TREATIES RATIFIED

Five Conventions Disposed Of by the Senate.

ONE RELATES TO THE CANAL

In the Executive Session Morgan and Forsker Spoke on Hay-Pauncefote Agreement-Senator Bard's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-No business of general importance was transacted by the Senste today in open session. At the conclusion of the routine business, Till-man (Dem. S. C.) sent to the desk and

had road the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the President be, and
he is hereby requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with public interest, to
furnish the Senate all information and Government and the Government of Colombia, showing what steps, if any, have been taken by this Government to secure a treaty between the two governments, or a modification by Colombia of existing treaties or consequence.

resolution, Lodge (Rep. Mass.) remarked:
"That is executive business. I move
that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Tiliman—Are you going to allow this esolution to go through?

Lodge—Certainly, in executive session.

The Senate then, at 12.30 P. M., went into executive mession, to resume consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
The friends of the Hay-Pauncei treaty occupied nearly all of the t of the Senate in executive session today, Foraker (Rep. O.) and Morgan (Dem.

Ala.) being the epeakers.

Previous to the taking up of the treaty, the Senate, for the purpose of clearing its calendar, disposed of several other treaties of comparatively little importance. Five conventions in all were ratified. Among the documents thus disposed of was an agreement supplementary to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty itself, and extending the time within which it may be ratified. Under the terms of the original ratified. Under the terms of the original treaty, the time for ratification expired five months ago. The agreement favorably passed upon today extends the time until March 4, during which the treaty may be completed. Lodge, who had the matter in charge, manifested some anxiety over this treaty, and evidently was somewhat relieved when it went through without a dissenting volce. without a dissenting voice.

The other treaties ratified were: Extending for one year the time within which the commercial treaty with Argentina may be ratified; extending for a year the time within which the treaty with Great Britain for reciprocity with Jamaica may be ratified; the new extra-dition treaties with Bolivia and Chile. When the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was

taken up, attention was given to the resolution offered in open session earlier for the correspondence between this Gov-ernment and the Government of Colombia relative to the right to construct a canal across Colombian territory. The resolu-tion was agreed to after it was amended, at the instance of Morgan, so as also to call for all the correspondence with the Panama Canal Company, Including all offers on the part of that company, and also negotiations with it concerning the

Bard (Rep. Cal.) gave notice of an amendment which he will offer to the treatly, providing that the United States shall have the right to "discriminate in

Foraker's speech from first to last was a defense of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. a defense of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and he took occasion to praise in high terms Secretary Hay, who, he said, is not only an accomplished gentleman and a scholarly man, but a patriot and a statesman of a high order. He had differed from the Secretary in some respects, he said, as to the policy to be pursued, but any fair-minded man must recognize that in negotiating the pending treats the that in negotiating the pending treaty the Secretary of State had accented conditions as he found them, and that in falling into the policy of neutrality he had only fol-lowed historic procedents. As for him-self, he had always favored an American policy in dealing with the question of construction of the canal, but no one who would give the least attention to the gubject could fall to see that the neutral cy had been the policy of this country

He contended for the safety of the canal, even though it should not be for-tified for it was absurd, he said, to suppose that any enemy would attempt to sail its ships through a canal 175 miles long and owned, controlled and policed by this Government when actual hostilities were in progress. In this connection, he called attention to the fate of the Maine, which was on a peaceful mission and had been anchored in a harbor of a coun-try with which at the time we were at

Morgan traversed much of the ground he had covered in his previous arguments in support of the Hay-Pauncefole treaty. support of the Hay-Pauncefole treaty. He referred to the protocols agreed to between Nicaragua and Costa Bilca regarding the canal, and said that the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefole treaty is a deht we owe to them. Those countries, if they should see fit, might rise up and refuse to allow us to do anything; hence we could not afford to do anything that would offend them. For this reason he would have the neutrality of the canal or would have the neutrality of the canal assured and the pending treaty ratified. In the House.

This was District of Columbia day in the House. Grosvenor (Rep. 0.) intro-duced a bill to extend to Hawaii the privileges of the act providing for the immediate transportation of dutlable

Babcock (Rep. Wis.), chairman of the committee on District of Columbia, called up a Senate bill to change the terminal facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city and elevate the tracks of the company across the Mall, south of Pennsylvania avenue. The bill was antagonized on the ground that it gave the road M's acres of land of the Government, and would destroy the scheme to beautify the Mali from the Capitol to the Washington monument. The opposition fillbustered vigorously and prevented action all day, but the friends of the bill finally succeeded at a o'clock to securing a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow, when the fight will be resumed.

MORGAN'S CANAL REPORT On the Walker Commission's Find-

Ings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Senator Mor-an, chairman of the Senate committee on interoceanic canals, to which was referred the preliminary report of the Isth-mian Canal Commission, today submitted a partial report thereon in connection with the protocols or agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua relating to the proposed canal, which were submitted recently to the Senate. In the course of the report it is said that the statement of the Walker commission and the proto-cols referred to have a direct bearing on what is known as the Hepburn bill, now

than the expectation of profit or advan-tage to the United States, that compelus to construct, own and control a ship caual through Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the geographical relation of those states to our country and the prestige of the United States among American Governments point to us as the power that must incur the expenditure and be invested with the authority to control the canal as a marine highway for ships of all nasa marine highway for ships of all nasa marine highway for ships of all nasa as a marine highway for ships of all na-tions. The assured profits of this enter-prise in money, calculated on a basis that is even much larger than is indicated in any report that has estimated the cost, are a sufficient justification for the expen-

diture that is necessary to acquire the right of way to construct the canal.
"As the basis and condition precedent to the accomplishment of this great task or duty, the United States must first acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, by agreement, the right to construct, own, control and manage the canal. In doing this, we must fully recognize their sov-eroign independence and authority over those countries respectively, and deal with them without any attempt at en-croachment on their national rights. The President is not empowered or advised to ncroach upon the sovereignty of those states. The House bill deals with our own National policy, defines it clearly and writes it on the statute book, which is the highest record of the political and international policy of the United States.

"In making this declaration of the pol-

been taken by this Government to secure a treaty between the two governments or a modification by Colombia of existing treaties or concessions, with the view of accuring to the United States the right to construct a canal over the territory of Colombia, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans."

At the conclusion of the restinct of the United States the right to construct a canal over the territory of Colombia, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. usion of the reading of the States. If the Senate shall concur with the House in the passage of this bill, it will be a movement of such force as will draw after it the settlement of any inter-national difficulties that may exist without friction or danger to the peace and good-will that exists between the United States and other nations."

After a reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the pending Hay-Pauncefote

treaty, the report says:
"The passage of the Hepburn bill, by an almost unanimous vote in the House, must have called for a protest from Great Britain if that government considers that any right of hers is in conflict with that measure. If the passage of that measure through the Senate calls forth such a protest, then will be the appropriate time for s consideration and for taking measures answer it. Until then we can never know the grounds of the objections that she may choose to make. The Senate, engaged in a negotiation with Great Britain which may or may not result in an agreement, cannot afford to refuse to consider a bill so important to the coun-iry as House bill No. 2339 merely to swalt the pleasure of one-third of that body. The Senate, as a part of the treaty-mak-ing power, has no more just right to sus-pend legislation on this subject than the President, who is the other part of that power, has to suspend legislation by his

Advertiing to any supposed relation Costa Rica and Nicaragua may have to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the report de-

"These states were not prohibited by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty from disposing of canal privileges or their entire territory if their people so desire to the United States or to any other power, for the rea-son that they are not parties to that treaty. If such was the purpose of that treaty, it falled not only for that reason, but also because it was a flagrant usurpation on the part of the great nations that made the agreement, and was condemned as it still is reprobated by the morality of nations. Whether we will abide by and perform such a covenant is a conflict between morals and manners that our people will not suffer to deprive them of commercial liberty, the security of peace and the pursuit of happiness."

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL.

Big Fight Is Promised in the House

When It Is Taken Up. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There promises to be a big fight over the Hopkins reapportionment bill when it is taken up in the House after the holiday recess. The Representatives of the states which will lose representatives in the bill are organizing for the struggle. The memmittee are seeking to marshal all the and especially with reference to the con-available strength among the dissatis-situtional question, he said, shows con-fied members by making a minority report clusively that Mr. Jefferson's doubt was gressional action, to say nothing of the which will recommend a basis for reap-portionment that will not reduce the rep-resentation in any state. This can be ac-complished by making 194,000 inhabitants he basis of representation. Upon this masts the House would consist of 287 members. No state would lose and the fol-lowing would gain: Arkaneas 1: Call-forada 1: Colorado 1: Connecticut 1: Flor-ida 1: Illinois 2: Iowa 1: Louislana 1: Massachusetts 1; Minnesota 2; Mississi 1: Missouri 1: New Jersey 2: New York 3: North Carolina 1: North Dakota 1: Penn-sylvania 2: Texas 3: Washington 1: West Burleigh will draw the minority report, recommending that this basis be adopted. It is possible that Crum-packer will still further compli-cate the situation by making another mi-

nority report in support of his proposi-tion to reduce the representation from

COLOMBIA'S GUARANTEE. Attitude of the County Toward the Isthmian Canal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says; Senor Martinez Silvela, the Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs, cables from Bogota this statement of Colombia's at-titude on the construction of the Isthmisn canal;

"The Colombian Government will do everything within its power to facilitate and hasten the opening of a canal by the Panama route, whether it is effected by the actual company holding the con-cessions, which expire in 1996, or by whomsoever may represent their rights. The government will make reservations only to preserve national society, and to give assurance that free transit by way of the canal for all nations shall be fully guaranteed. The Colombian Minister to Washington will leave soon to attend to

this matter." River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House committee on rivers and harbors expects to have its bill completed before the holiday recess. As the bill nears completion, with the continuing contracts provided for, the total is mounting up far beyond the original anticipations, and at the last moment it has been found necessary to scale all around. It is understood that the bill with continuing contracts as now provisionally uing contracts as now provisionally agreed upon, exceeds \$75,000,000. The committee has provisionally agreed to an appropriation of \$225,000 for a survey of the 14-foot canal project to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi by way of the Chicago drainage canal and the Despiaines River. There was a big fight

Despiaines River. There was a big fight in the committee over this matter, but the canal people won. It is understood also that the committee has provisionally agreed upon \$2,206,000 for Buttermilk Channel, New York.

The committee has decided that the total, as carried by the bill, including provisions for continuing contracts, shall not exceed \$69,000,000, and tentative items will be scaled accordingly. The bill will carry about \$23,000,000 of direct appropriawill be scaled accordingly. The bill with carry about \$20,000.00 of direct appropria-

THE PORTO RICO

(Continued from Piret Page.) itself under the Constitution, Mr. Griggs

"If this were true, it would be a limita-tion upon the usual and necessary powers of a sovereign, independent nation of such tremendous importance as to justify us in inquiring why it was not clearly expressed in the fundamental law by the men who drafted our Constitution. They were learned in the law of nations; they knew the nature of colonies and provinces and how they were acquired by treaty and conquest and discovery, and how they were held and governed by other nations. They gave to the Nation they founded the usual untrammeled powers of making war and treaties, the most frequent methods by which foreign most frequent methods by which receign territory is acquired by the nations of the earth. If they intended to restrict or limit their Government in these respects, would they not have done so in express terms? They did not do so by any lan-guage which can even be suggested as capable of such import, and it is, there-fore, right—may necessary—to conclude

fore, right-nay, necessary-to conclude that they did not intend to do so."

He declared that it could be positively shown that, so far from being their intention to organize a Government which should be because in a complete form should be incapable of acquiring foreign territory, except upon condition of mak-ing it an organic part of the United States, the early statesmen of the Repub-lic were under the impression that no terary could be annexed to and become a t of the United States without amend-

tical construction put upon the Constitu-tion by the Executive and Congressional branches of the Government for 100 years has, with one exception, been uniform in regarding acquired territory as neither in regarding acquired territory as neuter bound nor privileged by that instrument until brought within its operation, either by express compact in the treaty or by act of Congress; and that acts of Con-gress do not apply to after-acquired terri-tory until extended to it by subsequent legislative enactment."

Continuing he said it was not centend-ed that Congress had absolute power over

Continuing, he said it was not centend-ed that Congress had absolute power over the lives and property of citizens. "There is here," he went on, "no proposition to confiscate or destroy the possible quality of the plaintiff's merchandise. It is a mere demand of a right to it at the cus-tom-house. The right to tax at our own, ports merchandise coming from outlying territory of the United States is not a strange nor unusual exercise of nower. strange nor unusual exercise of power There is nothing essentially unjust in such a practice. It may be made unjust by the severity of the tax or the rigor of the prohibition, but so may any other kind of custom-house imposition. Such a practice has long been followed by every civilized power. England today levies du-ties on the merchandise of all her colo-nies when brought into the United Kingdom. She did the same in ante-Revolu-tionary days, and we will not find among the complaints of the American colonists any protest on this score."

Right to Acquire Territory. Mr. Griggs contended that the right of the United States to acquire territory had been asserted in the Declaration of

Independence, and said that such acquist tion could be made either by conquest, by treaty, by annexation or by discov-ery. He quoted a number of Supreme Court decisions in support of this conten-

A great deal of attention was given to A great ocal of attention was given to the right to govern territory when once acquired, and innumerable authorities were adduced in support of this posi-tion, among others the decision of the Supreme Court in the Mormon church case, in which the court said that "it would be absurd to hold that the United States has nower to acculte territory and States has power to acquire territory and no power to govern it when acquired." In this case the court said further on that the United States having acquired the territory of Louisiana and the territories west of the Rocky Mountains, the Unites States Government was the only one which could impose laws upon them, and its sovereignty over them was complete." In the course of his argument in this connection, Mr. Griggs asserted "that international law declares that the new overeign may deal with the inhabitants

there promise the Hopkins is taken up iday recess, in the bill are the bill are the members are supposed in the bill are the members are the members are the members and the power of the UUnited States to acquire territory. An examination of his written the territory and the members are the consustant processes. stitutional question, he said, shows con-clusively that Mr. Jefferson's doubt was not with reference to the power of the United States to acquire territory, but rather as to the right to annex it to and make it a part of the United States. Liberal extracts were also made from the annels of Congress to show that the only doubt in the minds of members of Congress in connection with the acquisttion of Louisiana was the right to at-tach it and make it a part of the United States. Referring to the doubts of Jeffer-son, Madison and various others of their son, Madison and various others of their time as to the power to bring acquired territory into the Union, Mr. Griggs said that power had now been affirmed by the judiciary, and he quoted numerous opin-ions in support of the statement. He ontended, also, that "the ceded power contended, also, that "The ceded power to acquire territory by ireaty or by con-quest includes the right to prescribe what terms the United States will agree to in fixing the future status of its Inhabi-tants," and in support of this contention

"The political status of native Indian tribes within territory acquired by the United States by treaty has been uniformby regarded as unaffected by the cession.

A long line of special treattes with such tribes and numerous acts of legislation by Congress on the subject of Indians and Indian rights show that these people have always been regarded as quast foreign."

Treaty-Making Power,

He asserted that "the treaty-making power of the Government has exercised the right to deal with the status of the inhabitants of ceded territory in every treaty of cession from 1893 to 1895." The status fixed, he said, has not been uni form, but exceedingly varying. He then proceeded to argue that the practice is entirely at variance with the doctrine that "the Constitution follows the flag," and that when territory is ceded to the United States, the inhabitants become im-mediately propria vigore citizens of the

"If that doctrine be true," he said, "If that doctrine be true," he said, "overy freaty that has brought us new lands and new inhabitants has violated in this respect the principles of the Constitution. It convicts of error and usurpation, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, Andrew Johnson, their Cabinets and the Senates that ratified their treaties."

Arguing this point, he asks:
"If Congress may properly define the classes of immigrant or aboriginal mathematical may become citizens and the proper period of probation and the terms and condition of admission, why is it unreasonable or unjust to leave to their judgment and discretion the terms and conditions upon which the inhabi tants of lately acquired foreign lands may be admitted to the same high status? Is the United States so bound and tied by this Constitution of ours that It can never acquire an island of the sea, a best across the isthmus, a station for a naval base unless it be at the cost of admitting those who may happen to inhabit the soil at the time of the purchase to full rights as citizens of the gress, though he dwelt half a century on the Senate calendar.

"That bill," says the report, "is a declaration of the policy of one United States for a canal under control of this Government. It is the law of necessity, rather

tions.

To cure a cold in one day, fill,010,00 among us? What reason can be sugar among us? What reason ca

wish to put shackels upon the new limbs or to strip the Nation of powers necessary to a preservation of its dignity and the maintenance of its material interests on an equality with the nations of the earth?

an equality with the nations of the earth?

The full exercise of those ordinary powers tends to the easitation of the dignity, influence and welfare of the Nation. These powers are inconsistent with no principle of liberty. Why seek to needlessiy limit and restrain the National functions? Why not rather, with the same largeness of view and purpose that characterized such statesmen as Jetferson and Marshall, seek, by liberal interpretation, to give broad and ample scope to the spirit of National development, looking forward, as Marshall expressed it, 'tor the ages' to come,' when pressed it, 'to the ages to come,' when newer, grander and more potential oppor-tunities for National growth and influence should have some to us than our fathers ever dramed of?"

Revenue in Ceded Country. Mr. Griggs laid it down as a fact that

Mr. Griggs laid if down as a fact that "administrative, constructive, Congressional action and judicial precedent all affirm that under our revenue laws every port in a ceded country is to be regarded as a foreign one until such laws are expressly extended by Congress to the new possessions," and he gave very complete citations of proceedings under these heads in support of his confertion. In this conin support of his contention. In this con nection he quoted the clause in the 13th amondment, saying that slavery shall not oxist in the United States "or any place subject to her domain." Commenting on it, he said:

it, he said:

"Uear significance of this language is that there may be territory pertaining to and under jurisdiction of the United States which is not a part of the United States and to which the Constitution of the United States does not apply, unless it be expressly made to apply thereto as in the case of sinvery."

Mr. Griggs then went at length into as in the case of slavery."

Mr. Griggs then went at length into the claim that the constitutional clause which provides that "duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States" prohibits imposition of duties in the cases before the court.

"That clause," he said, "does not apply to nor govern tasse cases, because the term 'United States," as there used, means only the territory comprised with-

means only the territory comprised with-in the several states of the Union, and was intended only for its benefit and protection, and not for the benefit or protection of outside territory belongprotection of outside territory belonging to the Nation; in the latter sense,
duties on imports from these islands are
uniform throughout the United States, because they are uniformly used at every
port in the United States, so that there
is no preference given to the ports and
one state over those of another, nor is
there any inequality between the several
states created."

The Attorney-General argued for a

The Attorney-General argued for sharp delineation between the rights of sharp delineation between the rights of the people of the states and those of our immediate territories, saying that all the authority of the United States is de-rived from the people of the states, and not from those of the territories; that the people of the territories cannot share or contribute to that authority, as they are deprived of the right to elect officials, etc.

etc. The purpose of the constitutional provision for the conformity was that for insuring equally fair treatment to all the states by Congress, and it was known to have been one of the guarantees held up to the states to accept the Constitution. It was not a personal, but a local, guarantee, operating not as a privilege to individuals but to states considered as organized constituents of the Union. Hence, he argued, reasons for applying it to territories are wanting.

Hence, he argued, reasons for applying it to territories are wenting.

The last feature of the argument was a contention that the Constitution did not extend of its own force over acquired territory, and in this connection the Attorney-General sought to refute the doctrine as laid down by Chief Justice Tancy, in the Dred Scott case, that the United States could not acquire Perritory for any States could not acquire territory for any

other purpose than to convert it into states of the Union.

"The dectrine of ex praprio vigore extension of the Constitution was never heard of," he said, "until it was invented and advocated by Calhoun as a means of fastening slavery upon California and New Mexico, beyond the power of Congress to disturb or abolish it. It was in conflict with all previous views of statesmen of all parties, and opposed to the compact in the ordinance of 187, as well as to the act of Congress known as the "Missouri compromise."

The doctrine assunanced in the Dred Scott decision was, said Mr. Griggs, not

Scott decision was, said Mr. Griggs, not original with Chief Justice Taney, but was originated by John C. Calhour and pronounced by him during the discussion of the Wilmot proviso of 1847. This docpudiated in later opinions and in Congressional action, to say nothing of the effect upon it of the result of the Civil War. Indeed, said the Attorney-General. in the language of Professor Pomercy, the Dred Scott decision had become a

-word and a hissing. In conclusion, Mr. Griggs submitted that the judgments in the lower courts in both violate no constitutional or other right, and therefore, should be affirmed.
Justice Brewer inquired of the Attorney-General, soon after he had begun,
if he maintained that if Arizona and New Mexico came into the same category with the new possessions, the limitations could be placed upon them. Mr Griggs said he would later consider how for the territories in this country and those b youd the sea rested on the same basis. you the sea rested on the same basis.

As the Attorney-General proceeded, he
warmed up to his subject, at times speaking with emphasis and pounding home his
points by resounding blows on the table
before him. Secretary Gage came in during part of the day. Mr. Griges' argument was not concluded when, at 4:00 P. M., the court adjourned until tomorrow. Mr. Griggs will conclude tomorrow, and Mr. Aldrich will close the cases for the plaintiffs.

THROUGH HEAVY GALES.

Steamers Centennial and Willamette Had Hard Trips Down the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.-The steamers Centennial and Willamette, which arrived joday from Seattle, gave evidence of having passed through very stormy weather. The Centennial had a decided list to starboard, and the Williamette was harely able to end her trip. Hurricanes and frequent gales off the Washington and Oregon coasts almost wrecked the vessel, and a final disastrous blow was received after the Willamette arrived in port in the breaking of her steam pipe, making it necessary for a tug to take her to her berth. Huge seas repeatedly swept over her off Point Bianco, shifting the after house, carrying away part of the forward house, wrecking some of the life-boats and doing much damage. All but two of the Centennial's lifeboats were washed away. All the liferafts save one went by the board. The cabins were The cooks were washed out of the galley. The sailors were forced out of the forecastle, and one terrific wave swept Captain Eagles from the bridge.

To Protect California Fruit. BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.-A decree was signed by Judge Morris today, in the United States Court, in the matter of the California Fruit Canners' Association and others against the firm of W. W. Roberts & Co., of this city, perpetually enjoining the firm from offering for sale pears and peaches not the product of California in cans or other vessels on which the name of California is affixed.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Today's state-ment of the Tressury balances in the gen-eral fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption,

RAID ON CAPE COLONY

BOERS CROSS THE BORDER AT TWO POINTS.

British Forcing Them Back to the Orange River, Where a Warm Reception Awaits Them.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—'The Boers have raided Cape Colony at two seperate points 180 miles distant," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Baily Maik. 'One commando advanced upon Phillipstown, between Colesberg and Kimberiey. The other, supposed to be Herzog's commando, crossed the Orange River between Odendaalstroom and Bethuin, northwest of Burghersdorp, its objective apparently being Cradock. General MacDonald is engaing the invaders, who have no guns. 20 miles west of Burghersdorp. The latest news is that they are being slowly forced D miles west of Burghersdorp. The intest news is that they are being slowly forced back to the Orange River, where a warm reception is being prepared for them."

The contemplated thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral, in connection with the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa, has been abandoned, owing, as the government announces, "to its being considered destrable to, defer a general thanksgiving until the close of the operations in South Africa." The programme now is for Lord Roberts to debark in the Solent to visit the Queen at Osborne House January s, to re-embark and finally to land at Southampton, coming from that point to London.

ing from that point to London.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated September 17, reports that all
the British wounded in the engagement at Nooltgedacht have arrived there and

Clements' Narrow Escape. JOHANNESBURG, Monday, Dec. 17 .-Details of the defeat of the British at Nooitgedacht indicate that General Clements' entire force had a narrow escape from capture. The Boer plans were splen-didly laid. If the main Sritish column had tarried a little longer, there would have been a complete success for the Boers, who exposed themselves undaunt-edly, yelling and waving their arms. Their rushes were only stemmed by artillery.
After the British retreat the Boers held
a prayer meeting. Their hymns could
be beard by the retiring British. All accounts indicate a heavy Boer loss. Colonel Legg exhibited splendid bravery. He shot five Boers with his revolver before he fell with three bullets in his body.

To Quiet the Volunteers.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The government requests employers who have kept open altuations for yeomanny, colonials and vol-unteers, to continue their patriotic efforts to minimize the sacrifices of these men in the service of their country. The War Office has issued the Queen's thanks to the yeomanry, colonials and volunteers, ex-pressing her reliance that those abroad will continue to aid the regulars. The foregoing are designed to quiet those in the field who are waiting to go home. Numerous volunteer officers' resignations are gazetted tonight, lawyers, physicians and business men, who have urgently represented that their affairs are going to ruin. The War Office, on account of these representations, has let them off.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 18 .- The Boers who crossed the Orange River into Cape Col-ony west of Aliwal North on Saturday encountered the Cape Rifles and Brabant's forces. The British retired with loss,

Boer Victory in Cape Colony.

NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED. Thirty-five Lives Lost in the Wreck

of the Gneisenau. MADRID, Dec. 18.—An official dispatch from the Prefect of Mainga shows the loss of life by the foundering Sunday of the German training frigate Gueisenau off Mainga to be less than has been reported. According to this dispatch, and the first resulted from the accident, and the persons were injured.

The Emperor's Order BERLIN, Dec. 18.-Emperor William has

transmitted to the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, the following order, dated December 17: "While I had the pleasure yesterday of expressing at the arsenal to the officers and men of my navy, who have re-turned home, my appreciation of their gallant conduct in China, a storm was punished for t gailant conduct in China, a storm raging at Malaga which proved fatal to my training-ship Gneisenau. The ship had to succumb to the violence of the waves, and with her sank her brave commander, as well as a number of the valiant fighting crew, the promising youth of my navy-a crushing blow fate, upon which I look with a feeling deep sadness. My navy has again be to make a heavy sacrifice, but it will not allow itself to be diverted from the path marked by its proud duty to fight and endure whatever God's will may bring. Of that I am certain, and I commission you to bring this order to the notice of my

The Captain's Body Recovered. MALAGA, Dec. 18-The body, in uni of the wrecked German training-ship has been washed ashore and buried this afternoon in the ceme-

CONFERENCE OF CONSERVATIVES. Salisbury Enumerates the Problems Before Them.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—At the annual conforence of the National Union of Conservative Associations today, Lord Salisbury, commenting upon the remarkable change of London from a Radical to a Tory stronghold, remarked that the only Radicalism remaining was found where the burning question was the housing of the poor. The Conservatives, he added, would not make accurate maintain their the poor. The conservatives, he added, could not more securely maintain their hold on the public than by devoting their whole power to removing this scandal of civilization, the suffering many people had to undergo from the pitiable accommodations and providing sequate, healthful habitations for the poor. Aliud-ing to the war, Lord Salisbury said it they wished to sustain the empire and maintain the glory of England untar-nished their efforts must not be slackened until this great enterprise was carri-d out, for on the issue thereof depended the glory and perpetuity of the empire it might require a strenuous effort and great self-sacrifice. The present was a period of some anxiety. "Wo." said the Premier, "do not know

exactly what has taken place. We earnestly hope the laste may be better than the beginning, but we have to push it through. Maybe there are matters which have not been explained, and when explained it may be the subject of scrutiny as to the steps whereby the present re-sults have been reached. But we must spare no effort whereby the giory and the maintenance of our empire may be achieved."

THE SPANISH CHAMBER. Government Suffered a Reverse

Discussion of Naval Bill. MADRID, Dec. 18.—During the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies today of the special naval hudget for the increase of the Navy, the government suffered a slight reverse. Senor Incian contended that differences would arise at the time of liquidation. The Minister of finance Senor Alende San Lazar, riplied that fears on this score were groundless. The opposition proposed a resolution favorable to the government, which was adopted by 117 votes against 116 Gresslexitement ersued, the left and denter applicating loudly, Senor Silvela, ser-

Premier, who is president of the naval Mexicans suddenly halted him and

Premier, who is precident of the navai committee, withdrew the report. It is believed that in spite of the adverse vote, the Cabinet will not resign, but it is possible that the Minister of Marine will withdraw from the government.

The question of the projected marriage of the Princess of the Asturias with Prince Charles, son of the Count of Caserta, being raised, Senor Azcarata, Republican, proposed an amendment combatting the alliance, which he declares would only be politic if the Princess remounced her rights as heiress presumptive to the throne. Senor Azcarata asserted that the Count of Caserta belonged to a "reactionary family." Senor Azcarata asserted that the marriage would be against the interests of the monarchy and the nation.

Mexicans suddenly halted him and ordered him to get out or ine wagon. He observed him to get out or ine wil

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

Vote of 156 to 2. PARIS, Dec. 18.-The Chamber of Deputies, after an all-night session, adopted the amnesty bill by a vote of 156 to 1. The benefits of the measure extend to offenses connected with strikes, public offenses connected with strikes, public meetings of associations and the troubles in Algeria in 1897-58, in addition to cases arising out of the Dreyfus agitation. During the discussion of the bill, John Lasces, anti-Semite, called attention to a letter written by Major Cuignet, who figured in the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes, asserting that M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had told the Chamber an untruth in the course of yesterday's debate, when he said that Major Cuignet, when he said that Major What our Holy Father granted a year ago by anticipation he also permits by ister of Foreign Affairs, had told the Chamber an untruth in the course of yes-terday's debate, when he said that Major Cuignet had approved the interpretation placed upon the famous Pannizzardi tele-gram. "So far from this being the case," says Major Cuignet in the letter, "M. Delcasse even used threats to get me to accept his view, but the attempt was fruitless." The Nationalist press made a great fuss over Major Cuignet's open con-tradiction of the Minister of Foreign Attradiction of the Minister of Foreign Af-fairs, and a momentous debate was ex-pected on the subject. M. Deicasse, how-ever, pricked the bubble by declaring that Major Cuignet was guilty of an un-truth in accusing him (M. Deicasse) of gutting pressure on him. He went on to assert that Major Cuignet nad never dis-cussed the matter with him at all.

MUTINY IN JAMAICA. Negro Soldiers Break Out in a

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says:
Serious riots growing out of the race feeling took place in the streets of this city last night. The chief rioters were several hundred negro soldiers of the British West India regiment, who were supported by natives of their own color. They attacked civilians in the street and maltreated many so badly that they were taken to the hospital, and are under treatment for severe injuries. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, who is in command of the regiment, endeavored to control tenant-Colonel Allen, who is in command of the regiment, endeavored to control his men, but was unable to do so by persuasion. He then organized the police and swore in citizens to aid in keeping the peace. The soldlers and petty officers have refused to surrender to the police and defy their officers. Most of them are in the military camp, and the streets are guarded by a force of police and volunteers under Lieutemant-Colonel Allen. Severe measures will be taken and volunteers under Lieutemant-Colonel Allen. Severe measures will be taken against the mutinous blacks. There is great unrest in the city and vicinity, and race feeling is at a high pitch. It is feared that something will precipitate riots like the former fatal outbreaks. Meetings in the vicinity of the military barracks have been abandoned under orders from the authorities, and all civilians have been warned to remain indoors. lans have been warned to remain indoors

Woman's Secret Revealed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-A dispatch from condon to the Herald says: London to the Herald says:

An extraordinary story of a woman's terrible secret at lest revealed is wired from Ostead by a Daily Mail correspondent there. Three Belgian workmen were tried about seven years ago and found guilty of having committed a series of crimes, among them the murder of an aged woman at Hautmonda. Although they declared their innocence until the last moment, one of them was sentenced to imprisonment for life and the others were guillottned. Now a woman named Souguillotined. Now a woman named Sou-mage has just announced that her hus-band committed the crimes. She is said to be quite sane, and the authorities are investigating the charges. When Degroot, one of the men executed, was being pinioned, he caused some sensation by saying: "You cannot tie all of me. You will not have my immortal soul. You will be punished for the wrong you have done

Parker's Religious Daily. LONDON, Dec. 18.—Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who

has assumed for a week the editorship of the London Sun, in today's issue of the paper, under the beading, "Betting and Gambling Forecasts," tilts at the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery as follows: "Wee to any country in which the heira to the throne and Prime Minister favo the racecourse, as it exists among us to day. If Princes are guilty, it is a poor consolation for us to rebuke peasants If the Premier can blaspheme he has no right to rebuke ribaidry upon the street. I would rather have as Premier a man of olid character than one of brilliant mis addicted to habits that may have the ef fect of pestilence upon the rising genera tion."

Strathconn Is a Lord Rector. LONDON, Dec. 18.-Lord Strather and Mount Royal, the Canadian High-Commissioner, was today installed as Lord Rector of Aberdeen. Everywhere he met with a demonstration from the students. In his rectorial address, Lord Strathcona dealt with the unity of em-pire. He referred to the graiflying growth of the Dominion of Canada, the federa-tion of Australia, and the similar federa-tion of South Africa to follow the war. The speaker did not altogether favor an The speaker did not altogether favor an Imperial Parliament. He thought a con-Imperial Parlament, he hought a con-sultative Imperial Council would meet all the needs. At the close of his address, Lord Strathelma announced that he would give £15,000, provided £10,000 more was raised within a year, to wipe out the debt of the university.

A German Censorship.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The Deutsche Co-lonial Blatt publishes an order of Em-peror William forbidding officers and officiais, including these on the retired list in the colonial service, to print anything about the colonies without the consent of the Minister of War, or the Minister of Marine, who must first phiain permission from the Imperial Chancellor.

Two New Peers. LONDON, Dec. 18 -George J. Goscher

who was First Lord of the Admiratty in the late Cabinet, was gazetted today Vis-count Goschen, of Hawkhurst, and Sir Matthew White Bidley, who was Home Secretary in the late ministry, was ga-zetted Viscount Ridley, who is also Baron Wantervials. Wensleydale. *

Shot Two Highwaymen. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A special to the Record from Parrall Mox. says. G. E. Keernsy was koing out to his mine. 26 miles from Parrall Friday, to pay off his mployes. He had about 1200 in Mexican urrency, which he tied firmly to the bottom of his wagon, put his pistol in his toat sleeve and started out.

When he had gone about half way two

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

prints the following: Official instructions have been received here from Rome detailing how Roman Catholics are to observe the ceremonial closing of the year and the century the night of December H. It is issued by Cardinal Cretoni, Prefect of the Sucred Congregation of Indulgence and Rites, and staned also by Archbishop Sogaro, Secretary of the Congregation. The de-cree is from the Pope, and is addressed.

ago by anticipation he also permits by the same decree of the Sacred Congrega-tion of Rices, viz. That at midnight which ushers in the January of the year 1991, the most august sacrament of the Eucharist may be exposed for adoration in churches and chapels, and that in its presence one mass of the Feust of Cir-cumcision of our Lord and the octave of the Nativity may be read or sung; and that, moreover, the faithful by special privilege receive Holy Communion either during or outside of the mass. "While thinking of some new means of

increasing the piety of the faithful in connection with an event so solomn, the Holy Father learned that many prelates and plous sodalities anxiously desire that the faithful of Christ, moved by an eagerness to participate in the rich treas-

erness to participate in the rich treas-ury of spiritual indulgences, should ev-erywhere he invited to come and adore the most blessed Eucharist.

"As this was in most perfect accord with his own wishes, the Holy Father has benignly granted that a pienary in-dulgence may be gained by all the faith-ful of Christ who, having properly ap-proached the szeraments of penance and received Holy Communion in a church or received Holy Communion in a church or chapel where the most holy Eucharist is reserved, shall spend any full hour they please between midnight of December il and the neon of January 1 before the most august sacrament exposed to public ador-ation, and shall moreover offer prayers to God for the intentions, for his holi-

Twentleth Century Gospel Campaign NEW YORK, Dec. 18 -A number of leading clergymen and saymen of this city have proposed the idea of holding a nonsectarian series of prayer meetings during the last week of the 17th century. during the last week of the Frin century. It is intended that these meetings be held in various churches, but under the direction of a body of men connected with a number of denominations and not secturian. A circular to this effect has been sent out signed by Rev. Drs. Francis E. Clark, Boston; George T. Purves, Robert S. MacArthur, Henry Mottett, J. William Chasseau, David J. Burrell S. Robert S. MacArthur, Henry Mottett, J. Withur Chapman, David J. Burrell, S. Parks Cadman, A. C. Dixon, Cortland Myers, J. F. Carson, all of New York: James I Vance, Newark; James H. Ely, of Philadelphia; John H. Converse, Philadelphia; William R. Moody, Northfield, Mass.; John S. Huyler and John M. Connell, New York; General O. O. Howard General E. Stebey, Brattleboro, and

Philadelphia.

Following the first of the new year the first week will be devoted to daily prayer services in all parts of the nation. The movement is known as the 20th century gospel campaign.

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MISS ROSA MCAHAN OF BUTTE. How After Two Years She Found a Remedy for Dandruff.

Miss Rosa McAhan, of 211 West Quarts street, Butte, Mont., says: "Herpfelde has thoroughly cleansed my scalp of danhas thoroughly cleansed my scalp of dan-druff, which was entirely covered; and it has stopped my falling hair. I have tried many different preparations in the past two years, but none took effect ex-cept Newbro's Herpicide." Dandruff is a germ disease, and Herpicide is an infal-lible destroyer of the germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Kill the dandruff germ. Ask your druggist for Herp'cide. It is a delightful dressing; al-lays itching; makes the hair soft as silk.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification. Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life" Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Because purely vegetable-yet ther ough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory-Hood's Pills