The Queen Starts for Ireland.

motives, with expert engineers, and a com-plete staff of railway experts and electric-ians accompanied the train for immediate action in case ar, thing should go wrong.

Instances of Herofsm.

LONDON, April 2.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated today, says the loss of guns was attended by incidents of splendid heroism. The leading battery was so near the Boer ambuscades in the river bed that the latter said: "It is useless your attempting to advance throw

less your attempting to advance, throw down your arms." The sergeant of the battery, fearing the other battery would misunderstand the hindrances, rushed

through the convoy and warned his com-rades, enabling the rearmost battery to save a portion of the guns, which came into action later. The Life, Guardsmen and gunners got a gun out under a tre-mendous fire and four others were saved by the men drawfire there.

by the men dragging them off after their horses had been shot.

Fighting at Brandfort and Mafeking.

PRETORIA. Sunday, April 1.—Cannon-ading was again heard in the direction of Brandfort Saturday, and it is stated that fighting occurred Saturday around Mate-king. It is added that Colonel Plumer's column was forced to retire with loss, No details have been received.

DR. HILLIS WITHDRAWS.

Asks to Be Allowed to Quit the Pres.

byterian Church.

CHICAGO April 1.—The resignation of Rev. Newel Dwight Hillis, paster of Plymouth Church, brooklyn, from the Chicago Presbytery, and the request that he be allowed to demit from the Presbyterian church, was today placed before the annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery. No action will be taken on the matter for two weeks, the committee to which Mr. Hillis' letter of resignation was referred for consideration requesting that

which air. Hills' letter of resignation was referred for consideration requesting that much time on account of important interests involved and being unwilling to take hasty action on a matter so important to the Preabyterian church.

Dr. Hillis' resignation was in the form of a letter to Dr. W. C. Gray, editor of The Interior and a next of the control of the cont

of a letter to Dr. W. C. Gray, editor of The Interior, and a process of friend of the Brooklyn pastor, and with the aged minister stepped upon the piatform to present the letter to the Chicago Presbytery, theauditorium of Oliver Memorial Church, in which the meeting was held, was crowded to the doors, nearly every Presbyterian minister in Chicago being present. The reading of the letter, which was a long one, was followed with the closest interest. It was generally known before

the meeting was called that Dr. Hillis' resignation would be presented, but his request that he be allowed to demit, in other words, that his name be erased from the rolls of the Presbytevian church, oc-

casioned a surprise. In his letter, Dr. Hillis concludes by saying: "For years I have urged the revision

of our cruel creed or the proposition of a new one. I now perceive that my post-tion has been misunderstood, and nothing is left for me but to withdraw. I with-

draw, not to escape existing responsibili-ties on my part, for I shall henceforth

fu'fi'll to the last degree my every duty to the church of Christ; I withdraw to

free you from responsibility for me. From

this time. I am bound to my college, seminary and brethren in the ministry,

but you are free from embarrassment or

responsibility for my views. Hitherto, disagreements in the presbytery have been accompanied by trials for heresy and the disturbance of the church. I hope that my withdrawal will strengthen friend-

ships, not impair them; will make for peace rather than disturb tranquillity.

For I lay down my ministry, not that I may be free to attack some nonessential in the creed that may be dear to some of

you, but only that, without any embar-rassment or friction, I may be free to

affirm those great positive principles of the Christian faith that we all agree upon

and love as we love life itself. I know

full well that the public will misunder-stand my frank words, and that cynles

will say that I have worn my heart on my sleeve. For that reason I address this letter to my brethren in the Presby-

tery of Chicago and to you alone. To all my friends in the presbytery I send greet-

ings and assurances of esteem, respect and affection, and to the end that my

views may cease to be an occasion of dis

turbance to the presbytery. I now ask you, by unanimous vote, to erase my name from the presbytery, and to permit me to demit my ministry in the Presbyte-rian church."

At the conclusion of the reading of the

tee of three for consideration was adopted, and Dr. McClure, president of Lake Forest University; Dr. William Natman, of the Fourth Church, and Dr. W. J. Chichester, of the First Church, were named.

Dr. Merrick Johnson, president of McCor-mick Theological Seminary, who had been named, withdrew on the ground that he had already expressed his opinion in favor

of accepting Dr. Hills' resignation. The

committee spert some time discussing the letter, and finally decided to ask for two weeks in which to consider the matter

weeks in which to consider the matter before making any recommendation to the

preebytery, and the request was granted by a unanimous vote.

Emily Coghlan is Insane

NEW YORK, April 2-Miss Emily Cogh-lan, sister of Rose Coghlan, the actress

days, and yesterday she became so viole that her physicians directed that she sent to Bellevue.

"CRACK PROOF" "SNAG PROOF" **PURE RUBBER MINING BOOTS**

Goodyear Rubber Company

F. M. PEASE, Vice-Pres. and Manager

73 and 75 First St., Portland, Oc.



SMOKE THE BEAU BRUMMEL

Blumauer-Frank Drug. Co. Wholesale

Furs! Furs! Furs!

Manufacturers of Exclusive Novelties in Fine Furs, ALASKA OUTFITS—in Fur Robes, Fur Overcoats, Caps, Gloves, Moccasins, etc. Highest price paid for Raw Furs. G. P. Rummelin & Sons.

126 SECOND ST., over Washing



POULTRY NETTING

Bank and Office Railing

Wire and Iron Fencing Jor public buildings, residence control lots, etc. All kinds PORTLAND WIRE & IRON WORKS, 7th and Alder Sts.

ole Distributors BLUMAUER & HOCH 110 FOURTH ST

HOTEL PERKINS

Fifth and Washington Streets

PORTLAND, OREGON

EUROPEAN PLAN

Pirst-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.

St. Charles Hotel

FRONT AND MORRISON STREETS

PORTLAND, OREGON

American and European Plan.

American plan...... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 European plan...... 50c. 75c. \$1.50



FRY'S SOUIRREL POISON

Kills the Squirrels And Saves the Grain

Ask for FRY'S, and use it now. For sale by druggists and general merchants. Prepared only by DAN'L J. FRY, Mfg. Pharmacist, Sa-FOR MICE.

BLUMAUER-FRANK DRUG CO., Agen

Stop Jolting Jarring and Grinding

Over Our City Pavements

Rubber-tire wheels on your carriage add to your comfort. Substract just that much from the friction of your delly life and the saving to your vehicle will more than repay the small additional cost.

We are prepared to furnish you solid rubber tires, which we guarantee to be equal to any on the market, at factory prices.

Studebaker 320-338 EAST MORRISON ST.

CARRIAGES WAGONS HARNESS

The Pianola

Renders it possible for any-

one to play brilliantly on the

piano. Come and see it.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY.

Marquam Building

Cor. Seventh Street

You will be interested.

Blind

You can't afford it. It is uncomfortable, a nuisance and a

People don't go blind for the pleasure there is in it, but they often do lose their sight from neglect. If your eyes trouble you, don't put off attending to them. It is dangerous, We correct wrongs rightly, and

Eye Specialist 133 SIXTH STREET

Don't Go

living death.

give the eyes relief.

WALTER REED

OREGONIAN BUILDING

British Guns and Prisoners Not Yet Retaken.

BOERS ARE SURROUNDING METHUEN

LONDON, April 3, 4:50 A. M.—The latest news from the front adds little to the public knowledge of the convoy disaster. No credence is given to reports that the Boers numbered between 8000 and 10,000 men. The general belief is that there could not have been more than half that numbers but the more feet that creates number, but the mere fact that even so many as half could have been collected so near headquarters without the knowledge of the British Commanders provokes much

uneasy criticism.

The disaster is regarded as a direct result of the inability of General French to cut off the commandoes of General Olivier and the other commandoes when escaping from the Orange River.

Lord Roberts' own dispatch, dated two

hours later than the Daily Chronicle's, says nothing about the guns being recap-tured. The story, therefore, looks doubt-

Little news has arrived from other points. Kenhardt was formally reoccupied Saturday. The report that the Boers are massing in the vicinity of Taungs and Klipdam is confirmed. Lord Methuen's difficulties are apparently increasing. He has Boer leagers or guerrilla bands on three sides of him, and he will be obliged to watch carefully his communication with Orange River.

THE BOER TRAP.

Dutch Force Commanded by a Ger man-American.

BUSHMAN'S KOP, Sunday, April 1.—
The Boers, who were hidden in the spruit, when the British guns were captured, were commanded by Reichmann, a German-American. The Boers retired this morning, when they discovered the British scouts, leaving two Dutch military altaches, one of them dangerously wounded, in the hands of the British. All the wounded are doing well. Every one agrees that but for Colonel Broadwood's splendid handling of his troops, not a member of the force would have escaped. The Boers are still holding the water works, and the line of hills behind them.

Following the scouts of General French's cavalry division to the scene of battle, man-American.

Following the scouts of General French's cavalry division to the scene of battle, this correspondent witnessed one of the most terrible spectacles of the war. Horses lay in the various attitudes of sudden death, and mingled among them were ghastly human bodies with the wrecks of wagons and food and forage scattered wide. Everything told of a terrible tale of surprise and carnare.

wide. Everything told of a terrible tale of surprise and carnage.

It would be impossible to conceive anything more ingenious than the Boer trap, and the only wonder is that a single man ascaped. On crossing the spruit, where the ground rises immediately toward a grassy knoll, with story slopes, facing the drift one came upon an enclosure, from which it was possible to fire over the drift. At this point the spruit makes a circular bend, while the south embankment, which is protected by the partially constructed railway embankment, enabled the enemy to pour in a galling fire on three sides as well as a double tier of fire in front.

When the convoy was first attacked, a scene of frightful confusion followed. The mules stampeded, and the wagons were overturned, while the concealed enemy poured in a deadly fire. When the first battery appeared, the Boers seemed unde-sirous of continuing the slaughter, and sirous of continuing the slaughter, and called upon the British to surrender. At that moment, however, B Battery, which was escaping from the rear of the convoy under heavy fire, wheeled into action and began shelling the Boers with the four remaining gune. The Boers confess that this battery accounted for five killed and nine wounded of their losses. Early in the afternoon, the Boers collected about the convoy, began removing the guns and wagons, and permitted the collection of the British dead and wounded. Our alties were less than had been ex-

Despite this regrettable incident, it is impossible not to admire the gallant man-ner in which the little force was able to extricate itself from an almost hopeless

LONDON, April 2.—The foregoing dis-patch settles the disputed point arising from the discrepancy in the dispatch from Bushman's Kop of Saturday and Lord Roberts' dispatch of yesterday, referring to the time the engagement between the British and Boers occurred, which is now shown to be Saturday, and not Sunday, as might have been inferred from the message from the Commander-in-Chief. Bushman's Kop of Saturday and Lord

FOR ITS MORAL EFFECT.

Boers Hoped to Frighten Weak Kneed Free-Staters.

LONDON, April 2.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Sunday, with reference to the capture of the convoy, says:

The whole affair was a flash intended the whole analy was a hash intended to frighten Free-Sinters who were desir-ous of surrendering to Lord Roberts. When General Colville arrived, although he was almost destitute of mounted men and had marched 18 miles, he determined and had marched 18 miles, he determined to turn the river, crossing at some point lower down than that occupied by the enemy. Accordingly, General Smith-Dorrien's brigade, including the Canadians, attempted another drift, which turned the enemy's original position. For some reason Lieutenant-Colonel Flint's artillery was detached at 2 o'clock to the right, where it remained for a consider. right, where it remained for a considerable period, shelling at 5000 yards range three of the enemy's guns that were placed in the open in the vicinity of Colonel Brondwood's encampment. Consequently a large force of Boers visible on the far side of the Modder escaped uniformers and retired rights. on the far side of the Modder escaped punishment and retired slowly as our in-fantry advanced. Finally our guns took up a position on rising ground between the two brigades, thus commanding both drifts, but by that time their support was not needed, as the only resistance to the advance of the British infantry came from guns firing shrapnel at far too long a range. We could, however, see the a range. We could, however, see the cnemy in force in a langer at the foot of some hills lying between the Modder and Thabunchu, and we could also see them move off our convoy to the rear."

REPORTS OF HEAVY FIGHTING.

Pretoria Account of an Engagement
North of Bloemfontein.
PRETORIA, Saturday, March II.—There
has been heavy fighting between Brandfort and Bloemfontein, The Wakkerstroom and Ermelas commandos attacked
7000 British and drove them back with
heavy losses. According to the reports
of the wounded, who have arrived here,
fighting occurred all along the line. The
Federal troops held position on the side
and top of the mountain, while the British

positions were on the opposite side of the hill. The British charged repeatedly, but were repulsed. The reports say that the Federals were more than holding their own, but the final result of the fighting is not known. The Federal loss was nine killed and wounded. Reports from Brandfort, received later, state the 2000 Federals attacked 3000 British successfully, but the 12,000 British reinforcements arrived and the Federals were compelled to retire, after punishing the British severely. The Federal loss, according to these reports, was slight.

Arguments For and Against the Puerto Rican Tariff.

SIMON CRITICISED THE MEASURE

Other Speakers of the Day Were Senators Spooner, Bate, Cullom, Depew and Perkins.

The Queen Starts for Ireland.

LONDON, April 3, 12:19 A. M.—Queen Victoria left Windsor at 3:20 last evening en route for Ireland. Her Majesty is accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and is attended by the Countess of Antrim, Hon. Harriet Phipps, Sir Arthur Biggs, Private Secretary to the Queen; Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Keeper of Her Majesty's Private Purse, and Captain Ponsaby. The pilot engine, "Prine of Wales," runs a quarter of an hour ahead of the royal train, and after its passage all tracks were kept absolutely WASHINGTON, April 2—Advocates and pponents of the Puerto Rico tariff and overnment bill waged vigorous war in the Senate today for more than seven hours. Long before the Senate convened at 11 o'clock, the galleries were crowded and so they remained until the Senate of sugar in Hawali, the property of the its passage all tracks were kept absolutely The Royal train was drawn by two loco

graph, in our history which sustains rightfulness of purchasing peoples, 000,000 in one batch, like cattle in

"It is true that the language of th treaty of Paris provides that the populational and civil rights of the people in the ceded islands shall be determined by Congress, but by Congress, as controlled by the Constitution, and not by Congress acting with the absolutism of an English Parliament. The Constitution created Congress, gave it its life and power and action, controls its authority and directs its energies. Congress can do nothing not authorized by the Constitution. In no section, either by Grant or Abraham Lincoln, is there any authority for any

two classes of people, citizens of the states and subjects of the Congress. "A tariff for Puerto Rico protects cer-tain interests in the United States and denies to all other people in the states the benefit of competition, creates a virtual trust on cigars, cigarettes and toacco, and helps the actual trust in sugar for the benefit of manufacturers at the

C. W. WATTS DEAD.



WELL-KNOWN OREGON NEWSPAPER MAN DIES AT DAWSON.

SKAGWAY, March 28.-C. W. Watts, a newspaper man by profession, and for a long time editor of the Salem Statesman, the leading paper of Oregon's capital, died in Dawson March 16, after an illness of 12 days, from poseumonia. He was 43 years old, a native of Yamhili County, Overon, and leaves a jetfe and family at Albany, Ov. His Sther, Dr. 2 W. Watts, still lives at La Fayette, Or. The deceased was cierk of the Legislature two terms. He acted as Dawson correspondent of The Oregonian. He first went to Klondike in 1897, and intended to go to Nome this Spring. He was a member of the Woodness of the World, and members of that order have taken charge of the remains. The remains have been embalmed, and are held at Dawson awaiting advices from his family.

adjourned. Those who listened to the de-bate today were well repaid. The free of all duty, 60,000 tons of sugar pro-speeches were good, and the running debate unusually bright and lively. During the speech of Spooner particularly, the chamber seemed to scintillate with sparks chamber seemed to scintillate with sparks as he crossed argumentative swords with some of the best debaters on the Demi

Bate opened the discussion of the day with a carefully prepared speech in oppo-sition to the bill. He was followed by Stilon to the bill. He was londer by Cullom in a vigorous speech supporting the measure. Then came Depew, a mem-ber of the committee which framed the bill, who made an eloquent and forcebill, who made an eloquent and force-ful defense of the measure. Spooner, who spoke next, was followed by Perkins, also a member of the committee on Puerto Rico, who presented a strong argument for the bill. The closing speech was de-livered by Simon, who, in criticizing the measure, entered into a brief discussion of the political effects of its passage.

The final vote on the bill will be taken The final vote on the bill will be taken tomorrow afternoon. It is arranged for 4 o'clock, but an effort will be made to extend the time for debate beyond that

The Routine Report.

The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in or-der that the debate on the Puerto Rican bill might be extended. The public gal-Vest (Dem. Mo.), rising to a question

of privilege, said that upon his return to the city, after an absence on account of iliness, he had found that on the vote to strike out the provision in the Puerto Rican bill for a duty of 15 per cent of the Dingley duties, he had been noted as absent and not paired. He explained that he had a general pair, which he thought was sufficient. Had he been present, he would have voted to strike out the duty on Puerto Rican products.

on Puerto Rican products.

Proceeding, he directed attention to a notable case which he said had been overlooked in all the arguments. A sailor named Ross had shipped on an American merchantman from New York to Nagasaki. At the latter port he had murdered a fellow-seaman on the vessel's deck, and was convicted and sentenced to death by a consular court. His sentenced deck, and was convicted and sentenced to death by a consular court. His sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, the ground being that he had not been given a trial by jury, as insured by the Constitution. The Supreme Court decided that he had a fair trial, and must remain in prison; that in order to avail himself of the right of a trial by jury the vessel must have been within the territorial limits of the United States. Vest said he would like any Senator to explain how would like any Senator to explain how the Supreme Court could come to that conclusion and state emphatically that within the territorial limits of the United States the Constitution applies without act of Congress or treaty stipulation, and yet agree that a different tariff can be sed upon the people of Puerto Ricc that imposed on the people of Mis-

Senator Bate's Speech.

and herself well known on the stage, was taken to Bellevue Hospital today, ap-parently insane. She has been ill several Bate (Dem. Tenn.), after the Puerto Rican bill had been laid formerly before the Senate, delivered his announced speech in opposition to the pending bill.

He directed his argument particularly against the pending Puerto Rican bill, but his speech embraced the whole question of expansion and the treatment of the Government and by Congress of our insular massessions. He took stream HONG KONG, April 2—A British steam launch was captured by pirates yesterday near the Check Heung Shan District. The pilot of the boat was murdered and the launch and lighter which it had in tow were looted. The supercargo was made a prisoner. insular possessions. He took strong ground against the acquisition of Spanish territory under the treaty of Paris, against which he voted, and inquired: "Can the American people acquire from another nation by purchase the moral Repeat of Horton Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—Governor Roosevelt has signed the bill repealing the Horton boxing law. It will go into right to govern 10,000,000 people against their consent, when attested to by forc-ible resistance, that rightful rebellion which our Revolution consecrated for all time! There is not a page, not a page-

Puerto Rico are taxed under the power by which the treaty of Paris was manipu-lated so as to give Congress the power which has been thus abused.

"The omnipotence of Congress over the civil rights and political status of 10,-000,000 people is grafted on a treaty, and the treaty is now alleged to supersede even the Constitution and to have become the supreme law of the land. Against a claim so monstrous and shocking to every sense of Constitutional law the people of the states in the Union will enter their solemn and efficient protest. They will never assent to the new Republican dogma that the Executive, through his dip lomatic agents, can negotiate a treaty which shall be paramount to the Con-stitution; and that the State Department, through and by means of the ho-cus-pocus of diplomacy, can convert this Republic of Republics into an imperialism more despotic than the absolutism of Parliament. "I was opposed to acquiring the islands

of Spain, and for that reason voted against the ratification of the treaty of Paris. I am opposed to the retention of those islands a moment longer than is necessary to re-establish order and security. But so long as the islands are under our control, and so long as our flag loats there, the representative of our authority, I shall, as far as may be within my power, advocate and support the ex-tension to those people of every privilege, right and immunity which the people of the states enjoy.
"It may be a debatable question with

some persons whether the 'Constitution follows the fing,' but there ought not to be any doubt that the Constitution dominates the Congress, and imposes upon its legislation each and every restriction, whether the laws be enacted for the states, territories, provinces or colonies. The flag may outsail the Constitution, but Congress cannot get away from the in strument, nor from any of its restraints. Its revenue laws must be uniform throughout all territory over which Congress assumes to legislate; there are in the instrument neither exceptions nor provisos, nor any place for 'expediency.'" Adverting to the proposed tariff on Puerto Rican products, Bate declared that the original bill provided for free trade, but the "trusts took alarm, and the long and slimy tentacles of the octopus soon reached into the committee room, and all was lost. The demand of the octopus—the sugar interest—was com-plied with, and the President's recommendation was sidetracked. Sixty thou-sand tons of Puerto Rico sugar, the property of planters without 'influence with the committee, was subjected to tax, while 300,000 tons of Hawaiian sugar, the property of a sugar king, is admit ted free of all duty.
"The sugar trust takes a reciprocity

view of politics, and contributes money where it will 'do most good,' but shuts its purse with a snap when the party would obey the Constitution or allow Constitutional privileges to bar the way to corporate gain. The House committee took the hint from Mr. Oxnard, turned the cold shoulder to the President, dis carded—as he expressed it in his mes-sage—the 'plain duty,' overthrew the Con-stitution and fell back on the absolutism of Congress to do as it pleases with the millions of people acquired under the treaty of Paris.

"The debate on this bill has unveiled the fact that the treaty of Paris has given Spain the same trade privileges that the United States may use—free trade, if there is free trade between the islands and the states; while the favorednation clause in our treaties with many foreign nations stands ready to open wide

(Concluded on Second Page.)

Why Simon Will Vote Against the Puerto Rican Bill.

PLEDGES CAUSE A CONTROVERSY

assage of the Measure May Loss Oregon to the Republicans-Extracts From His Speech.

WASHINGTON. April 2 - Senator Simon occupied the floor of the Senator for a few minutes this afternoon, and stirred up quite a little controversy over pledges to Puerto Rico. Senator Foraket sought to discredit his statement of any pledges, but Simon retorted that General Miles had made pledges, supplemented by the Secretary of War and the President. the Secretary of War and the Senator McBride and Representative Moody were present when Senator Simos spoke, although it was quite late. In the spoke, although it was quite late. In the spoke, although it was quite late.

"I shall vote against this bill. I shall not do this, however, without some heattation and embarrassment, for I deeply tation and embarrassment, for I deeply regret the necessity of differing from so many of my party associates on this floor, but I do not consider this a po-litical question, and, as I am so firmly convinced our plain duty is to sholish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets, I cannot see my way clear to do otherwise than to express my dissent from the tariff features of this bill by voting against it.

"While my own view on this subject is a matter of no great concern, it is some satisfaction to me to know that the overwhelming sentiment of the people of my state is in accord with the view I entertain, and indorse the vote I propose to cast. The State of Oregon, which I have the honor in part to represent, is intense, ly in earnest in its demand for free commercial intercourse between this country and Puerto Rico, and the people of my state are especially insistent in their demand for fair dealing with the people of the Island of Puerto Rico. They cannot understand why we should refuse to do that which was promised, and which, by consideration of good faith, requires should be done.

"I am not prepared to say that the leg-islation which the Republican majority in this Congress seem determined to enact, in violation of the pledges made to the people of Puerto Rico, will cause a loss of the State of Oregon to the Re-publican party in November next, but I do say—and I say it with much confidence—that if there is any one act of this Congress that will render doubtful the vote of that state, it is the passage of this bill in its present form, in which it is proposed to repudiate the piedges here-tofore made to the people of Puerto Rico, I am not so pessimistic as to believe that the enactment of this legislation will re-vult in the defeat of the Rambilican cangult in the defeat of the Republican candidate for President in November, al-though I have no doubt that a very large element of the Republican party will be greatly disappointed with the enactment of this tar'ff 'egislation, and that it will lose to that party more votes than it was otherwise would receive, but I have an abiding confidence that very many of the people, offended by this proposed legislation, especially the business element and the conservative people of this country, upon sober second thought, will never consent to turn the administration of Government affairs over to Mr. Bryan and his associates upon a platform akin to that adouted at Chicago in 1896, and that, notwithstanding what I conceive to be a serious party blunder, President Mc-Kinley will be triumphantly re-elected in November next."

The following are extracts from the remainder of the speech:
"Who is it that opposes the perform-

ance of 'our plain duty' to the people of Puerto Rico? The claimor about the Capitol from the 'protected interests' must not be taken for the voice of the American people.
"If we cannot afford to permit Puerto Rico to have free commercial intercourse with the rest of this country, it is high

capable of either governing or protecting that island, and we should haul down our flag and abandon our efforts to do The proposition to discriminate against the people of Puerto Rico is, in my judgment, wrong in principle. It is not pro-tection, because it does not protect a single industry that requires protection.

time for us to declare that we are in-

It is not free trade, because it imposes what I conceive to be an iniquitous charge and burden upon the island. "If conditions have so changed since December 5 last that it is apparent now that discrimination should be made between the people of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico, and it is no longer 'our plain duty to abolish all customs tariff,' ought not the people of this country to be apprised of these changed conditions, the cause predominating them, and the apparent necessity for violating the pledges heretofore made? I have not been convinced, nor have the people been convinced, that conditions have changed, or that there is justifica-

tion for the action proposed. House May Defeat Tariff Bill. In spite of the determination of the Senate, now well known, to put through the Puerto Rican tariff, there seems to be no change of sentiment among the people. Representative Warner, of Illinois, one of the Republicans who voted reginst the Puerto Rican tariff bill in the House, has just returned from his dis-trict, where he was renominated by ac-

"It is safe to say," he said this morn-"that four-fifths of the Republicans in Illinois are opposed to the Puerto Rican tariff. It is absurd to say that the people do not know what they are talking about, that they are emotional, hys-terical, and that they will feel differently when better informed. I find that popular sentiment on this subject is based on reason and principle."

Republican members of the House who

voted against the bill say that the propo-sition for a tariff will be defeated, unless by a parliamentary trick another vote is efused on the bill as amended by the

No Reduction of the War Tax. The war taxes are not to be changed during this session. Republicans gener-ally believe that it would be a serious blunder to follow the Puerto Rican tariff bill with another that would cause such a widespread division among the people. Every interest that was not relieved from the war taxes would be offended, and over the single proposition of the beer tax there would be a disgruntlement of the liquor interests if the tax were retained, and serious oriticism by the temperance people if it was taken off. So it is with many other interests. Senators who have talked with the President say he is not in favor of any change, but there is fear among them that he may change his mind. The fact that Payne of New York, who blundered with the Puerto Rican tariff, has started the movement for a repeal in the House is regarded as aus-

picious by those who do not want any

thing done at this session.