REFUSED TO CONCUR

House Objected to Senate Amendments to Relief Bill.

DEMOCRATS WERE VOTED DOWN

Senate Passed a Bill Providing for n Spanish War Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-The House today refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Puerto Rican relief bill. The Democrats supported a motion to concur, on the ground that it would further delay in extending relief to the inhabitants of the Island, but the Republicans stood firmly behind Chairman Cannon in his demand that the House should insist upon its original provision to appropriate not only the money collected on Puerto Rican goods up to January 1, but all subsequent moneys collected or which are to be collected. The remainder of the day was devoted to District of Columbia business.

Two measures of National importance and many of slightly less interest were passed by the Senate today. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying more than \$25.000,000, was passed without debate. The measure transfer for the measure transfer fo providing for the appointment of a com-mission to adjudicate and settle claims of people of the United States growing out of the war with Spain was also passed

For a brief time the Puerto Rican government and tariff measure was under consideration. Foraker, in charge of the bill, submitted some committee amendments. A few of them were agreed to, but the important ones are still pending. A free-trade amendment to the bill was offered by Beveridge.

THE DAY IN DETAIL, Debate in the House on the Puerto Rico Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 19.-In the House today the pension appropriation bill was sent to a conference, and Burney, Mc-Cleary and Bell were appointed conferees Cannon (Rep. III.) then called up the Puerto Rican appropriation bill and moved that the House nonconcur in the Senate amendments. McRae (Dem. Ark.) moved concurrence. Cannon explained the changes made in the bill by the Senate, which, he said, restricted appropriations to duties collected previous to January 1 1900. The House provision appropriated also duties collected after that date and

those to be hereafter collected. McRae said the essential difference be-tween the two mills was that the House bill affirmed the right of the United States to impose Dingley rates against Puerto Rico, whereas the Senate provision upon this subject was indefinite. Members on both sides, he said, were agreed that the duties collected on Puerto Rican goods should be returned, the Democrats taking the position that there should be absolute-ly free trade between the island and the

United States. (Democratic appliance.)
Bell (Pop. Colo.) also advocated concurrence in the Senate amendments, because, he said, the language of those amendments distinctly assumed the installation of a civil government in Puerto Rico in the

Ball (Dem. Tex.) said be was astonished to hear the gentleman (Cannon) move nononcurrence in the Senate amendments When the bill was originally before the House, Cannon had appealed for "stormswept, starving Puerto Rico." Concurrence will send to the island immediate relief, monconcurrence will cause delay. Ball paid his respects to the "anonymous ablnet officer" who some days ago had at tacked as crafty politicians those who had refused to support the Puerto Rican tariff bill. He said he could hardly believe that one who assailed others in so underhanded a way could be a member of the cabinet,

Moody (Rep. Mass.) supported Cannon's motion, and said the conflict of the two ouses had absolutely nothing to do with e between the United States and Puerto Rico. rence not delay the re-

"Will nonconcurre lief?" inquired Ball. "It may delay it an hour or a day," replied Moody, "but there will be no appreciable delay. The essential thing is that we on this side believe that the United States should not profit one dol-

lar from duties collected on Puerto Rican McCleary (Rep. Minn.), in advocating Cannon's motion, declared the Puerto Rican tariff bill proposed to treat the people of the island better than the people of any territory of the United States were

ever treated Swanson (Dem. Va.) denounced the Puerto Rican tariff bill as "infamous," said the pending bill to give back the duties collected under the Dingley law was an attempt to sugar-coat the outrage. The power to fix duties on goods coming into and going from this country was the power accorded by England prior to the Revolution, and was one of the main rea-

sons why the colonies threw off the yoke. Hemenway (Rep. Ind.) said the trouble with the Democrats was they talked one way and voted another. The Republicans proposed to deal with the situation in a practical way. They did not propose to give the Puerto Ricans free trade and impose internal revenue taxes upon them. They proposed to give to the people of the islands every dollar heretofore collected under the Dingley law, and every dollar hereafter collected under the 15 per cent

Cannon said words were cheap. Action was the material thing. His motion was designed to turn over to the Puerto Ricans every dollar heretofore and hereafter collected. The motion of Rae was designed to limit the appropriation to the money collected to January 1, 1900. Cannon ridjculed the Democrats for their harsh words concerning the treatment accorded Puerto Rico in contrast with the treatment ac corded it by Spain. They had, he said, changed their tune in two short years. to hear them, one would believe Spain the kindliest government on earth. The motion to concur was lost, 86 to 116a strict party vote, except that of Thayer (Dem. Mass.), who voted with the Re-publicans. The motion to nonconcur then prevailed without division. The Speaker

cointed Cannon, Moody and McRae conferces on the part of the House.

A bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Asso-ciation was passed. The Senate bill to apguage of Franklin and say that "cool propriate \$50,000 for repairing the revenue

outter Thetis was passed. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned. In the Senate.

Beverldge (Rep. Ind.) offered a substi-tute in the Senate for the tariff section of the Puerto Rico bill, and gave notice that he would address the Senate next Thursday on the amendment and pending

measure. The substitute follows:
"All articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico or going into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be admitted free of duty, but this act will not be construed as extending the Constitution of the United States or any part thereof over Puerto Rico, and it is hereby declared that the Constitution of the United States is not extended over

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish additional naval equip-ment to military schools was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill, Culiom (Rep. III.) being in charge of the measure. As reported to the Senate, the bill carries

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill granting to the State of Kansas the abandoned Fort Hays military reservation, thus passing the

The request of the House for a confer- City convention.

ence on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to, and Shoup, Quaries and Talliaferro were appointed conferees on

the part of the Senate. At 2 o'clock the Senate took up a bill to carry into effect the stipulations of ar-ticle 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain. It provides for the appointment by the President of three commissioners to receive, examine and ad-judicate all claims of citizens of the Unit-ed States against Spain which the United States agreed to adjudicate and settle. The sum of \$50,000 annually is appropriated for the expenses of the commission, the life of the commission being fixed

at two years. Davis (Rep. Minn.), in charge of the measure, explained that the claims would be varied in character, but would relate to a large extent to the destruction of property of American citizens in Cuba. Many claims, however, would relate to personal wrongs suffered by American citizens. Notable among such wrongs were those suffered by Mrs. Ruiz, whose husband—a dentist of Philadelphia—was tor-tured and murdered in Cuba. The bill had been carefully drawn, Davis said, because of the indeterminate nature of the claims, and he believed the measure thoroughly protected the interests of the Government. Davis expressed the belief that substantially all of the claims had already been filed with the State Department, and they aggregated about \$20,000,-

An amendment proposed by Hoar (Rep. Mass.) was agreed to extending the time for filing claims with the commission from six months to one year after the

organization of the commission.
At the suggestion of Cockrell (Dem. Mo.), the right of appeal offered by the bill to both the United States and the claimants to the Supreme Court of the United States was stricken out. The bill United States was stricken out. The but thus provides for but one appeal, namely, from the finding of the commission to the United States Court of Appeals. As amended, the measure was passed without division.

Bills were passed as follows: Appropriating \$100,000 to complete the estab lishment and erection of a military post near the City of Sheridan, Wyo.; permit-ting citizens of the United States, bona fide residents of California, Oregon and Washington, to fell and remove for building, agricultural and other domestic puroses timber growing or being upon the nineral lands of the United States; fixing the limit for the public building at

Soise, Idaho, at \$390,000. The Senate agreed to the request of the House for a conference on the bill ap-propriating \$2,005,000 for the benefit of the people of Puerto Rico, and Allison, Hale nd Cockrell were appointed as the Sen-

Foraker (Rep. O.) then called up the Puerto Rico Government and tariff bill for the purpose, as he explained, of per-fecting the bill, so far as possible, from the standpoint of the committee, in order that a reprint might be had of the mease nittee, in order ure. The first amendment suggested by Foraker related to the citizenship of the inhabitants of Puerto Rico. As reported, the bill provides that the inhabitants of Rico shall be "citizens of the "nited States." The amendment offered by Foraker inserted some words after the term "citizens," making the paragraph read: "Shall be deemed and held

to be citizens of Puerto Rico and as such entitled to the protection of the United The amendment was objected to by Bacon (Dem. Ga.) and went over.

Another amendment eliminated entirely ection 5 of the original Senate bill, and nserted 'n lieu thereof the following: 'The Commissioner of Navigation shall make such regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury is he shall deem expedient for the Nais no shart occur expenses owned by in-ionalization of all vessels owned by in-tabilitatis of Puerto Rico on April 11, 1899, and which continued to be owned up to the date of such Nationalization, and for the admission of the same to all the benefits of the coasting trade of the Unit-ed States and the coasting trade between the United States and Puerto Rico shall be regulated with the provisions of law ap-plicable to such trade between any two great coasting districts." This amendment

was agreed to.
After some further amendments, prin cipally changing the phraseology of the original measure, had been offered, the Senate held a brief executive session, adjourning at 4:45 P. M.

WHERE HE STANDS.

(Continued from First Page.)

dependence as soon as a stable govern-ment is established. With that declara ion is made hostilities will cease, and i will be easy to establish a stable governnent. To independence should be added protection from outside interference, Not a protectorate such as European countries exercise for the spoliation of the protected, but protection such as this Na has exercised over the Republics of Cen-tral and South America. It will be sufficlent for the United States to that any molestation of the Philippines will be considered an unfriendly act. If our Nation will stand erect and exertits great influence in behalf of peace and justice and liberty, no Nation will dare to touch the Philippine Islands, just as no nation has dared to disturb the Republics which lie to the south of us." Mr. Bryan devoted some time to the

behalf of the Philippine Islands, and quot-ed a letter written by Benjamin Franklin to Lord Howe, in June of 1776. The extract from Franklin's letter is as follows: "The well-founded esteem and affection which I shall always have for your lordship makes it painful to me to see you engaged in conducting a war, the great ground of which (as described in you ter) is the necessity for preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels. To me it seems that neither the obtaining or retaining of any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood; that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce are the goodness and cheapness of commodities, and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expense of compelling it and holding it by fleets and armies. I conider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise; and I am pre-suaded that cool and dispassionate poster-ity will condemn to infamy those who

advised it; and even that success will not save from some degree of dishonor those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct Mr. Bryan commented upon this letter, and said that imperialism had its inspiration in the desire of syndicates to extentheir commerce by conquest, and he said that he was willing to indorse the lan-

and dispassionate posterity will condem to infamy those who advised it." The Populists Split.

The Populist convention was somewhat turbulent from the start. There were nu-merous candidates for every position, and objectors to every measure. Roll-calls were frequent, and consequently progress was slow. The meeting opened with a spirited contest for the position of temprary chairman, which finally fell to V H. Westover, of Chadron.

The committee on credentials decides against the claims of the Middle-of-the-Road Populisis from Omaha to be classed as delegates, and barred them from the

The position of D. Clem Deaver, Omaha, as member of the Populist National Committee from Nebraska, was de-clared vacant, and E. E. Thomas, of Omaha, was chosen in his place. Mr. Deaver was ousted for the reason that he was "not considered a member of the

Populist party.' After being denied admission as dele-gates to the Populist convention, the Mid-die-of-the-Roaders held a small conven-tion of their own and appointed a Ne-braska delegation to attend the Populist onvention at Cincinnati. They also debranks at some date after the Kansay

SENATOR BEVERIDGE EXPLAINS HIS AMENDMENT.

Free Trade Extended to the Island, But Not the Provisions of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 19. - Senator Beveridge made the following statement today regarding the amendment to the Puerto Rican bill offered by him, provid-ing for free trade between the Island and the United States, but expressly declaring that the Constitution of the United States is not extended over Puerto Rico;

"We have followed the President's suggestion, appropriating \$2,000,000 for the immediate relief of Puerto Rico, which is more than the House bill would have given the island in the entire two years of its life. This removes the reason which members had for voting for the which members had for voting to the bill, and restores us to the position first announced by the President. On the great principle involved we are in entire harmony with the President. The object of my amendment is the same as that of Senator Davis, but the latter extends all of the taxation and revenue provision of the Constitution over Puerto Rico, and when any part of the Constitution is ex-tended, it is there forever. It may be that experience will demonstrate that we shall want to change the laws of taxation of Puerto Rico, and if so, I fear the exten sion of the taxing provisions of the Con-stitution would prevent us. On all questions of power Congress should be with an absolutely free and unshackled hand."

Distress in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 19. - Adjutant General Corbin received a cable messag today from General Davis, commanding the department of Puerto Rico, saying the condition of the inhabitants is distressing and suffering is so general and wide-spread over the island that they will re-quire at least 500 tons of food supplies weekly until further notice. Arrange-ments are being made in the subsistence and Quartermaster-General's list to meet this requisition as promptly and regularly

Application for Injunction Denied. NEW YORK, March 19.-Judge Lacombe has denied the application for an injune tion restraining Collector Bidwell from collecting duty on goods from Puerto Rico, which was asked for by A. S. Lacelles & Co. He says the complainants have an adequate, summary and expeditious remedy at law under the customs administration act.

COEUR D'ALENE INVESTIGATION. Examination of Prosecutor Forney

Resumed. WASHINGTON, March 19 .- The Coeur d'Alene investigation was resumed today by the House committee on military affairs, with J. H. Forney, special prose-cutor, at the scene of disorder, on the

Hay of Virginia directed the examination with a view to discloring how far the United States troops were under the direction and control of Governor Steunen-berg and his executive official in Shoshone County, Bartlett Sinclair. Mr. Hay asked if General Merriam was the responsible commander, not only of the troops, but also of the affairs of the district in gen-The witness said General Merriam was not the responsible commander, as the Governor and Mr. Sinclair directed To a certain extent, they co trolled the United States forces, Forney said the troops were sent there to aid in suppressing the insurrection, and they did this by co-operation with and assisting the state officials. Mr. Hay stated that while he did not question the right of the Governor to call for troops or the right of the President to send them, he maintained that the President had no authority to place United States troops in the control of the state authori-

Questions by Mr. Lents brought out that Sinclair was a civil officer under the law, but that he exercised a certain military

authority in order to make effective his civil authority. Mr. Forney stated that, in his opinion, the trouble between the union and non-union men in the Coeur d'Alene district was irreconcilable, and that one or the other class would have to leave. Trouble had been going on since 1892, and the camp was too small to permit both elements to remain in peace. Mr. Lentz sought to de-velop that the union men were being systematically driven out by the "permit system," but this the witness denied. On redirect examination the witness stated that, in his opinion, based on all the circumstances coming under his observation, the Governor was justified in proclaiming

Mr. Forney's testimony was closed late in the day, and the committee adjourned.

FORTIFICATIONS BILLS

Appropriates Seven Millions for Carrying Forward Defense Work. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The fortifiations appropriation bill was reported today by the House committee on appro-priations. It appropriates \$7,003,488 for carrying forward the plan of sea-coast defenses begun in 1888. The principal

ftems are: finders lites for fortifications... Preservation and repair of fortifisa walls and embankments. Torpedoes for harbor defenses.... 50,000 Armament for fortifications...... 4,002,488

The report says: "The scheme of seaoast fortifications, contemplated by ott Board, and which has been followed by Congress in the appropriations made since 1888, it is now estimated will cost, in the aggregate, \$112,197,267, of which 971,923, the engineer department having received \$39,154,661 and the ordnance de-partment \$35,816,362."

Sulzer's Resolution Goes Over. WASHINGTON, March 19.-Represents ve Sulzer, of New York, today renewed his efforts before the House committee military affairs to secure action on his solution calling for information from the War Department whether Great Britain was erecting fortifications along the Northwest boundary of the United States. The matter finally went over to inquiry as to whether the desired mation could properly be furnished by the executive authorities.

General Wheeler Will Wait. WASHINGTON, March 19.— General Wheeler was at the capitol today and was warmly greeted by many old friends. He will make no effort to take his seat until after Secretary Root returns and his illitary status is determined

For a Lieutenant-General WASHINGTON, March 19.-Senato lodge, in the Senate, and Representative floody, in the House, introduced a joint resolution making the senior Major-Gen-eral of the army, while commanding the army, a Lieutenant-General and the Adjutant-General of the army a Major-Gen-

Hetty Green's Daughter Engaged NEW YORK, March 19 .- An intimate friend of the Duke de la Torre says that the latter is engaged to Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green. The Duke is a son of Marshal Scranno, ex-Regent of Spain, and ex-Captain-General of Cubs, and is poor. He is now in New York and the gossipe have connected his name with that or various wealthy

EMPRESS SNUBS THE POWERS

Rabid Anti-Foreign Officials Honored in China.

PEKING, March 19.-The ascendancy of the anti-foreign party is becoming pro nounced. The Dowager Empress appear unable sufficiently to reward the clals who exhibit marked hostility to everything not Chinese. Hen Tung, prob ably the most bitterly anti-foreign official of the empire, has been decorated with the three-eyed peacock feather, which has never been conferred for 80 years. The notorious Li Peng Hing, who was dismissed from the Governorship of Shantung on Germany's demand, has been advanced to the first rank, and the ex-Governor of Shantung, Yuh Sen, has been appointed Governor of the Shang Si district, a saub to the powers interested, and likely to prejudice British interests in the province, as the powers believe his maiadministration is the cause of the present state of affairs in Shantung.

OPEN DOOR NOT THREATENED.

Empress Downger Has Nothing to De With the Arrangement.

NEW YORK, March 19 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long expects to receive a dispatch shortly from Rear-Admiral Watson announcing the name of the vessel he has ordered to Taku, China, to protect Amer-

"Admiral Watson," he said, "was instructed to send a vessel to Taku to pro-vide protection for American interests. We have been informed that there is some little trouble in Shantung Province, and that American missionaries are in danger. The vessel to go, probably a gunboat, will take all proper measures to protect American citizens.

The Secretary said further that there was no thought of sending a squadron to China. It is the expectation of the department that Rear-Admiral Watson will select a gunboat, perhaps the Castine, which is at Shanghai, or the Yorktown, or the Bennington. These vessels are suitable as to draught. Each has a sufficient force on board to land a detach-ment to protect missionaries who may reside a short distance from where the vesside a short distance from where the ves-sel is stationed. Secretary Long expects that the trouble just reported will be sup-pressed, and that the vessel at Taku will then return to her proper station. Official mail advices received from Pe-

king in a diplomatic quarter here discountenance the statement contained in a dispatch from Shangha! that a reign of terror prevails in China. A diplomat who talked relative to the situation said that his advices showed that the diplomatic pressure is still being applied to the Tsung-Li-Yamen. The Emperor is still on the throne, though the Empress Dowager is governing the empire and is actively tak-

ling measures to put China on a strong defensive basis.

So far as the report that the Empress Dowager has objected to the "open door" policy is concerned, the diplomat who discussed the Chinese situation agreed with Administration officials that she has noth-Administration officials that she has nothing whatever to do with the matter. "The 'open door' arrangement has been concluded by the United States with European powers, not with China," he observed, "consequently the Empress Dowager can have nothing to say about it. As a mark of friendship for your country, the Devenor arranger to respect the European powers agreed to respect, in the spheres of influence they had acquired. the trade rights granted by your treaties with the Chinese Empire. That is the 'open door' arrangement which has been agreed to, and China cannot object to it." Two weeks is fixed by the Administration as the limit of time when the notes relative to the "open door" arrangement will be made public. It was reported that this Government had succeeded in obtaining identical notes on the subject, but this is Great Britain has agreed to the American provision, provided the other nations complied with its provision; Russia has pointed to her action in opening Tallen Wan as an indication of what she world and will remain so, and France asserts that she does not recognize the term "sphere of influence." Italy and Japan have expressed their approval of freedom of trade in China.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Will Be Held in the City of Mexic Next Spring.

NEW YORK, March 19.-The State Department at Washington has been more than gratified by the prompt and cordial responses received from all the nearer American Republics to the formal suggestion recently made by the United States looking to the Assembly Congress of all the independent governments on this Continent, similar to the Pan-American Conference, which met in Washington in 1889. Sufficient time has not elapsed for replies to Secretary Hay's letter to some of the more distant governments of South America, but their representatives here give assurances which dispel any doubts as to the unanimity of all Republics be-tween the Atlantic and the Pacific as regards the proposal to meet as soon as possible, with a view of broadening the scope and extending the advantages of the agreements reached 10 years ago.

Within a week or two at the utmost the last formal responses are expected to reach Washington, and, in confident anticipation the Bureau of American Republics, created by the last conference, and now including in its membership every one of the Republics, is taking up the preliminary Republics, is taking up the preliminary work of the meeting, which will be held according to present intentions, at the City of Mexico, beginning in February or March, 1901. The choice of Mexico was due to the fact that all the countries invited to participate have diplomatic rep-resentatives there, it is convenient of access to all, the climate from February to August is unsurpassed, and the United States having already enjoyed the honor of one meeting, it was thought desirable that other countries in turn should entertain the delegates.

If one of the chief objects of the coming meeting is achieved, frequent repetitions of the conference at stated interrais will be provided for, and all the Republics will eventually act as hosts for the international governing. It was ex-plained that the date of the actual as-sembly of the conference is deferred for nearly a year, in order that ample opportunity may be given for consideration and preparation of the subjects to be presented for discussion, rather than have the delegates hurriedly assembled and confronted with immature propositions,

The Administration expects results of on account of the exceedingly amicable attitude manifested by all the Republics towards the United States at the present time, in spite of the attempts of European owers to make capital out of the results of the Spanish war and to create jea'ousy in the capitals of South America on account of the expansion policy, which, ac-cording to absurd repetitions actually made to several governments, might be expected to lead naturally to forcible enroachments by the United States on the bouth American Continent at no distant

This insidious campaign, which a ago seemed likely to have some effect at least to the injury of American commerce, has now been practically abandoned in view of the discouragement in the very countries where Europe expected it to have most effect, on account of the rela-tions with Washington, which 15 years ago were less cordial than today.

Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25c.

sions, and the battle-ships of the Maine class are 288 feet long and their beam the same. Necessity for lengthening the

CONSTITUTIONALITY SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Case Involved the Right of the Standard 011 Company to Do Business in the State.

WASHINGTON, March 19 .- In the Supreme Court of the United States today an opinion was handed down in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, involving its right to do business in the State of Texas, contrary to the provisions of the state anti-trust laws of 1889 and 1895. It was charged, among other things, that the Waters-Pierce Company was a member of the Standard Oil Trust, as organ ized in 1882, and various other allegations were made, but the court did not enter upon a general discussion of trusts, conenting itself with a discussion of the Texas law as applicable to this case.

The opinion sustained the decisions of the State Court to the extent of affirm ing them, and was thus opposed to the contentions of the oil company, but it did this upon the ground that the state laws imposed a condition which the oil comeany had accepted, and hence was with out ground of complaint.

opinion was handed down by Jus tice McKenna, who, reviewing the case said that the Waters-Pierce Company had begun business in the State of Texas in 1889. The suit grew out of the charge that the oil company violated the statutes of the state of 1889 and 1895 against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, there-by incurring a forfeiture of its permit to do business in the state. The trial was first had in the District Court of Travis County, in which the verdict was against the oil company. On appeal to the Court of Civil Appeals of the state, this deciswas affirmed, and it was brought to this court on a writ of error. The basis of the action was the Standard Oil Trust, organized in 1882, and it was charged that its intention was to control and monopo-lize the petroleum industry of the United States in restriction of trade, dividing the markets of the United States into various subdivisions, awarding Texas to the Wat ers-Pierce Company. The decision of to-day was based on the propositions which were submitted to the jury in the original

trial. Justice McKenna said:
"The transactions of local commerce which were held by the state courts to be violations of the statutes, provided contracts with certain merchants in which the plaintiff in error required them to buy oil exclusively from plaintiff in error, and to sell at a price fixed by it. The statute must be considered in reference to these ontracts. In any other aspect they are not subject to our review on this record except the power of the State Court to restrict their regulation to local commerce

upon which a contention is raised."

He said the propositions raised by the State Courts had been broadly discussed, and many considerations transcending them had been presented relating to grievances which do not enter into the case as affecting the oil company. The court feit constrained to confine itself to this paricular grievance. Stating this grievance he said it was that the statutes of Texas limit its right to make contracts and take away the liberty assured by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitu-tion of the United States. Besides, it was asserted that the statutes, made many discriminations between persons and classes of persons. On this latter point he court did not feel called upon to pass. The oil company is a foreign corporation, and its right of contracting in the State of Texas was the only subject of inquiry On this point the opinion held that "the state prescribes the purposes of a cor-poration, and the means of executing those ourposes." In this case the oil company tiple "on the ground that the permit of company was a contract inviolable against subsequent legislation by the state. The statute of 1889 was a condition upon the plaintiff in error within the proposes to do: Germany declares that power of the state to impose, and what-Kalo-Chou is now open to the trade of the power of the state to impose, and whatof contracting, whatever its discriminaof contracting, whatever its discrimina-tions were, they became conditions of the permit, and were accepted with it. The statute was not repealed by the act of 1896. The only substantial addition made by the latter act was to exclude from its provisions organizations of laborers

the purpose of maintaining a standard of wages." Further, as to the act of 1895, he said; "It is either Constitutional or unconstitu-tional. If it is Constitutional, the plainiff in error has no legal cause to complain of it. If unconstitutional, it does not affect the act of 1899, and that, as we have seen, imposes valid conditions upon hese plaintiffs in error and their violation subjected its permit to do business in the Justice Harian dissented from the onin-

Chief Justice Fuller handed down an pinlon in the claim of Commander John M. Quackenbush, of the United States Navy, to recover pay for services from 1883 to 1897. The case involves a compil-cated story of effort at dismissal and at reinstatement to rank in the navy. The urt held that Quackenbush was titled to back pay, and that the United States could not recover money paid him. Quackenbush was succeeded as command-er in 1874 by Admiral Schley.

NEW ORLEANS' CONDITION.

Probably Not So Bad as Has Bee Reported.

NEW YORK, March 19 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary of the Navy Long puzzied over the report from Ad-miral Watson that extensive repairs are required for the protected cruiser New Orleans, now at Nagasaki. He has cabled Admiral Watson declining to permit extensive repairs until he knows whether they are necessary. This refusal grows out of the fact that just before the ficers reported that her boilers were in need of repairs which would necessitate two months' work. A board of officers which inspected the vessel reported that she could get away in two weeks, and the work was finished in that period.

Admiral Watson cabled that he had or dered a board to make a survey of the

ship. There is a suspicion in Naval cirles that the report that the New Orleans is in need of extensive repairs grows out of the department's action in ordering the vessel to proceed to the Asiatic station without undergoing all the repairs which her officers deemed necessary. The de-partment purposes to keep the ship in Asiatic waters, notwithetending its under standing that her officers would prefeduty on the North Atlantic station. Experiments made with models of the projected battle-ships at the Washington navy-yard have demonstrated that to car-

ry the weights planned by the Naval Board of Construction, the vessels must be larger than any battle-ship yet planned, Rear-Admiral Hitchborn, Chief Naval Constructor, believes each of the vessels will have a total displacement of almost 15,000 tons, a length of 433 feet, and a beam of at least 75 feet. This increase is to provide space for the proposed enormous armament, the engine department, which must create sufficient power to drive the vessels at a speed of more than 19 knots, and the 2000 tons of coal which each ships must carry. Battle-ships of the Or-egon class are 348 feet long, and have 20 feet 3 inches beam; the lows is 200 feet long, and has a beam of 72 feet 2½ inches; the Kearsarge and Kentucky are 383 feet long, and have the came beam as the Iowa; the Illinois class are of the same dimen-

the trial of the Kearsarge on April 2, to determine whether the vessel will be ac-cepted by the Government. Rear-Admiral Bradford, who has instructed the battleship at Newport News, says it will receive the finishing touches during the next few days. He is gratified with the appearance of the superimposed turrets of the vessel, and expresses confidence that they will make a good showing.

GERMAN MEAT BILL.

Its Passage Will Result in Retaliation by America.

BERLIN, March 19.-The Frankfurter eltung says: "The government has made the offer to the Agrarian party that if they will abandon their opposition to the importation of pickled meat, the duties on American grain will be raised after the expiration of the commercial treaty. The duty of wheat will be increased from 3 marks 50 to 6 marks per double centner." On the subject of the meat-inspection

bill, the semi-official Hamburger Correspondent says: "It is certain that America will not quietly accept limitation, or to speak more correctly, an absolute prohibition of the importation of meats. We must recken with counter measures on the part of the United States, which will do immense

damage to our commerce and shipping. "It is true that for years past American ommercial legislation has been run on such lines as to give us little reason when drawing up customs regulations for many to pay any particular regard to American trade. In fact, in certain quar-ters reprisals are even called for against the treatment of German exports to America, but even if such reprisals should have any chance of success, it would be a mistake to give expression to them in the form of the prohibition of imported meat, instead of extending them to general commercial legislation, for by introducing special legislation of this character we give Americans not only the pretext but the right to tax German con

England Watching Her Interests. LONDON, March 19.-Being asked a sestion in the House of Commons re garding the reports of trouble threatening to occur in China, Parliamentary Secre-tary of the Foreign Office Broderick said Her Majesty's Government had and con tinues to take all necessary steps to pro tect British interests. In this connection, he denied the story published in the United States that the American Government was sending warships to China.

THE RUNNING RACES. esterday's Winners at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The weather was fine at Tanforan and the track fast. The results were: Half mile, selling—Rio de Altar won, Combermere second, Rollick third; time,

Five furlongs, selling-St. Cassimir Peace second, Mountebank third; time, Mile and one-sixteenth, handicap-Dalsy

F. won, Advance Guard second, Rosor-monde third; time, 1:46%. Mile and one-eighth, selling—Catastrophe won, Topmast second, Red Pirate third; time, 1:53%. Seven furlongs—Alas won, Chapple sec-nd, Jazabel third; time, 1:2815. Seven furlongs—Silver Tall won, Arba-

res second, Red Cherry third; time, 1:29. Races at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, March 19 .- The results today were: One mile-John Buker won, Monk Wayman second, Florizar third; time, 1:48. Six furlongs, selling — Jamaica won, Grayless second, Lomond third:etime, 1:18. Mile and one-eighth, selling - Colonel Cluke won, Rushfields second, Swordsman third; time, 2:01%. Mile and one-half-Donna Rita won, Strangest second, Possum third; time,

2:45% Banrica second, Tom Kingsley third; time, 1:22%. Six furlongs-Harry Lucesco won, vania second, Irene third; time, 1:21.

THE TELEPHONE TRUST.

onfirmation of the Reported Con selidation of the Big Companies.

BOSTON, March 19.-The reported cor didation of the American Bell Teleph Company with the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, of New York, has received its first distinct confirmation through the issuance of a call for an an-nual meeting of the stockholders of the Bell Company, to be held here March II. Besides providing for the election of a board of directors, the call announced that the stockholders will be asked to authorize the conveyance of the company's entire real estate, ratifying the assignment to the American Telegraph & phone Company of the property of the company other than the company's longdistance stock, and distributing the shares of the long-distance company in exchange for the stock of the Bell Company.

A GENERAL COMMISSIONER.

Frederick Driscoll Will Look After Labor Matters of Association.

ST. PAUL, March 12.-Frederick Driscoll, of this city, for 38 years manager of the Pioneer Press, one of the most favorably-known newspaper managers in the United States, has been secured by the American Newspaper Publishers' As-sociation as a general commissioner to look after the interests of that organization in its dealings with the various ty-pographical unions and in other matters of importance to the newspapers of the

Hernandez' Revolution. NEW YORK, March 19.-A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad,

It is reported that the Hernandez evolution in Venezuela is progressing. leneral Hernandez, it is said, fected an important strategic mover by crossing the Orinoco River and com-pelling General Landatea, with the government troops, to retire. He is now, ording to reports, marching on Cludad

Canadian Alien Labor Law. OTTAWA, Ont., March 19.-Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, told a delegation rom the Dominion Trade and Labor Counil today that he intended to introduce a

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall.

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, artd stomach, hidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride-



E. & W. DRESS SHIRTS. E. & W.

young women. Mrs. Green denies the report of the engagement with some asperity.

TEXAS ANTI-TRUST LAW new vessels arises from unwillingness to increase the draught of the ships, which is fixed by the depth of water of the principal American harbors.

Secretary Long has instructed the board on think Canadians had much to complete the principal american and the principal american harbors.

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Secretary Long has instructed the board on the way of any opanic caused by the Linked States law on Chinese. In respect to their complete the fixed by the depth of water of the principal american harbors. plaint that the Canadian allen law was States act was, the Premier said he did not think Canadians had much to complain of in the way of annoyance caused by the United States law. In the mines, they might have had reason to complain of the work of over-zealous officials on the American side.

Smallpox at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19.-At thapel today President Hadley told the students of Yale University that the ex-citement concerning smallpox was not warranted by the facts. From the first, he said, there had been no concealment of the truth. In view of all fears, however, he advised that all the students be

Professor McGiffert Withdraws, NEW YORK, March 19 .- Professor Arthur C. McGiffert, of Union Theological Seminary, long under charges of heresy. has withdrawn from the Presbyterian Church. He mailed a letter today to Moderator Duffleld, of the New York Presbytery, asking that his name be stricken from the rolls.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON. March 19. - Today's statement of the Treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,-009,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance\$158,446,729 Gold 97,089,984

Demented and Far From Home.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 19 .- A woman who is believed to be Lottle B. Stick'er, wife of Jacob Stickler, of Car-thage, Mo., and daughter of J. B. Bishop, of Westfall, Or., was found in a dement-ed condition in the railroad yards hera today, and sent to the County Hospital.

Rev. Beccher's Remains Cremated. BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—The body of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, who died last week, was incinerated at the Buffalo crematory today. In accordance with the oft-expressed wish of Mr. Beecher, no ceremonies whatever were



Childless people often drift apart. wife seeks to The satisfy her heart craving, by society, "Always roaming with a hungry heart. The husband finds the home dull and goes to the club. The se which echo to the love and laughter of childish voices. The conditions

which preclude motherhood are often remout of a diseased or enfeebled condition of the delicate female organs. When

these conditions are removed, and vitality and elasticity given to the organs of motherhood, it frequently follows that the home is gladdened by the coming of a healthy, happy infant. There is no other medicine that will do as much for women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It dries up disa-

heals ulceration, cures female weak-ness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in a state of perfect health and vigor. There is no alcohol, opium or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription." Any sick woman may consult Dr. R.

greeable drains, allays inflammation,

V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. V., by letter, free. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. "I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for "I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for about three years, having two miscarriage; in that time, and the doctors that I consulted said I would have to go through an operation before I could give birth to living children." writes Mrs. Blanche P. Evans, of Parsons, Lucerne Co. Pa. "When about to give up in despair I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would give it a trial as a last resort. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription, and after taking it felt better than I had for years. After taking four and a half bottles I gave hirth to a bright baby girl who is now four months old and has not had a day of sickness. I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are a boon to women of constipated habit,

BRAYER, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., says: "For years I suffered intensely from a running sore on my leg, caused by a wound received in the army. I was treated by a number of doctors, and took many blood medicines, without the slightest benefit. S. S. S. was recommended, and the first bottle produced a great improvement. The poison was forced ou and the sore healed up completely

S.S.S. The Blood (Swift's Specific) is the best blood remedy because it cures the worst cases. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and comletely eliminates every trace of impure

blood.

Valuable books mailed free by



Positively cured by these

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

Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Tooth Powder

Dr. Lyon's

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century.