THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

# Amendments to Puerto Rican Government Bill.

INTRODUCED AS NEW MEASURE

Provisions for a Tariff System-Resident Commissioner to Be Appointed-Important Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Senator Foraker today introduced the amendments to the Puerto Rican governmental bill, which were read to the Republican Senatorial caucus yesterday, and some of which were agreed to by it. The amendments were incorporated in a new print of the bill, and the bill, as thus amended, was introduced

us a new measure. The first important change is made in section 3, in which the inhabitants are scribed as "citizens of Puerto Rico, and, as such, entitled to the protection of the United States." As in the old bill they were designated as "citizens of the United States.

The following provision is substituted for section 8, in regard to articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports outside the

United States: "That on and after the passage of this act, the same tariffs, customs and duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon all articles imported into Puerto Rico from ports other than those of the United States, which are required by law to be collected on articles imported into the

United States from foreign countries. "Provided, that on all coffee, bean or ground, imported into Puerto Rico there shall be levied and collected a duty of 5 cents per pound, any law or part of law contrary notwithstanding, and, pro to the ided further, that all Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in Puerto Rico, shall b admitted free of duty into Puerto Rico for a period of 10 years, reckoning from the 11th day of April, 1839, as provided in said treaty of peace between the United States and Spain; and, provided further, that all books and pamphlets printed it the English language shall be admitted into Puerto Rico free of duty when im-

ported from the United States." The new provision in regard to com-merce between the United States and

Puerto Rico is as follows: "That on and after the passage of this act, all merchandise coming to the United States from Puerto Rico and coming into Puerto Rico from the United States shall be entered at the several ports of entry upon the payment of 15 per centum of the duties which are required to be levied, collected and paid upon like articles of merchandise imported from foreign coun-tries, and in addition thereto on articles of merchandise of Puerto Rican manufacture coming to the United States and with-drawn for consumption or sale upon pay-ment of a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in the United States, and upon like articles of merchandise, of domestic manufacture, such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps to be purchased and provided by the Commisstoner of Internal Revenue and to be pro-cured from the Collector of Internal Reve-nue at or most convenient to the port of entry of said merchandise in the United States, and to be affixed under such regu-lations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secre-tary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, and on all articles of merchandise of United States manufacture coming into Puerto Rico, in addition to the duty above provided, upon payment of a tax equal in rate and amount to the Internal Revenue tax imposed in Puerto Rico upon like articles of Puerto Rican manufacture:

"Provided, that on and after the date when this act shall take effect, all mer-chandise and articles, except coffee, not under the tariff laws of the dutiable. United States, and all merchandise and articles entered into Puerto Rico free of duty under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War, shall be admitted into the several ports thereof when imported

from the United States free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the c

is rare indeed to find it really well done, because all really great work, all work which makes the whole community a debt-LAW FOR THE ISLAND or, is done by some man to whom the work itself is the reward and the doing of it the fee. Such has emphatically been the case with this work of Major Symona. For 10 months he gave his spare time to the service of the State of New York without any reward whatsoever, perform-ing a task which probably could not have been performed at all by any other man. and which, if paid for, would have cost the state many thousands of dollars. The only reward he can be given is the hearty recognition of his disinterested and public-spirited labor. I, therefore, write you to say with all possible earnestness and sin-cerity on behalf of the people of the State cerity on behalf of the people of the State of New York that at least we most deeply appreciate his services and cordially thank Major Symons himself and the War De-partment, through whose courtesy Major Symons was permitted to gerve on the

"May I have your permission to make

public this letter? Very sincerely yours "THEODORE ROOSEVELT." "THEODORE ROOSEVELT." Editorially, the Commercial says: "The people of this city will indorse heartily the tribute to Major Symons' efficiency con-veyed in Governor Roosevelt's letter to the War Department. The Commercial has often said that there has never been at this station an engineer officer more faithful, competent or conscientious, and we feel sure that Buffalo will cordially repeat and approve every word in Govern or Roosevelt's letter. What a proud mo ment it must be for such an officer to have such a tribute."

ADMITTED HIS GUILT.

## Sensational Ending of a Conspiracy Trial at Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 27.-The trial for conspiracy of William H. Hay and Howard Sloan, Philadelphia newspaper men, which has been in progress here since last Friday, was brought to a close today, with the most sensational testi-mony presented since the case was called. Three witnesses swore that Eli Shaw, of this city, who was twice tried and ac-quitted of the murder of his mother and grandmother, had practically admitted his guilt, and one of the witnesses, a woman, attempted to strike counsel for the prosocution for alleged aspersions regarding her character. The case is now in the hands of the jury, which has been locked up for the night. The trial was the result of the publication in a Philadelphia newspaper last September of an alleged confession by Ell Shaw that he had killed his mother and grandmother, of which charge he had been acquitted some time previously.

## Negro Fiend Lynched.

BELAIR, Md., March 27 .- Louis Harris, the negro who was arrested yesterday the negro who was arrested yesternay, charged with criminal assault upon Miss Annie McIlivain, was taken from jall last night and lynched by a mob of 20 men, A fusilade of shots were exchanged be-tween the Sheriff and his deputies and the mob, resulting in the wounding of two men. The mob hustled Harris to a neighboring dooryard, and, placing a noose around his neck, fung the other end of the rope over the limb of a tree. As he was hoisted from the ground the limb snapped and Harris fell to the ground. He snapped and Harris fell to the ground, He was lifted up again and hanged a second time. Several shots were fired into the body. The loose end of the rope was tied to a gatepost and the corps, was left hanging until this morning. Miss McIIIvain, Harris' victim, is about 54 years of age.

## Hanged to a Bridge.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 27 .- The negro Will Edward, alias Wing Smith, who murdered E. B. Johnson at Dulaney's levee camp last Thursday, was hanged by a mob to a Soo & Mississippi Valley Railbridge, between Greenville and Leiand, early this morning. Deputy Sheriff Chil-ton was taking the prisoner to Issaquena County for trial. When the train stopped at the Deer-Creek bridge, a crowd of 180 men took possession of it, knocked Sheriff Chilton down and threw a blanket over his head. Then they took his prisoner to the bridge, tied a rope around his neck. fastened the end to the bridge and pushe him off. After riddling the negro's body with bulelts, the crowd dispersed.

# Preparations for a Lynching.

(Continued from First Page.)

point. The document is, throughout, an point. The document is, throughout, an arraignment of the prosecution. It begins with the assertion that "an examination of this testimony will confirm the most skeptical in the belief that those who seek to brand a majority of the Representatives of a sovereign state as 'dishonest' and as 'bribe-takers,' are influenced by no lofty purpose of remedying an evil, nor is it en-tered upon from a desire to maintain the integrity of the membership of the Sen-ate of the United States. The facts shown in this moved fully uniter the sentence in this record fully justify the assertion that those who originated this prosecution were controlled only by sentiments of the hitterest personal and political hostilty. It is then declared that no man who

was a candidate for the Senate in oppo-sition to Mr. Clark has given encourage-

money was returned to Charles W. Clark. There is not a word in the testimony, and shown by this record, that would justify any conclusion that would affect the in-tegrity and honesty of Representative Woods." With reference to Mr. Day this state-

ment is made: "A month after the election, Senator Clark, in recognition of the services of certain of his supporters, sent them a present in the form of a check or certificate of deposit. Gentlemen selected for this recognition of his appreciation were John B. Wellcome, William McDermott John B. Wellcome, William McDermott and E. C. Day, the sum to each being \$500. Had Mr. Day not been a member of the Legislature, as Wellcome and Mc-Dermott were not, the committee, we sup-pose, would not have permitted any evi-dence upon this subject to be spread upon the records. . . With the plain, straightforward and consistent statements made by both Senstor Clark and Mr. Day made by both Senator Clark and Mr. Day, we feel satisfied that this transaction can-

not even create an unfavorable impression upon the minds of this committe

sition to Mr. Clark has given encourage-ment or countenance to the contest; that 32 of the 56 newspapers in the state sup-ported Mr. Clark, and that the sentiment in the State of Montanz is so universal for Mr. Clark that the "leading spirit of the protestants, whose wealth has sup-ported and whose prejudice has animated this prosecution, has found it necessary to invest large sums of money in the pur-chase of the press of the state, and in other cases by the establishment of news-papers with the hope of checking and

MOST DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN RABBI.



### ISAAC M. WISE, OF CINCINNATI.

Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, whose death was reported in yesterday's press dispatches, was the founder and editor of the American Israelite, easily the foremost among the Jewish publics. tions of the country. He was the founder and the president of the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati, and for years pastor of the largest and most influential congregation in that city. Dr. Wise was born in Austria in 1819, and came to the United States in 1846. Scon after he moved to Cincinnati, where he has lived ever since. He was universally recognized an the ablest leader of progressive Judaism in America, and was distinguished for his great learning and philanthropy Rabbi J. Bloch, of Portland, who is a countryman of Dr. Wise, and who was befriended

for years by the great divine, will hold memorial services in his honor next Friday evening at the Temple Beth Israel, corner Twelfth and Main streets

dividing the sentiment of the people of of which Lyons swears was false. . .

STATEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY HAY TO BERRY.

The Report, However, Is Denied in London-No Investigation of the Charges Ordered.

NEW YORK, March 27.-- A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

statement that England had The apologized for the opening of Con-sul Macrum's mail in Pretoria was made by Secretary Hay to Representative Berry, of Kentucky, one of the Democratic members of the House foreign affairs com-mittee. Representative Berry called at the State Department today to talk over the charges made by Mr. Macrum, and it was during this interview that Secretary Hay made the confession.

"I saw Secretary Hay today," said Rep-resentative Berry in talking of the pro-posed hearing, "and he said that the whole groundwork of Mr. Macrum's charges rested upon the fact that three letters had been opened by British officials in South Africa. Secretary Hay said that Eng-land's attention had been called to this violation of international law and that Lord Salisbury had made an investigation and then had sent an apology to this country. The apology was delivered at the State Department by Lord Pauncefots." Mr. Macrum called upon Chairman Hitt and consulted with him as to when he would be ready to appear before the com-mittee. As a result of the conference, the committee will be called to meet within a day or two. The whole committee will hear the testimony and the proceedings will be public instead of the charges be-ing heard privately by Mr. Hitt, Mr. Adams and Mr. Berry, as was originally intended.

## Lord Pauncefote's Disavowal.

WASHINGTON, March 27 .- It is said at the State Department, regarding the story that Great Britain has apologized to this Government for the action of the censor in opening letters addressed to the United States Consul at Pretoria, that the United States Government has made no demand upon the British Government for an apology. The officials say that Mr. Macrum, who was Consul at Pretoria when the mail is said to have been opened, made no official complaint on that subject, and thus the State Department had nothing official before it to serve as a bas's for

a demand for an apology. As stated before, however, the British Government itself voluntarily took notice of Mr. Macrun's complaint, and finding of ar, macroms complain, and months that, as an incident to the transfer of a large quantity of mail from Durban (which was the place where our Consu-lar mail was usually landed) to Cape Town, resulting in great congestion and in the handling of mail by new agents, there had been an indiscriminate opening of letters which probably had affected the Consular mall with others. Lord Pauncefote, speak-ing for his Government, disavowed the action of the censor and declared that it was unauthorized in respect to Mr. Ma crum's mail. This assurance was given long ago, and some of the members of the House committee on foreign affairs were equainted with it at the time.

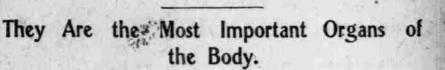
## Denied in London.

LONDON. March 37.-The report pub-ished in the United States that Lord Salisbury has apologized for the opening of American Consular mail in South Africa is untrue. Nothing whatever has passed between the two Governments on this matter, and the British Premier has taken no action to investigate the allega-tions of ex-Consul Macrum, nor has he been requested to do so. A printed fac simile of the letter to Macrum alleged to have been opened was given to Lord Salis-bury by a representative of the Associated Press, but he made no comment, nor did he direct that anything should be done.

# CAVALRY RECONNOISSANCE.

# British Engaged Boer Outposts North

of Bloemfontein. LONDON, March 27 .- Reconnoissances of slight importance continue to be the



YOUR KIDNEYS

To Test for Yourself the Wonderful Curative Properties of Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.



#### ids of Women Have **Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It**

Is that great human engine, which degrateful men and women, saved from uncides the health of every man and woman, timely graves by its immediate and marvelous power over diseases of the kidneys and bladder. working properly? Are symptoms like the following star-

Especially in cases of Bright's disease is Swamp-Root winning new friends every

Swamp-Root succeeds because it cures. Every man and woman, no matter how healthy and vigorous, would profit by taking Swamp-Root every now and then as a preventive, and thus absolutely forestall kidney and bladder troubles,

Swamp-Root is the wonderful discov-ery of the eminent kidney specialist, Dr. Kilmer, and is used in the leading hos-pitals; recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice; and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney allments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that medical science has ever been able to compound.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Klimer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials, Be sure to say that you read this generou offer in The Portland Daily Oregonian.

Bright's disease, which is destroying more human lives than any other disease, may be stealing upon you. The symptoms you have noticed are the danger signals nature sets to abow that the track of health is not clear. Take Swamp-Root, the famous new dis-covery, whose fame is being heralded by Bright's disease, and the state of t

the doctrine that the sun is stationary and work Friday. They deposited a \$2000 certithat the earth revolves around it. This fied check as security, pending the filing theory had never been received kindly by the Christian church, Protestant or Catho-The R

sought other quarters.

pany.

The Russians taken into custody at Fairhaven as sm illpox suspects were at

The plant of the Everett nail mill, which

has been closed for a year or more, has been purchased by William C. Butler and

will be converted into a saw mill. The

nall machines were shipped to San Fran-cisco last Fall, the local plant having

been absorbed by the American Steel Com-

There are 70 men employed on the high

line ditch this week, making everything ready for a continuous and plentiful flow

of water during the coming irrigation sea-

ways, so that there will be but slight waste of water.

Helen Gould's Help.

of nine or 10 chaplains in the Army

the Philippines was shown to her last night. She said the work referred to had been done not by her, but by the Young

Men's Christian Association, and that she

Pay for the Soldiers.

the Superior



withstanding, and whenever the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico shall have enacted and put into peration a system of local taxation to meet the necessitie of the government of Puerto Rico, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof and thereupon until all tarifi duties on merchandise and articles going into Puerto Rico shall cease from BD after such date, all such merchandise an articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the first day of March, 1962."

There is also a substitute for section 10, concerning the disposal of the Puerto Rican revenues. It provides "that the duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico, less the cost of collecting, and the gross amount of all collections of duties and taxes in the United States upon article merchandise coming from Puerto Rico shall not be converted into the general fund of the Treasury, but shall be held as a separate fund and placed at the disposal of the President, to be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico." The Secretary of the Treasury is also to

designate the several ports and sub-ports of entry in Puerto Rico, and make such rules and regulations and appoint such agents as may be necessary to collect the duties and taxes. He is also to fix the compensation and provide for the payment of all such officers as he may find it necessary to employ. The internal revenue laws are exempted from the provision that the laws of the United States shall have full force and effect in Puerto Rico. Instead of a delegate in Congress from Puerto Rico, there is to be "a resident commissioner to the United States," who shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments upon presenta-tion to the Department of State of a certificate of election of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and who shall be entitled to a salary, payable monthly, by the United States, at the rate of \$5000 per annum. The other change in the administrative feature of the bill is one requiring the approval of the President of the United States in the matter of the Puerto Rican telegraph and telephone franchise.

# MAJOR SYMONS PRAISED.

Governor Roosevelt's Acknowledge ment to an Officer Known Here.

Buffalo Commercial, March 15. Governor Roosevelt recently wrote to Hon. Elihu Rost, Secretary of War, a let ter in which he expressed his deep appre clation of the services rendered to New York State by Major Thomas W. Symons Corps of Engineers, United States Army who was one of the two members of the Canal Commission. The letter, which the Governor has just made public, is as follows:

State of New York, Executive Cham ber, Albany, Feb. 25, 1990.-Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C .: Sir-Pursuant to authority granted by your department a year ago, Major Thomas W. Symons, United States Engigeers, has acted as one of the canal com mittee of five appointed by me to draw up a report on the future canal policy of the State of New York. It would be in possible to overestimate the importance of this work or the importance of the part played therein by Major Symons. port of the committee is a public docu ment of the highest value, and the mem hers of the committee have been unani-mous in assuring me that their work would have been altogether impossible, at least in the shape it actually took, had it not been for the invaluable service of Major Symons, Ruskin somewhere points out that where work is done for the fee it

to the Post-Dispatch says that Ellsworth Evans shot and instantly killed Assistant Marshal Hennecke at Booneville City last night. When shot, Hennecke Mo. was attempting to arrest Evans after he had robbed a clgar store.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27 .- A Star pecial from Booneville, Mo., says: "Evans, the murderer of Hennecke, has been captured 10 miles east of here. Preparations have been made to lynch the prisoner.

# Work Required to Hold a Claim.

ASHWOOD, Crook County, March 22-(To the Editor.)-I. What does the State of Oregon allow a man per day to do his sment work on his claim? 2. Does a man have to do \$100 worth o

work after he has sunk a discovery shaft to the depth of 10 feet and showed quartz or mineral in place, from the surface to the bottom of the shaft? 2. What will temper steel, so it will stand and make it tought and hard with-

out cracking in tempering? C. C. RANDOLPH,

1. The state allows nothing per day for doing assessment work. Under the laws of Oregon, a man is required, within 60 days after locating a claim, to sink a 16 foot shaft upon it, or run a 10-foot tunnel. or make an open cut equivalent to either. This is all that is required by the State of Oregon to secure a claim. The object of requiring this work to be done within 60 days after the location is made to prevent people from staking out claims all over a district.

3. After the state law has been complied with the general laws of Congress governs. This requires that in order to hold the claim \$100 worth of work must be done on it annually, beginning with the second calendar year after location. The Government does not specify any particular kind of work, but simply provides that affidavit must he made that \$100 worth of work has been done.

3. Apply to the nearest good blacksmith for the information desired. Tempering steel is an art, which can scarcely be learned from any written directions, at though there are technical works wich give full information on such matters.

## Chance for a Smart Reporter. Chicago Tribune.

The Duke de la Torre denies that he is engaged to Miss Sylvia Green. Miss Svivia Green denies that she is engaged to the Duke de la Torre. Mrs. Hetty Green denies that Miss Sylvia and the Duke de ia Torre are engaged. This should cettle the question. Meanwhile Miss Sylvia af firms that she and her mother are not estranged, but act and think alke, and Mrs. Heity Green announces that she pre-fers a good, smart reporter to any Duke. If some good, smart reporter does not ap-ply at once to Mrs. Hetty Green for a cofitable assignment, it will be because he can't take a loud hint,

# They Don't Scare.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.). Presidential Candidate Bryan seems to have concluded that it would be good policy to seek to scare the American peop into an admission of incompetency to der with extra-territorial problems.

Purchase of Danish West Indies. LONDON, March 27 .- A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris says the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States has practically been completed.

After some other preliminary remarks the brief definitely and specifically names Marcus Daly as the chief instigator of the contest. The statement on this point is as follows:

"Marcus Daly, having defeated Senator Clark in 1888 for Congress and for the Sen-ate in 1898, through treachery to his party organization, was unwilling to restrain his personal hostility and to permit the voice of the people, through their legally constituted representatives, to determine the election of their Senator, and, accord-

ing to his testimony, as early as the 10th of February, 1899, he organized a committee of his personal friends and agents to work up and prepare a case against the seating of Senator Clark by this body. The testimony will bear out the asser tion that every member of this prosecuting committee was either one of the conspirators in the attempt to defeat Mr. Clark's election, or an employe of Mr. Daly, or

an adherent of his faction in the state "In the attempt to fasten some fac upon Senator Clark or his friends tend ing to show bribery or corruption, this self-constituted committee has employed every means which the unlimited use of money

uld command, including the use of de tectives in Montana, in Washington and in New York with the view of obtaining some corroboration of the testimony of the

conspirators. Reviewing the charges made in the me morial in opposition to Mr. Clark, it is claimed that "out of the 37 names given of members who were bribed, there is an absolute failure to introduce any proof of any character by Whiteside or any one else that they knew of any act by which 20 of these men were bribed or have heard any friends of Senator Clark in any con-versation claim that they were bribed." The contention is then made that the pros-

ecution of the case is the result of conspiracy, ex-State Senator Whiteside be ing represented as the chief conspirator. Mr. Whiteside's statements, it is declared, cannot be accepted "because of their improbability when taken in connection with uncontradicted facts." The connection of the prosecution with

the witnesses, Hill, Wright, Minchell, Cowan, Ector, Lyon, Jackson, Hewitt, Ca-Warren, Representative Normoyle and Representative Murray, is reviewed at length, after which the authors make this brief remark: "Fortunately for the honor of this great

body, truth and justice, in the case of the witnesses named, has triumphed over fraud, perjury and attempted perjury. The development of the methods employed in the cases mentioned must throw discreding and excite the suspicion of all fair-minder

men as to all the testimony introduced with a view of sustaining the theory of this prosecution."

Testimony of Legislators. A review is made of the testimony relating to the following members of the Leg-islature: Memrs. Cooney, McKay, Sull-

van, Long, Hobson, Moore, Black, Con-nolly, Fine, Beasley, Tierney, Geiger, Mc-Laughlin, Wooda, Day, Warner and Speaker Stiff, and the point made that there is no evidence tending to show that they were corruptly influenced. In the case of Mr. McLaughl'n, who sold some timber land to Senator Clark about the time of the meeting of the Legislature, the brief

SLYS: "We assert that there is not a word of estimony in the record which can be construed in any way against Senator Clark or upon which any criticism can be ad-vanced as to the conduct of Senator Clark and Mr. McLaughlin in this transaction.

In the case of Woods, to whom \$7000 was tendered by Mr. Bickford, it is remarked: "Taking the account of the transaction in which Mr. Ector differs from Judge Bickford, it stands as a complete vindi-cation of Woods. Both admit that the April 14

ould be understood that there is no testimony connecting Senator W. A. Clark even remotely with the transaction." In the case of Speaker Stiff:

"A man who could in any state secure the support of any faction for the position of Speaker, after permitting three attempts to be made upon his honesty and manhood without manifesting the slightest indignation, and who continues to preserve the friendly relations which had previously existed between himself and his tempters, evinces a very low plane of morals in Montana, or the committee must be convinced that the statement is untrue. It is even shown by his own testimor that after the occurrence with Bickford he told him he would meet him in Butte and after the first conversation with Cook he accepted an invitation as his guest to

visit the Montana Club. "In justice to Stiff, we feel that the committee must come to the conclusion that these statements are the result of the opinion which he must have reached, that the exigencies of this proceeding, dema the narration of Cook's story before this ommittee."

The cases of Representatives Cullen, Jacqueth and Bywater are then referred counsel saying:

"The only witnesses who pretend to give direct testimony as to those three mem-bers of the Legislature are Fred White-

alde and William F. Ector. Every material allegation contained in the evidence of either of these witnesses in reference to the three members mentioned has been not only denied by every person whom either of them alleged had knowledge of the facts, but is contradicted by all these de nials as against the uncorroborated statements of these two discredited witness Much space is devoted to the question as to whether John B. Wellcome furnished the \$30,000 which Whiteside presented to the Montana bribery investigation com mittee, and in this connection the testi-mony of Whiteside is analyzed at length, in an effort to break it down. Twenty pages are devoted to sifting Whiteside testimony, and then the brief says:

"We have shown by the evidence of John Wellcome, Charles W. Clark, William McDermott, A. J. Steele, John S. Neill W. M. Bickford and Walter Cooper, the most active and earnest friends of Sena tor Clark, that not a dollar of money was corruptly used to influence the action of members of the Montana Legislature of 1899 to vote for Senator Clark. We have also shown by the evidence of Senator Clark that he personally did not know about the corrupt use of money to influence members of the Legislature."

Reference is next made to the exhibit of raid. Senator Clark's accounts, and this comment is made thereon:

"If those accounts are true, it has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the evidence of transactions which took place and were recorded at the time of the occurrences, that the \$30,000 placed by Whiteside before the Legislature could not have been received from Senator Clark, or his friends."

With reference to the testimony of the Judge of the Montana Supreme Court, it is said that "it is only material to the case from the light it throws on the character and reputation of the members of the court, so as to prove the wisdom of

Mr. Wellcome's determination not to testi-fy before them in the proceedings for his disbarment." It is also claimed that this testimony can in no way affect the right of Senator Clark to his seat, and also that it is not within the scope of the resolution of inquiry.

# Paris Exposition Opening.

C: 102.2

PARIS, March 27.-At the Cabinet Coun-cil today it was decided officially to inaug-urate the Paris Exposition Saturday,

feature of the war in South Africa Lord Roberts wifes the War Office as follows:

"Bloemfontein, March 26 .- Captain Ston Stanley, of the Sixteenth Lancers, was slightly wounded in an advance on out-posts north of the Modder River, March

This bare statement is all that come from the Commander-in-Chief.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 26, and published in the second edition of the Times, amplitte Lord Roberts' dispatch, as follows:

"A cavalry reconnoissance was made yesterday toward Brandford. The Sixteenth Lancers, by skirmishing, drew the Boers from their position on the open, when the Ninth Lancers attempted to out flank the enemy while they were engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the Sixteenth Lancers. Our casualties are reported to be few.

Boer reports from Natal show that no development of importance had occurred there up to March 23. General Botha denies the report that the Transvaal women were wounded in the Tugela trenches. General Miller has sent the Boers a list of their wounded, stating that he buried General Botha says this is im possible, as his rolls do not show any such loss.

A Ladysmith special says: "Boer patriots endeavored to trap party of the Thirteenth Hussars March 25, at Waschbank. A hot chase ensued. Several Boers were wounded.

"A printed document has been found giving the Boer losses at Spionkop at over 2509, but this can scarcely be credited." Advices today from Cape Town say:

"Rains are general throughout South Africa, and rivers which have been dry for years are being flooded. Many camps are transformed into swamps. This will still more militate against any immediate advance. Sickness among the Boer prison-ers on the transports is increasing; typhold alone claims 100 victims among the prisoners, and the population of Si-mons Town fear an epidemic. "A meeting of the Bund was held at

Paart, March 16, and was attended by several members of the Cape Assembly It passed resolutions regretting that the Cape Government was not consulted be-fore the war, and declaring that any setlement which did not respect the indeof the Republic would be detrimental to the highest interest of the British Empire. Mr. Grove, the chief speaker prophesied another war within six years unless independence was granted, and Assemblyman Maraise characterized this war as a continuance of the Jameson

It is stated that Roberts is going to Cape Town to meet Lady Roberts. Michael Davitt arrived at Lourence

Marques March 24. A dispatch to the Times declares the Boers are using natives from the mines to construct trenches around Johannes-burg, adding that the mines are expected to shut down, owing to the military demand for Kaffir labor.

# "Dogma Unchangeable."

PORTLAND, March 27 .-- (To the Editor.) The letter of Mr. Joseph Schell, in your issue of the 25th inst., entitled, "Dogma Unchangeable," is interesting when con-sidered in the light of some of the records and documents of the Vatican, at Rome, Mr. Schell tells us that the dogma of the Catholic Church is the same today as it was 300 years ago and before, that it does not and cannot change, and that the Pope as such is infailible independent of any all outside influences.

It will be remembered that both Pythagorns, in the fourth century, B. C., and Copernicus, in the 16th century, A. D., had taught the doctrine of the im nobility of the sun and the mobility of the earth-

It seemed to them to be contrary to the plain meaning of certain passages of the Bible. Therefore, the Protestant first put in the County Jall, and the Protestant county officers, including the Superior Court, at once left the Courthouse and church refused to allow it to be taught

ing you in the face every day:

to get up many times at night. Pain or dull ache in the back.

and discouraged.

Puffy or dark circles under the eyes.

Sallow, yellow, unhealthy complexion.

n color or offensive. Painful, scalding sensation in passing

Urine cloudy, milk-like or stringy; dark

Dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feel-ng, faint spells, irregular heart. Obliged to go often during the day, and

Feeling of oppression and apprehension.

All fagged out, run down, a cepiess nights

If you have any of these symptoms, take the advice of one who has made a life study of just such diseases and look

well to yourself, because you have kidney

If your urine when allowed to remain

undisturbed in glass or bottle for 24 hours, forms a sediment or settling or

has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys need immediate atten-

Bright's disease, which is destroying nore human lives than any other disease,

Restless, irritable and hard to please.

Weak, sluggish circulation.

the mouth of the Holy Congregation of the Index, of which the then reigning Pope, Paul V, was president, declared, on March 5, 1616, the following decree:

And, Whereas, it hath also come to the knowledge of the said Holy Congregation that the false Pythagorean doctrine of the mobility

of the earth and the immobility of the sun, en-tirely opposed to Holy Writ, which is taught by Nicholas Copernicus, is now published abroad and received by many. In order that this opinion may not further spread, to the damage of the Catholic truth, it is ordered that this and all other books teaching the like dec-trine be suspended, and by this decree they are son, says the Asotin Sentinel. The ditch has been shortened and improved in many respectively suspended, forbidden and con-demned .-- Prof. John Tyndall, "Fragments of Science," vol. 11., p. 215.

Finally, the Pope, as the documents recently brought to light show, gave to this NEW YORK, March 27.-The Washing-ton dispatch stating that Miss Helen and like condemnations the most solemn Papal manction. Gould was practically paying the expenses

Without presuming to question either the statements of Mr. Schell or the find-ings of the Holy Congregation, it may surely be said that they are interesting when read together. H. K. SARGENT.

## Washington Notes.

There were 152 final proofs on home stends and timber claims in Snohomish NEW YORK, March 27 .- A shipment of County for the year ending March 1, 1900, \$1,393,686 for the payment of soldiers in the Philippines left the Subtreasury today. E. B. Crawford died suddenly of heart

failure at White Saimon, Friday, aged 42 years. He left a wife and adopted daugh-The two trucks containing the money were driven to the United States transport ter. Sumner, which will leave for Manila The Waitsburg Times says that D. W. Miller has sold his 330-acre ranch, in Lower Springs Valley, to Carl Taylor for

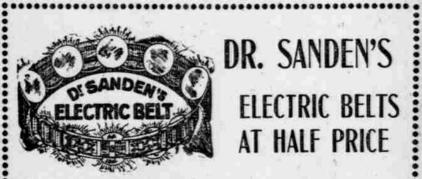
\$3000. Pierce County has knocked her warrant indebtedness on the head and is making

preparations to wipe out \$200,000 reasonable bonded debt.

S. A. Madge, of the Olympia Olympian has been chosen chairman of the Thurston County delegation to the State Republican Convention at Ellensburg.

Walls

The contractors for construction of the Walla sewer system commence



I guarantee these Belts on a bond of \$5,000 to be the genuine, original and only patented Dr. Sanden Electric Belts. This is the Belt with the reputation as the grandest remedy for Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble and all pains and weakness of man and woman. I am now selling them at HALF PRICE, and have no connection with any other firm claiming to sell these Belts. Call and test them, or write for book.



DR. S. S. HALL, 253 Washington St., cor. Third PORTLAND, OR.

120.262





had only helped a little in it.

To assist digestion, relieve distress

after eating or drinking too heartily,

to prevent constipation, take