AN INHUMAN TARIFF.

the Puerto Rico Bill.

ure. Chatham indignantly cried in par-ilament: "I come not here armed at all points with law cases and acts of parlia-

nent, with the statute-book doubled down

unhappy Puerto Ricans, whom we rescued from the tyranny of Spain in order

in the Island to butcher the inhabitants, as to decree their death by act of con-gress. When Russia annexed the Crimea

country will tolerate the crime which the

Guens or Fulpinos on their needs. But, if they would be guiltless, they must lose not a moment in letting their selfish and besotted representatives at Washington know what they think of this attempt to make the United States synonymous with

Lessons of the Boer Wur.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—In German military circles it is believed that the lessons laught by the Boer war will make a large

increase necessary in the German cavalry, and will also lead to a thorough change of cavalry tactics, eliminating masse charges, of which Emperor William showed himself so fond at the recent army maneuvers.

FORT DE FRANCE. Martinique, Feb. 5.—The French cruiser Troudert arrived

25.—The French cruiser Troudert arrived here yesterday from St. Pierre, and the French cruiser Suchet has arrived at Fort

greed and cruelty.

was an interested auditor.

PROSPECTING AND MINING IN CAPE NOME COUNTRY.

Reported Yield of Several of the Cinims Worked in Cold Weather -- Hig Stories Coming.

SEATTLE, Feb. 5.—Newspapers and private lenses, dated December 5, received here from Cape Nome via Dawson yes-terday, say that considerable prospecting was to be carried on this winter. Many miners have an idea that at and below low-water mark the richest sands will be found. Therefore, as soon as the ice was solidly frozen to the bottom of the shore they were to begin prospecting to solve a much-vexed question as to the origin of the gold in the beach sunds. Prospecting in the tunders warrants the belief that it is improgramed with gold much in the same manner as the beach. Tundra prospecting, the advices say, had not been carried on extensively, ow-

ing to the difficulty encountered in sinking to bedrock on account of water. The ground freezes to an unknown depth, the same as in the Edondiks, and if it should prove rich an area of country will be de-veloped that will be greater than a score of Ricodikes rolled into one From what had already been done, it was said to be ensonable to predict that the tundra would prove very rich. But prospects had sen found in dozens of places, right rum the grass roots, but the weather if

from the grass roots, but the weather a soi yet been sufficiently cold to emble bedreck to be reached.

Contrary to the general opinion, it is helieved that the beach can be worked the greater part of the winter without "burning," as is done in the Upper Yukon country. The work will be slow, but the coulity of the site it is thought will the quality of the dirt, it is thought, will emble fair wages to be made. Anvil Creek is the Eldorade of Western Alusha. Claim No. 1 below has thus far

growed to be the bunner claim, and is hat it was worked but six weeks. From that it was worked but MX weeks. From this claim Ell1,000 was cleaned up, while Discovery pielded \$5,000 in three weeks; No. 2 shove, EDL000; No. 4, 80,000; No. 5, 80,000; No. 6 was worked, but the pay streak was not bocated. No. 7, owned by Dr. Klitelsen, produced about \$30,000; No. 8, belowing to Price & Larse, \$192,000; No. 8, belowing to the Swedish Mission belonging to the Swedish Mission. 200,000; Nos. 10 and 11, owned by C. D. Lene, were worked on lays, and the Laplanders who worked them got for their

ed along Anvil, one opposite No. 2, on the right limit, and another opposite No. 7, and it is believed that a little develop-

Simles Rivers have been prospected to a imiled extent. Enough has been done, sowever, to warrant the belief that the work of next summer will revual Eldocaios and Bonnama by the score.
Fire destroyed the large store of the

North American Transportation & Trad-ing Company at Fort Yukon January 3. All the valuable compones of provisions, dry goods, household goods, furs and everything else in the building was de-

COLLEGE ATHLETES MEET.

Elect Officers and Make Certain

Changes in Regulations. Changes in Regulations.

BALEM, Or., Feb. E.—The representatives of the six colleges of Oregon included in the Intercolleges of Oregon, Oregon Association—University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Williamette University, Pacific University, of Forest Grove; Partile College, of Newberg, and Oregon State Normal School, of Monmouth—held a harmonious meeting in the Y. M. C. A. tearlors in this city contents. clars in this city yesterday afternoon, e following new officers were elected: 'resident, Otto Pickett, Pacific College, vice-president, C. M. Bisho ersity of Oregon, Eugene: secretary, Goodrich, Oregon Agricultural Col-Corvellis: treasurer, W. D. Clarke, the University, Forest Grove. The applications of Albany College and

An amendment to the by-laws was prosed providing that the mile walk be sitted from the list of events. The pro-sed amendment was disposed of by be-r "placed on file." This mode of disposing of amendments excited considerable grow-natured discussion, but became so popular that several proposed amendments were "placed on file."

An amendment providing that the recl-

An amendment providing that the reci-tation requirements of contestants be in-creased from five hours to twelve hours per week, was adopted. This amendment will take effect Pebruary 15, 190. Another amendment adopted provides that no competitor in the athietic con-tests can be a member of two educational linestrations within three months of the

institutions within three months of the date of the centest. This will take effect next Friday, Arter the adjournment of the Arhietic Association proper, the executive committee beid a brief session and appointed the following committee to arraines for the management of the next field meet; C. N. McArthur, University of Orezon; J. Davidson, Oregon State Normal School; Leon Kenworthy, Pacific College, A committee on medals was appointed, as follows: W. D. Ciarke, Pacific University; J. Gallagher, Oregon Agricultural College; R. P. Benham, Willametre University.

New Oregon Incorporations.

The newly organized companies which have fied articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State during the

E. H. Henry: object, to sperate an tric light, power and telephone plant Characta Falls. search Hill Camp. No. 271; Woodmen of the World: Pleasant Hill, Lane County;

C. Wheeler, managers.

Franklin Christian Church, Lane County; Bob. J. H. Fergueson, J. N. Dennis, B. C. Beaman.

Wining Company; Portland; F. A. Knapp, William Jones, J.

Euccesful Miring Company; Sumpter: 20000; Arthur Philorick, Eugene A. Hig-ginstin, Churles H. Chance, American Dental Insurance Association;

American Joreal transance Association;
Portland: floows M. A. Jones, A. H. Ballard, W. S. Murray,
Co-Operative Good Mining Company;
Carmon, Union County: \$100,000; H. A.
Powell, A. E. Janes, Leroy D. Walker,
Co-Operative Gold Mining Company;
Sumpley: Sciool A. Walker, A. E. Degeny, A. P. Goos.

Sumpler: Ec. Co. A. Walker, A. E. Deseny, A. P. Goss.
Alankan Bed-Book Dredging Company;
Portland; Elizone: Charles W. Kohle, Fred
Austelle O. C. Riches, I. Munro, A. M.
Menro, H. A. Keeler.
Lostine Minling & Development Company; Lostine Wallows County; 2500;
J. W. Myers, S. D. Moore, William Cook,
Dalles Southean Railroad Company;
Portland; Eloologic, E. E. Lotte, May Enright, W. H. Moore; oldect to build a
malifund from the Dalles to Lakeview and
a branch line from Prinaville to Staters,
west of the Deschutes River; also, to opgerate a steamboat line between Cellio and
W. W. Crawford has been conducting

WORKING ALL WINTER con spanies. "The Investment Company" cha aged its name to "The Tax-Title Company." The Equitable Savings & Loan Asse Claifon, Portland, increased its capital stock from \$1,50,000 to \$2,000,000. I sumbering on the Santinm.

W. M. Bushey, of Mehama, formerly Deputy Recorder of Marion County, re-ports that the soil in the Santiam region ports that the soil in the Santiam region is now in first-class condition for grain sowing, and that the farmers in that vicinity are putting in their spring crops.

Mr. Bushey says there will be a great beom in the lumbering industry on the santism this spring. The Curtiss Lumbarng Company, which bought out several m Us. has enlarged the capacity of the old Santiam mill, at Mill City. The company when the company were a present two santiams of the company was received two dynamics and as old Santiam mill, at Mill City. The com-par w has received two dynamos, and, as soon us these and some other new ma-chine wy can be placed in position, the mills will be started. The electric lights will enable the company to employ two ganga of me 2 and run the mill day and night. The Ct wiles Company has six donkey enrines hauling logs out of the woods, and n about a month will have a train on the Corvallit & Eastern hauling logs from the Brei tenbush country. The output of this mill, according to Mr. Bushey, will amount to more than a trainload of lum-

Pay Titelr Dues to the State Insurance companies have paid their State tax d'iring the past week, as foi-

ically, Section by Section.
GREENLEAF, (br., Feb. 22.—Timber cruisers, provided with official township plats from the Land. Office and employing local guides familiar with the region, have been examining every quarter secneve been examining every quarter sec-tion of timbered is recument land here-abouts. As no individual seeker for 168 acres would be like by to go to the ex-pense of such a thorough and widespread investigation, it is inferred that some-body with capital it bends to secure tim-her land in large or antities. ber land in large quantities.

ber land in large quantities.
On the western slope of the Coast Range, in this vicinity, there are some of the largest and most hee will wooded tracts of Douglas fir known. The trees are thickly set, and many are eight feet in diameter, 200 feet tall and 100 feet to the first limb. Some have been measured that were 10 feet through and 310 feet high. Between this and the Cosst is what is known as "the deadwood dountry," which was stripped of its forests in early days by a fire that swept from Coos Bay to the Columbia. In the timbered belt between this strip and the summit settlers have homesteaded land on the narrow bottoms along the creeks principally, the greater arong the creeks principally, the greater part of which was but sparsely set with fir, and the bulk of the best timber land outside of railroad and school sections is still open for location. The indications are that it will not remain so much ion-

Not only has the sawmill capacity and output of lumber on Slusiaw Bay been trebled or quadrupled within the past year, but purchases of plants have been node and others eye under way that promse to repeat that operation once or twice within another twelvemonth, and timber in the entire Siuslaw watershed, which until within a year has been little sought after, has taken a sudden boo

ROSEBURG REMADENCE BURNED.

Loss, \$2000-Wreck of a Southern Pacific Freight Train.

ROSEBURG, Feb. 25.—The residence of Mrs. Z. Ball was destroyed by fire last The loss is about \$2000; insurar

Freight Train Wrecked. southbound freight train was wrecked this morning at Isadora, seven cars being badly demodshed. The passen-ger train from Portlead was held here until 2:15 this afternoon, and transferred with the northbound tunin at the wreck. The track was cleared before 12 o'clock tonight

New Washington Incorporations, cles of incorporation have been filed with the State Secretary during the past week: Ben D'Or Mining Company, Seattle, capital stock \$100,000; Spol-ane Club, A. G. Avery, correspondent; Mineral Hill Mining Company, Spokane, \$1,500,000; Mc-Pherson Post, No. II, G. A. R. Hall Cor-poration, Kalama; Submarine Gold Dredgng Company, Spokane, \$100.000; Northern ing Company, Spokans, \$100.009; Northern Transportation Company, Seattle, \$25,000; Jim Hill Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Chesaw, Okanogan County, \$200.000; Dimock & Pendleton Company, Seattle, \$8000; Ladies' Relief Society of the City of Walla Waffa (supplemental); Columbia Hydraulic Mining Company, Seattle, \$100.000; Rely, Dock, Fall, Company humble Hydraulic Mining Contpany, Seat-tle. 5,000,000: Briny Deep Fish: Company, Fairhaven, 200: Lummi Indian Flesh Com-pany, Fairhaven, 200: Mineral Hill Min-ing Company, Spokane, 2,500,00; Alaska Inter-island Navigation Company, Seat-tle, 25,000: Peninsular Investment Com-pany, Everst, 2500. Resolution by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company to construct a branch line from its main line at the forks of the Skyko-mish River to Cody's Pass, in the Cas-cade Range, a distance of about 25 miles, all in Snohomish County

SALEM, Feb. 35.-William R. Hayward, aged 19, died at the asylum today of consumption. His parents reside at Carus, Clackamas County,

Oregon Notes.

A saw mill with 150,000 feet daily capacity is to be built at Coles station, on the Oregon-California State line.

A commercial club has been organized at Vale, Malheur County, to premote the business interests of the community. The rural delivery along the Elgin branch shows a gain of over 50 per cent over the first few months of its existence, handling last month nearly 4000 pieces of

Henry Loretz delivered to Milliorn Bros the other day mol pounds of bacon, says the Junction City Times. Farmers are getting ahead when they can bring in a load that amounts to over \$200.

Baker City will not be ready to begin work on its new gravity water system for about three months, and for that period it has leased its water right to a

Chinese miner at \$300 per month.

The Dalles business men have guaranteed a loan of \$20,000 to be made to J.

raw material to work up.

Ground has been purchased and laid out by a floriculturient at Cle Elum, and puriting and Astoria.

Fraternal Order of Reindestr of the phones on his farm near Tailman, says the Lebanon Express-Advance. He attached two instruments—about 200 rods. Rives, L. & Nickerson, M. D. Hogan, F. E. Parrish, W. H. Keehn, Incob Arn, C. W. Malthews, W. E. Harden, and tound that a conversation could be carried on through the inerroments of the supreme lodge, and its officers propose to nigatific subordinate follow. The supreme lodge, and its officers propose to nigatific subordinate follow. The supreme lodge, and its officers propose to nigatific subordinate follow. The supreme lodge, and its officers propose to nigatific subordinate follows. The officers propose to nigatific subordinate follows. The supreme lodge and laid out by a forciculturist at Cle Elum, and bothouses will soon be erected, says the phones on his farm near Tailman, says the Lebanon Express-Advance. He attached two instruments—about 200 rods cannot furnish enough sunshine to supply the decimand made by the florists, for without any trouble. The wire is etapled solid to posts eight feet apart. He says he thinks this expertment would happen at a greater distance apart, but he leaves and rich coloring.

It is alleged that the contractor who appear to high the instruments and as a greater distance apart, but he leaves and rich coloring.

It is alleged that the contractor who appear to high the instruments and as a filler instruments at a greater distance apart, but he could be carried on thouses will soon be exceeded out by a forciculturist at Cle Elum, and bothouses will soon be exceeded by the holds out by a forciculturist at Cle Elum, and bothouses will soon be extended out by a forciculturist at Cle Elum, and bothouses will soon be extended out by a forciculturist at Cle Elum, and bothouses will soon be extended out by a forciculturist at Cle Elum, and bothouses will soon be extended out by a forciculturist at Cle Elum, and bothou puler, assistant securier, lookout and at a greater distance apart, feet he could not find a longer etretch of barb wire

ASSURED BY HEAVY PRECIPITATION IN ROGUE RIVER VALLEY.

Nearly Three Inches of Water in the Past Eight Days-Snow in the Higher Altitudes,

ASHLAND. Or., Feb. 25.—It has been raining heavily and steadily in Ashland and vicinity all day, there having been set of an inch precipitation during the last 19 hours, and it is still raining heavily. This makes 175 inches of rainfall since the 18th inst. The rain is a cold one with snow in the higher additional. with snow in the higher altitudes.

Streams and crocks are rapidly rising, and an excellent gupply of water for mining and other purposes is now assured.

Further Mail Improvement.

Word reaches this City that the gap which now exists in the railway mail serv-ice between Ashland and Dunsmuir will be closed March 1, making a through service between Portland and San Francisco. This will require six more mail clerks on the run between San Fran-cico and Ashland, in addition to the five extra ones given places last Friday night

Paul's Land Bill Favorably Reported WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The Thomas WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Thomas Paul land bill has again been fayorably reported in the Senate. This bill was introduced this session by Senator Foster, and was also introduced in the House by Congressman Jones. It seeks to allow Thomas Paul, residing near Walla Walla, to purchase a tract of land, upon which he settled early in the '60s, at \$1.25 per acre. The Department of the Interior reported adversely on the bill in the Senate, but it was inferred that the department's position practically meant that ment's position practically meant that Mr. Paul should pay for his own improve-ments, and the committee on lands in the upper house finally agreed to report the ill favorably. The tract in question is considere ! worth

Congressman Jones has introduced in the House a bill authorizing the Secre-tary of the Interior to sell to John G. Smith a quarter-section of land in town-ship 8 north, range 25, east of the Wilamette meridian, being near Walla

Republicans of Whitman County. COLFAX, Feb. 25.- The Republican County Central Committee met in Colfax yesterday, 41 precincts of the 57 in the County being represented, 1t was decided to hold primaries on March 10, and a County convention for the selection of delegates to the State convention on March 22. The basis of representation is so fixed that the convention will have a membership of 14L

It is reported that a meeting will be held here next Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing a Bepublican Club.

Farmers were in the City from all parts of the County on Saturday. From many sources the statement came that fall-sown grain has not been in the least injured by the winter weather, and that the same thing is true of the orchards and mandament.

Accident to Goldsborough,

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—A builders' trial trip of the torpedo-boat-destroyer Golds-borough today resulted in an accident, which will delay the final builders' test six weeks. When off Al-Ki Point run-ning at 30 knots, a rock-shaft arm broke, itsabling one engine. A new forging must be made in the East. Captain Nicholson, of the trial board, says the damage can be repaired for about \$600, and that the accident does not prove the boat's

Cutting Affray at Seattle. SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—As the result of a cutting affray which took place about 4 clock this morning, Charles Johnson, a teamster, lies dangerously and probably fatally wounded at Providence Hospital, and L. J. Barker, a painter, is locked up in the City Jall expecting almost hourly to be charged with murder. The trouble is said to have grown out of Johnson making a derogatory remark about Bark-er's wife.

Robbed of \$180 in a Den. SEATTLE, Feb. E.-Charles Webb, who lives at 618 Jackson street, was struck on the head of a pistol and robbed of \$180 in gold in the Tenderloin district Satur-day night. J. W. Wooden, a man with the appearance of a typical cowboy, has been arrested on suspicion

Fusionists of Idaho.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Feb. 25.—The Democratic, Silver-Republican and Populist committees met at idaho Falls yesterday and declared for a union of all silver forces in the State.

Washington Notes.

Ellensburg is soon to have a telephone exchange.

George W. Hopp, of Tumwater, has been appointed postmaster at Cape York, Alas-

Aberdeen has declared war on hobos, and given them the alternative of going to work, going on the road or going to The Spokane Sunday School Association

is about to take a census of the city, to ascertain the number of children who do not attend Sunday school. T. J. Tjeesen & Son, whose flouring mill recently burned near Elsensburg entailing a loss of \$17,000, will rebuild, and expect to have the new mill in operation in

John G. McMillan, a prominent citizen of Hoquiam, and well known throughout the State, accidentally shot himself Friday night at Spokane, while showing a re-volver to a friend. He died shortly after

the accident. The smallpox epidemic in Spokane cost the City treasury more than \$400 for the month ending February 15. One member of the Board of Health received \$55 59 for "visits" to patients and \$400 66 of the

money went to the dry-goods store of which the mayor is part owner. Stuck River farmers blew up a log farm that had dammed the stream near its junction with White River, and the water in the Stuck was lowered a foot. At the same time White River farmers were try-ing more completely to obstruct the chan-nel of the Stuck so as to get relief from flood on their own lands.

Ground has been purchased and laid out by a floriculturiet at Cle Elum, and

de France An Incendiary fire was kin-dled at three points on the Perrinelle plantation, in the outskirts of St. Pierre. Soldiers' Eodles From Cuba. NEW YORK, Feb. 2s. — The United States transport Sedgwick arrived this made about \$10,000 illegitimately by using sand as a filler instead of ground lime-stone, as the specifications called for, It is also alleged that the matter was brought afternoon from Cientuegos and Havana, with 25 passengers and 46 discharged sol-dlers. The Sedgwick also brought 25 sol-dlers' bodies.

to the attention of the City authorities PENSION CLAIM LAWYERS at the time, but nothing was done to pre-

COMMISSIONER REPLIES TO REPORT NEUTRALIZATION OR PROTEC-Awful Consequences Discernible in SENT TO MEMBERS.

Shows How the Attorneys Receive

Pay for Service They Never Per-

New York Evening Post.

The humane people of the United States cannot too soon be aroused to the fact that the republicans in congress are proform-Change Is Asked. that the republicans in congress are pro-posing to commit, in the name of this na-tion, an act of unparalleled and shameful crusity. We refer to the bill taxing Puerto Rican exports and imports to the extent of 5 per cent of the Dingley rates. There are strong reasons for thinking this bill unconstitutional. They are set forth in the minerity report; and also in the indi-vidual report of Mr. McCall, of Massa-chusetts a republican who has the cour-WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 .- The following report by Commissioner of Pensions H Clay Evans may prove of special interes to soldiers and their friends. The comm so sciences and their trends. The commis-sioner's report grew out of a statement made by a Washington City pension attor-ner—John W. Morris—which he sent to senators and members of congress. When conuscits, a republican who has the courage of his convictions, and, what his republican colleagues, apparently have not, a sense of humanity. But we do not now insist upon the illegality of the measurement. this statement was brought to the com missioner's attention he made the follow

"The amendment to the pension laws re ferred to by Mr. Morris is as follows:
"'Provided, that the commissioner of
pensions shall furnish all necessary blanks to claimants, and that said commissioner may, in his discretion, refuse to pay the fee to attorney of record when he is satis-fied that said attorney falled to prepare the case under his or her personal supervision, and did not discharge his full duty to

ment, with the statute-book doubled down in dog-ears, to defend the cause of lib-erty." So we say today, be the constitutional right what it may; let the supreme court reverse itself if it choose; rule out all questions of fiscal need and policy, the fact remains that this proposed legislation is so cruel, so heartiess, so charged with disaster and starvation for 1,000,000 human beings, that to adopt it would entitle Spain or Russia or even "li will be noted that the provision does not abelish pension attorneys, nor does it deprive any such attorney of the legal fees for 1,000,000 human beings, that to adopt it would entitle Spain or Russia or even Turkey to send misselonaries to us.

What are the facts? They are set forth in voluminous detail and with overwhelming force in the reports of our own officials, Governor-General Davis, Consul Hanna, Secretary Root, Commissioner Carroll, the president himself, have all shown how the immediate necessities of Puerto Rice are out for freedom of for any services rendered or to be ren dered by him personally. It merely au thorizes the commissioner of pensions t refuse to pay an attorney for services not performed by him, but by some one else; it is intended to secure for a claimant the benefit of the personal consideration and services of the attorney appointed to procecute the claim. It vests the commission of of pensions with no more authorit than ordinarily obtains in a tribunal wit of Puerto Rico cry out for freedom of trade with this country. The inhabi-tants had practically a free market in Spain and Cuba, We destroyed that. "The object of the amendment is to correct some of the abuses in the pension system. Certain pension-claim attorneys,
with a view to increasing their business,
have flooded the country with advertise-

Spain and Cuba. We destroyed that. Then we double-locked our own against them. The result is, as Secretary Root declared, that two crops of tobacco lie rotting in the warehouses of Puerto Rico; that her coffee and her sugar are practically unsalable. This was true even before the hurricane of last August came to complete the ruin we had done our best to bring about by neglect. The hurricane was "an act of God." What can we call our deliberate attempt to prevent the Puerto Ricans from living by honest labor but an act of the devil?

The tax on their exports is flagrant have flooded the country with advertise-ments, purporting to give the law and practice of the bureau in the adjudication of pension claims, and soliciting all who believe that it is possible that they have any rights thereunder to file claims, ap-pointing them to prosecute the same. These circulars and advertisements are often very skillfully worded, and, while they do not in terms misstate any law or ruing, yet are calculated to mislead and deceive those who are unfamiliar with the facts.

labor but an act of the devil?

The tax on their exports is flagrant enough; but to make them pay one-quarter the Dingley rates on the necessaries of life would argue a perfectly flendish ingenuity of malevolence. People do not generally understand this. The Dingley schedule G. "Agricultural Products and Provisions," is a section full of "fake" duties, so far as we are concerned. These are the heavy old inrift taxes put in to The filing of a penison claim is not attended with any costs, save the execution of the papers, and the consequence is that the Pension Bureau has been bundated with claims many of which have no merit. O claimant having been induced to file a claim, makes the best effort he can to establish the same. He sees around him pensioners who appear to duties, so far as we are concerned. These are the hoary old tariff taxes put in to fool the American farmer, and make him think that he, too, is "protected." But every one knows that the high duties dangled before his innocent eyes are not operative. They do not affect the cost of the prime necessities in this country, for practically none are imported. In Puerto Rico, however, these Dingley duties would take effect in crushing fashion. The island has long imported a vast amount of food products, paying for them with tobacco and coffee and sugar. Now the republican plan is, on the one hand, to have no better title than himself (even though he may not believe that he is equitably entitled), and the attorney who induced him to make aplication spurs him on at frequent intervals by circulars and letters, telling him that many others similarly situated are receiving large pensions, and that the Government is becoming more liberal every year. Some of these attorneys expend little time or energy in the actual prosecution of the case, their efforts being mainly directed to inrepublican plan is, on the one hand, to refuse the Puerto Ricans a market for what they raise, and, on the other, to tax them exorbitantly for the food they ducing the claimants to procure more must have or starve.

Take a few sample figures. Commissioner Carroll returns the Puerto Rican Imports of rice in 1897 at 7,594,122 pounds. Here is a necessity of life, now evidence, and in securing favorable action on the part of this bureau, upon that al-rendy filed. In furthering the latter ob-ject, members of Congress were solicited by them to urge action upon so many pension claims that it was found neces-sary to establish additional rules of prac-tice, making it improper for them to do so in any case, under pensity of disbarpounds. Here is a necessity of life, now free. We propose to clap on 25 per cent of the Dingley rate of 2 cents per pound. In other words, we propose to tax a ruined and starving people \$83,000 on a single and necessary article of food! Did a Borgia or a Bajazet ever condemn his subjects to death with a more refined cruelty? The case will be very much the some with the other leading imports of Puerto Rico-kerosene oil, pork, lard, flour, fish. Salt fish is taxed %c a pound in the Dingley tariff; flour, 25 per cent ad valorsm; lard, 2 cents a pound. In other words, all these sleeping Dingley duties on food, which are only a joke to us, are to

"Again, these attorneys employ sub-agents who for a portion of the attorney fee supplement the work performed by the claimant and his comrades, and secure such other testimony as is necessary cure such other testimony as is necessary to establish the case. These subagents are not required to be admitted to practice as attorneys before the bureau, and the office has, therefore, no control over them. Many of them are men of a low order of intelligence and are unscrupulous. The papers prepared by them are unworthy of credence but a pension claim is added. of credence, but a pension claim is adjudicated upon the ex parte testimony filed therein, and all evidence is presumed to be valid, unless its invalidity is made apto fling them into the jaws of our Mo-loch of protection.

This, we say, is an act of stark inhuparent in the adjudication of the claim. When the case is established, although it be clear by an examination of the papers that the atterney of record has performed ans, we say, is an act of stark inhu-manity, to which we do not believe the American people will ever consent. Cer-tainly they will not if its monstrous na-ture is brought home to them. Why, we might as well turn our soldiers loose that the attorney of record has performed none of the services for which he was employed (save the furnishing of forms of affidavit to claimants, and fre-quent calls upon this bureau for action), the Commissioner of Pensions has no discretion but to pay him the legal fee, rang-

"Some of the consequences of this state of affairs are:

as to decree their death by act of congress. When Russia annexed the Crimea in the last century, she put 30,000 Tartars, men, women and children, to the aword. Is our proposed course a whit less unfeeling and bloody? Here are 500,000 fellow-men: If not fellow-citizens, they are at least our subjects, as even the imperialists must admit. Their lives and fortunes are in our hands. We propose to rob them of both. And the leaders in the crime are the senators from Connecticut. "1. A great many claims without merit are admitted and a great many of those claimants who have no title under the law believe themselves to be discriminated against and deprived of pensions granted to others no more entitled than them-

them or both, and the leaders in the crime are the sensitors from Connecticuthe state of schools and universities and churches! That state has no more inhabitants than Puerto Rico; yet its representatives in congress, some of them lights in the religious world, coolly urge a bill to avrilengish the right of reserve "2. The pension system as established by Congress and administered by this

bureau is not properly understood or com-prehended by the mass of the people.

"L Many persons are procured to ex-pend time and money in the vain hope of securing a bounty from this Government, lights in the religious world, coolly urge a bill to extinguish the right of nearly 1,003,000 men under our flag to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The whole thing seems a shastly joke—like Swift's proposed bill to kill and eat the bables in Ireland. But if this law is pushed in dead earnest, there will be need of Swift's many think law is pushed in dead earnest, there will be need. while others who receive such bounty are induced to pay attorney fees to some one who has not performed the services for which he was employed. "Except so far as a claimant needs as-

pushed in dead earnest, there will be need of Swift's saeva indignatio against its authors and abettors. Is this to be a final demonstration of the inhuman nature of protection? When the McKinley tariff worked distress in Vienna, its author exuited over the misery he had wrought. Will he now sit idly by, and see a protective tariff made an instrument of torture for men and women and children under the American fias? We cannot believe it; nor can we believe that the religious and educated opinion of this country will, tolerate the crime which the "Except so far as a claimant needs asaistance to secure and prepare the evidence in his case, the appointment of an
attorney is not necessary to secure the
adjudication of a pension claim. The
Government does not occupy the legal
status of a defendant-at-law. Every opportunity is given to a claimant or his
attorney to establish the case, the only
object of this bureau being to arrive at
the actual truth. It is patent that the
Pension Bureau is in a better position to
know tho status of a claim and the evidence necessary to establish it than any country will tolerate the crime which the republicans in congress are intending to cemmit in the name of protection. The American people are not cruel. They do not want the blood of Puerto Ricans or Cubans or Filipinos on their heads. But, dence necessary to establish it than any attorney can be, and is better able to ad-vise the claimant as to what should be done, than his attorney, who from lack of knowledge, or unfamiliarity with the facts in thesease, or imitention, or all three causes, is often of very little advantage to a claimant and sometimes a decided detriment. At every stage in the prose-cution of a claim, this bureau does and will furnish information as to just what evidence is necessary to complete it, and evidence is necessary to complete it, and I am sure that no argument is needed to convince you that the pension laws are executed by this bureau with a view to securing for those designated by law the bounty provided by the Government. It is, therefore, apparent that, provided the claimant can secure the preparation of affidavits setting forth the facts in his case, he needs no attorney, if his case is a good one; but a doubtful claim or one without merit can be and often is as without merit can be and often is advanced by an unscrupulous attorney or

Memorial Sermon for Bishop Newman his subagent."
In summing up the case on behalf of the Pension Bureau, Mr. Evans offers some of Mr. Morris' letters soliciting business WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the Metro-politan Methodist Episcopai Church to-day, Hishop John P. Hurst prenched a as a pension attorney. memorial sermon at a special service held in honor and remembrance of Bishop John P. Newman. The auditorium was well filled to the doors. President McKiniey Plates for German Xavy,

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty, has informed the Reichstag budget committee that if the naval augmentation bill is adopted an order for steel plates to the value of 279,000,000 marks will go Jointly to the Stumm Broa and to Herr Krupp. Herr Richter, the Radical leader, asserts that there will be a clear profit to the manufacturens of 176,000,000 marks.

Building Strike Extended. CHICAGO, Feb. 25.-The Building Material Trades Council today decided to order that the delivery of brick from all yards in this County to buildings under construction by the United Contractors.

TION.

View of a Recognized Authority Supports the Administration.

We do not always routize the saveral

ca. There is first the physical, engineering, problem-how to dig at least cost, with least rock and earth to move, with surest water supply, with least danger from floods, with best harbors, and with least

floods, with best harbors, and with least loss of labor from climate.

Then there is the trade question. What routs would best serve the commerce of the worst? We are apt to blink this, and to consider our own shores, our own convenience, merely. This is lawful, of course, but short-sighted, because we need the heaviest traffite possible to make it pay, and because if it falls to serve the world's commerce filly another canal, over which we should have no control, would be entirely possible in course of time.

A third point to be considered is the concession under which the work is carried

cossion under which the work is carried on. For the conditions laid down by one state may be so much more favorable than those of another as to more than make up for other disadvantages.

And, finally, there is the question of political status, for such a vast underlakfor is made.

those of another as to more than make up for other disadvantages.

And, finally, there is the question of political status, for such a vast undertaking is quite beyond the capacity of any Central American Power. Sovereign rights, capital for the undertaking, and power to protect it, do not exist in the grasp of the same hand.

A complision is now at work investigation.

grasp of the same hand.

A commission is now at work investigating the first problem here enumerated. If congress acts before its report is made, such action would be wanting in respect to the president, and be likely to forfelt the confidence of the country.

The question of trade convenience is one for experts. For salling ships prevailing

for experts. For salling ships prevailing winds and currents must be reckened with. For steam traffic time of transit through a long canal, with many locks, may outweigh a shorter sea route. If we compare the treaty concession for the Nicaragua with that for the Panama canal, we shall find much similarity, but with one striking advantage in favor of the latter, viz., the right of the United States as a guarantor, not alone of neutrality, but of sovereignty. For, where both treaties grant the right of physical protection, only one adds the privilege of maintaining the state sovereignty over the canalized territory upon the stability he canalized territory upon the stability of which the safety of a canal must large-

ly depend.

As for the political status of an interoceanic canal, permit me to explain some-what more fully what is commonly known as neutralization, a better term perhaps

being internationalization.

When a ship canal lies entitlely within one state, and has been constructed by the agencies of that state, there is exclusive sovereignty over it; the interests of but one state are involved. Thus Germany can keep Russian warships out of the Kiel canal at pleasure.

But when capital of one state is used to dig a ship canal in another, the right of protection must accompany the right of protection must accompany the right of

dig a ship canal in another, the right of protection must accompany the right of construction, lest the work should be the sport of local political instability. Moreover, there is a third set of interests involved, namely, those of all other commercial powers. No state today can afford to, or will, permit its trade to be handicapped unnaccessarily, or its power in war to be limited by a treaty which gives a rival superior commercial or military privileges.

privileges.

The problem then is not simply to lay down such a status as will satisfy the sov-ereign of the canal company and the sov-ereign of the territory to be canalized; it must also be acceptable to the trading powers of the world, for otherwise they would make remonstrance and trouble, not so much with the big United States, as with the smaller Nicaragua or United States of Colombia. The status which is supposed to meet

these various needs best is one which will these various needs best is one which will secure entire freedom from all operations of war; that is, neutralization. Can this best be brought about and maintained by the action of only one of the powers interested, or by the action of all of them. Wharton, in his "Digest of the International Law of the United States," answers this question: "Neutralization is swers this question: "Neutralization is the assignment to a particular territory or territorial water or such a quality of Maner, who is mainted for a Deronin flour permanent neutrality in respect to all foture wars as will protect it from foreign morrow night, has caked for a posiponsbelligerent disturbance. This quality can ment of one week on account of an inonly be impressed by the action of the jury to his head. The Athletic Club has great powers by whom civilized wars are refused the request.

must be stopped. This will make idle waged and by whose joint interposition 1000 brickmakers. The order extending the strike of the machinists to other trades will call out at least 2000 others.

Only by the United States, it is not a tion with New Grenals (1888) guaranteed only by the United States, it is not a neutralization in the above sense, but 'only a pledge and guarantee of protection.' Section 188, and the same is true in the case of Nicaragon. This draws the line accurately between the two policies, neutralization and protection, the first by the joint action of all maritime powers, the second to be assured by a single state. We in the United States are called upon to choose which of these two policies we shall adopt in the matter of a Central American casal. The second differences between them is that under a system of neutralization the canal would be open to our enemy's warships as freely as to our own; while under a system of protection the United States must guard the canal, protect it from local disturbance, and must hold it subject to the attack of its own future enemies, a wulnership point far from a natural base. For clearly the legal right to exclude our enomies from using the canal is useless utiless we have the power to prevent them from blockading its table power to prevent them from blockading its canal to consider the state of the canal.

the power to prevent them from blockad-ing it or taking possession of it.

This seems a heavy price to pay for the This seems a heavy price to pay for the exclusive military use of the canal, when the United States is a heligerent, and only then if it is strong enough to maintain this right.

Moreover, it is altogether likely that the other maritime powers would veto such an arrangement in advance.

To make it good, this country would need both army and navy immensely enlarged.

Our interests are neutral and commer-cial, rather than belligarent. The cer-tainty of unobstructed traffic which a general guarantee affords is far more val-

usble than the illusory hope of exclusive use in war, subject to affacia. Such very briefly is the line of argument in favor of joint neutralization as against

in layer of joint neutralization as against single-handed protection. And our past history confirms its force. We have al-ways contemplated the neutralization of any canal which should be due, though oc-casionally desiring to act as sole guarantors, which is a contradiction in turns. In the Sues canal we find a valuable precedent. Until our military power is vastly increased no other solution is practicable. That this view is shared by the administration is evident from a very re-

edministration is evident from a tary occur event.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1856 provided for joint neutralization of a canal, but forbide exclusive control together with fortifications and colonization. These with fortifications and colonization. These prohibitions have been sailing to both powers in the past; they have, on the other hand, restrained both. Now, old conditions are outgrown and the time has come for an alternation of terms. This Secretary Hay has affected by a new treaty just negotiated, which yields the prohibition of control, but retains the theory of joint guarantee of neutrality on the lines of the Sues canal internationalization of 188. This is a brilliant and statesmanlike adaptation of essential. and statesmanlike adaptation of essential facts to new conditions, a recognition of the great principle of free mayingtion, a new bond to link the trading world to-

a new bond to link the trading world to-gether in peace and progress. Only one consideration can influence the senate against ratification, and that is this: In expunging the prohibitions from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty Great Britain is freed as well as the United States. She is quite as much at liberty to secure a canal under her own auspices as we are. If we dig a canal is Nicarauga and leave a half-drelabel canal at Panama, the temptation finished canal at Panama, the temptation inished canal at Panama, the templation to Great Britain or to some other power to finish and control it will be ever present, though perhaps never yielded to.

If, however, the Panama rather than the Nicaragua canal should be recommended by the commission, and the United States should complete it, no complication would be possible.

be possible. Colar in Medical Practice.

Chicago Chronicie.

The use of colors as a part of medical treatment is not a new one. Red light, for example, hus been recently advocated in the treatment of measles and smallpox. Jean Gaddesden cured the son of Henry I. King of England, of smallpox by surthe foundation of the state of even scarred.

Maher Asks for Delny. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. M .- Poter or territorial water of such a quality of Maher who is matched for a 10-round bout

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