johnson, Senator 4th District, City of Chicago, III., writes: "I can heartly recommend Peruna as a catarrh eradicator. It cures when all other remedles fall. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I took the remedy for fifteen weeks and am now enlirely cured. It has been a year and a half since I was cured, and I consider my cure durable. "

Hon. Rufus B. Merchant. Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Postoffice, Wash-Ington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure In commenting your toole, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catavia cure.15

The climatic diseases of winter are mainly coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis, tonsilitis. Peruna is an absolute specific for all of these affections. Peruna will cure a cough or cold in a very few days. Peruna will cure chronic catarrh of years' standing in a few weeks.

ANOTHER SUBSIDY BILL dent Gempers is expected to attend when he arrives.

MEASURE. Drawn Up by Republican Congressmen-How It Differs From

the Other Bill.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PAYNE-HANNA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Four of the epublican members of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, who have differed with their associates on who have differed with their associates on the terms of the shipping bill, today completed a substitute bill, which was introduced by Representative Minor, of Wisconsin, those acquiseeing with him in the measure being: Stevens of Minnesots, Jones of Washington, and Fordney of Michigan. The bill follows the general plan of the original, but makes a number of simple of the property of of amendments. The most important of these, as summed up by Stevens and

Minor, are:
"The period of the subsidy is limited so that vessels built since January 1, 1900, shall have a subsidy for 20 years, with the full rate for the first 10 years, and a light decrease for the remaining 10 years nal bill fixes 20 years as the period of

"The substitute bill also provides that vessels outward-bound shall carry a cargo aggregating one-half of the gross tonnage for which they draw compensation, making allowance of space for tonnage, so that perishable goods and light manufactured goods shall be regulated by space instead of weight. Beductions for passenger and

"Another change places all vessels built abroad on the same basis in respect to compensation, instead of classifying them, In determining compensation the speed is increased from four to six how with average speed for that time. Th is a prohibition against payment of e-pensation to any vessel peculiarly of tructed for transportation of mineral oils

only.

"As a means of eliminating old and un-serviceable vessels, provision is made that all vessels receiving compensation simil receive and maintain the highest classifi-cation in the Lloyd's or some standard register. There is a provision for the admission to American registry of all chips purchased abroad by the United States during the war with Spain, and new un-der the American fing. It is also provided that there shall be an inspection and time there and on an inspection and classification of vessels needed for gov-ernment purposes, and an approval of naval officers. Such vessels shall not be sold outside of the United States without consent of the government.

THE MINING TROUBLES. Continuation of the Investigation by

the House Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. II.—investigation f the mining troubles and the conduct f the United States forces in Idaho last summer continued today before the house committee on military affairs. Frederick C. Robertson resumed his marrative, begun yesterday, beginning with the logal proceedings he made in behalf of the imprisoned miners and the diffi-culties he claims to have encountered rom the military authorities, state offi-

fals and court. He said he was refused permission to be resent at the inquest of those killed durng the outbreak and was unable to com ing the outbreak and was dimine to com-municate with the accused miners as to their rights, although representatives of the mining company were present. He protested to the attorney-general that the miners were being denied the right of counsel. Throughout these proceedings the witness said the military authorities were in control of swarp Tented States. were in control of affairs. United States soldiers guarding imprisoned men, bringing them to and from court. The witness said that General Merram was in charge of the "bull pen," which consisted of old buildings and boxcars surrounded by wire fence. Robertson expressed the opinion that

the United States forces should have been the United States forces should have seen used to preserve order and uphold the civil authorities, but, in fact, he declared they superseded the civil authorities and in some instances, which were not detailed, arrested men in no way connected with the outbreak. He said there were no warrants and none of the usual forms of law but when a man was wanted be sith his bank book and vouchers, showing expenditures of money made by him during the Montana campaign. The defense fill not offer these papers as evidence and the presecution announced that it would not ask for the introduction of them. The committee decided to examine the accounts through a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Chandler and Caffery.

The witness, in reply to questions, said The witness will but the bundesrath is allowed a certain form. The witness will be bundesrath is allowed a certain replacement of Labor, were inw, but when a man was wanted be was stopped on the street and sent to the bull pen. This was done by deputies who noted under the state officials and shift-tary authorities. The witness will pro-

ent during the hearing today, and Presi-

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Brevet Promotions for Summers and Citar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. II.—The president foday sent the following nominations to the senate: the senate:
Volunteers—Brigadier-General Harrison
Gray Othe to be import general by brewet.
Colonels to be brigadier-general by brewet.
Wilder S Metcalf Captain J. F. Case to
be major by brevet; Captain Brady, Thirty-fifth infaniry, to be surgeon with the
rank of major, First Lieutenant Metager,
Thirty-fifth infantry, to be assistant surgron with the rank of captain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Bepresenta-ive Tawney, of Minnesota, the "repub-lean whip" of the house, has wired all absent republicans to be present Satur-day. This is understood to be for the purpose of baving all republicans present at the conference to be held Saturday night on the Puerto Rican tariff Mil.

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks.

The giants of the forest must yield at last to the continual blows of the woodsman. When the human blood has become clogged and impure the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will

fell the oak of bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

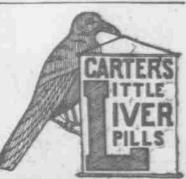
Come Just to Look Great Bargains

Chinaware

Crockery Glassware Lamps Ornaments Novelties Clocks

Com'e Just to Look. Great Eastern Tea Co.

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



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drownla ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Doses Small Pill. Small Price.