In the House,

Before the regular order was demanded the House, some routine business was

CONTROL EXPRESS COMPANIES

"Absolute control of the vast interests of the express companies may fall into the hands of the railroad financial pow-ers. Preliminary steps toward such an

object are said to have been taken under the guidance of J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill and others, who are figuring promi-nently in the recently reported railway deals, and the general scheme has been

cans, and the general scheme has been outlined. The report has it that the powers intend to conduct the express business of the country as a regular department of railroad operation. While nothing definite regarding the plans is obtainable, it is claimed to be the intention of the railroad officials to refuse to renew contracts with the companies where the

contracts with the companies where the

and to make outright purchases of fran-chises where the contracts still have long lives before them. The express compa-

nies have contracts ranging all the way from five to 20 years, and at the expira-tion of their legal agreements they are at the mercy of the railroad companies."

CONTINUES TO IMPROVE.

President McKinley Was Better Last

Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Tonight the President is reported to be resting com-fortably. The improvement in his condi-

tion continues. There is no doubt that he will be permitted to loave his bed early in the coming week.

Secretary Hay continues to improve, and if it had not been for the inclement weather today he would have returned by the Scille Department.

Colombian Prisoners Released.

and the Colombian minister, all Colombian prisoners detained in the Panapitco prison have been set free. President Alfero, of Ecuador, has provided transportation for them to the frontier. Reciprocity action by Colombia is expected.

Colonel Roosevelt's Party.

RIFLE, Colo., Jan. 11.-Colonel Theo

ions left here this morning for Mesker in a four-horse tally-ho. On their ar-

in a four-horse tally-ho. On their ar-rival at Meeker the hunters will at once

Basin, where the hunt is to take place

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress.

The House reapportionment bill was passed by the Senate. Page 1.

Consideration of the Army bill was resumed i

The House passed 170 pension bills. Page 1.

ongue will reply to Cushman's attack on (lumbia River appropriations. Page 2.

Federal Government.

West Point cadets must answer asked them by Congressmen, Page

last year. Page 2.

The Director of the Mint reports on opera-

China.

Russia will demand annexation of the Liso Tung Peninsula. Page 3. The Chinese Emperor's brother paid a visit to the German Minister. Page 2.

Italy may seize territory north of San Mur

Foreign.

steamer Russle were rescued. Page 1.

Domestie.

fluences are at work to prevent the Cincin nati fight. Page 3.

he fight for Speaker of the Washington Leg-

the women House clerks in the Idsho Legisia ture failed to keep up with their work, an a half-holiday was declared. Page 4.

The leasing of forest reserve lands for grazin

purposes is advocated by Superinten Ormsby in a special report on the Can-reserve. Page 4.

he Bonanza mine reports perhaps the

Weekly trade reviews. Page 5.

Grain crop for 1900. Page 11.

mine. Page 4.

Pregon's taxable valuation for 1900 is \$117,

804,872 The state tax levy for 1901 will probably be 64 mills. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine

Bark Cassard clears for Bristol direct. Page 5.

Portland and Vleinity.

regon Electoral College meets at Salem nex Monday. Page 8.

outhern Pacific again bothered by snow.

Woman's Club favors an expert to teach cooking. Page 12.

Trans-Pacific liners bring no news of a

Rumors that gambling may soon be

Bill prepared requiring all street cars vestibuled in Winter. Page 12.

re buying heavily in Chicago wheat

Pacific Const.

islature is on now in earnest. Page 4.

German Reichstag. Page 3.

Montana, Page 2.

Page 2.

itchener recovers possession of the Delagos Bay Railway. Page 3.

he Attorney-General concluded his argument in the Porto Rico cases. Page 1.

start with Guide John Goff for

by Colombia is expected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 -A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: The Herald's correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, tele-graphs that in accordance with an agree-ment between the Ecuador Government

remaining life of the contracts is not long

row will say:

MACKINTOSHES, RUBBER AND OIL-CLOTHING

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We have recently enlarged our Picture Frame department and added a great many choice novelties in mouldings, consisting of gilts, quarter-sawed, polished and dull finishes, French grays, carbons, Flemishes and man other special finishes, from the tiny little one-quarter-inch up to the six-inch patterns. Our prices are the very lowest and all work is first class.

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Don't You Think?

Nonprofessionals are enthusiastic concerning the Pianoia. The Pianoia has also passed the critical censorship of the musicians. Don't you think you would like it?

M. B. WELLS, Northwest Agent for the Acolian Company

Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park, Portland, Or. We are Sole Agents for the Pianola; also for the Steinway, the Chase and the Emerson

THREE BIG CATTLE DEALS.

Involved.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 11.-Three of the largest cattle deals made in the West during the past year were consummated today. The transactions involve a total of 10,000 bead of cattle, and the aggregate consideration is over \$25,000. The most important sale was by John Sparks, of Reno, Nev., to M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake City acting for himself and asso-ciates. Mr. Parsons buys the Nevada man's entire output of steers and helfers for the year 1900, estimated at 7500 head.

Mr. Parsons also purchased the herd of 1500 head of the McIntyre Black Polled Angus steers.
The Burt Bros., of Salt Lake, sold to Mr. Parsons 1000 head of steers out of their herd at American Falls, Idaho. The prices were not made public, but they were the prevailing prices for these grades of cattle, which makes the above aggregate sum. It is believed that many more important transactions will be made when the various livestock men meet here at the convention next week. Four hunfred head of blooded stock will be on exhibition here during the convention, which meets next Tuesday,

FATAL SNOWSLIDES.

Two Miners Were Killed in Western Colorado.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.-Specials to the News report two fatal snowshides in the western part of the state. William Temnat, an employe of the Tom Boy mine, near Telluride, was caught by a Temmat, an employe of the Tom Boy mine, near Telluride, was caught by a slide, which carried away the blacksmith shop at the mine at 3 o'clock this afternoon. His body was recovered. The other moon, His body was recovered to be stated as a mines. His body is supposed to be buried under a rast mass of smow and the width would be supposed to be buried under a rast mass of smow and the will the supposed to be buried under a rast mass of smow and the will the supposed to be buried under a rast mass of smow and the will the supposed to be buried under the rast mass of smow and the will the supposed to be rock, and it is unlikely that it can be re-

RENO. Nev., Jan. 11.-Nevada is having a cold spell, the mercury dropping from 5 to 12 deg. below zero. The backbone of the spell is broken, however, and a snow-storm is in the air. The farmers and stockmen are jubilant and thankful for the way the Weather Clerk is treating ain, hay and beef this Spring through

Sentenced to Death. PRINCETON, Ind., Jan. H .- J. D. Keith was this afternoon convicted of murder-ing Nora Kelfer and sentenced to death.

SUBIG BAY STATION.

Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars Naval Establishment to Be Located at Olongapo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Secretary Long has received a cable dispatch from Admiral Remey, announcing that the board of officers convened to select the most suitable site in the Philippines for a permanent naval station has fixed up permanent naval station has fixed upon Olongapo, on Subig Bay. As a result of his recommendation, Mr. Long has sent to Congress a recommendation that \$1,000,000 be appropriated for beginning work on the proposed new naval station. It is understood that utilization. the proposed new naval station. It is un-derstood that ultimately the entire naval hment will be transferred ongapo, in case Congress authorizes the

CAMPAIGN IN MINDANAO.

General Kobbe Clearing the Island of Insurgents,
MANILA, Jan. 11.—The campaign in Northern Mindanao is conducted pers ally by Brigadier-General Kobbe, with headquarters at Cayagan. Colonel Birk-heimer, with five companies of the Twen-ty-eighth Regiment, has swept the country and destroyed Filipino stro the vicinity of Santa Ana. Major Case, of the Fortieth Regiment, is operating in the mountainous region of Southwest Cagayan. He has destroyed several strongholds and captured some prisonera. Minor captures and surrenders continue in Levent

The civil officers of several towns in Zambelles Province met at San Antonio recently and signed an ultimatum to send insurgent leaders, notifying the insurgents that they will be paid 30 peacs

Volunteers Sail for Hon WASHINGTON, Jan. II .- The Adjutant-General received a cable message from General MacArthur, at Manila, saying

that the transport Sheridan sailed yester-day with 27 officers and 561 calleted mer of the Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and that the transports Logan and Lennox arrived at Manila today.

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Jun. 11.—Today's state-ment of the Treasury balances in the gen-

volunteer system from the military estab-lishment of the country, and create for all time a great standing Army. The is-sue is not to be evaded. Shall it be in the future the province of the President to raise armies, or shall that be the prov-ince of Congress?" to raise armies, or shall that be the prov-ince of Congress?" Hoar thought an Army of 100,000 at pres-ent would not make the Executive more formidable than he was made by an Army of 5,000 when that limit was fixed. He did not regard an Army of 100,000 as a meusce, as that number, in his judgment, was far within the limit of domesic safe-ty to liberty. The bill, in addition author-ized the President to reduce the number of the Army still lower, but, on secount of the use to be made of the Army he would have to vote against the bill.

House Reapportionment Bill Goes to the President.

NO AMENDMENTS WERE ADDED

Vigorous Attack Was Made on That Portion of the Army Bill Giving the President Discretionary

Power-Bills in the House,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Today a vigorous attack was made upon that portion of the Army reorganization bill which confers upon the President discretionary power to increase the strength of the Army to the maximum limit fixed by the bill. Bacon began the attack, and Piatt, of Connecticut, replying, maintained that discretionary power ought to be conferred. discretionary power ought to be conferred upon the President and expressed aston-ishment that anybody should entertain a fear that the power ever would be abused. Bacon declared he would rather see his party condemned to universal and neverending hanishment from political power than to see such authority placed in the CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Record tomorhands of the President. An amendment opening the way to the appointment of volunteer officers to grades as high as Captain in the regular Army was adopted. Carter called up the bill apportioning the Representatives of the United States among the several states. Without debate it was passed, precisely as it came from the House. It now goes to the President for his signature.

Not since the fist Congress has the House passed as many private pension bills at a single etting as it did today. In all, 170 special pension bills were passed. The most important was one to increase the pension of General A. V. Rice from \$36 to \$100. General Rice was wounded several times during the Civil. War, and lost a leg at Vicksburg. He was formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, and was the author of the arrearages of pensions act. The Senate had passed a bill to increase his pension to \$90, and the House raised the amount to \$100.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

Debate on the Army Bill Continued in the Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Only 17 Se

ators appeared on the floor at the open-ing of today's session of the Senate. The prevailing epidemic of grip and the in-clement weather accounted for the absence of many Senators.

mence of many Senators.

Carger, chairman of the committee on census, reported favorably the bill passed by the House, making a reappartionment of Representatives, among the states of the Union, The Senate committee had made no amendments to the bill as passed by the House. In view of the importance of the measure, Carter asked for immediate consideration of it. Hawley, fearing that its consideration might interfere with the Army reorganization bill, was inclined to object, but was prevailed upon to withto object, but was prevailed upon to with-

At the conclusion of the reading of the measure, Pettus objected to its further consideration, and it went over. The resolution offered by Teller provid-ing for the printing of the Filipino ap-peal presented yesterday, was, by con-ment, laid over until next Monday.

Consideration then was resumed of the Army reorganization bill, Hawley, chairwithdrew the committee amendments to section 31 of the new bill, providing for the retirement of officers on the active list of the Army. Teller also withdrew his

Hoar formally offered the amendment of which he had before given notice, pro-viding that no further military force shall be used in the Philippines, except such as may be necessary to keep order in places in the peaceable occupation of the United States, etc. Carter moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The motion prevailed 32 to 19.

Pettigrew's amendment providing that me-third of the appointments to commisstoned rank in the regular Army should be made from officers of the volunteer Army—the amendment which was under discussion when the Senate adjourned last evening-was defeated 33 to 16.

Daniel offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers may be designated for examination and those who establish their fitness may be appointed to the grade of Captain in the regular Army, grade of Captain in the Paper Sec-as well as to the grade of First and Sec-ond Lieutenant, as provided for by the Senate committee amendment. Daniel Senate committee amendment, said he felt it was due the volunteer officers that they should have proper op-portunity for advancement in the Army. Proctor, replying, said that unfortunate ly the United States had no system where by an officer or enlisted man in the Army could be promoted for gallant or conspicuous services. He believed, however, that the proposed amendment would operate as a great injustice to scores of officers in the regular Army. The amend-

ment was agreed to, 24 to 22 Bacon moved to strike out the provision that the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of Corporals in any troop of cavalry to eight, and the number of releases to of privates to 76

Platt (Conn.) said he had none of the fear that seemed to worry some Senators as to the increase of the Army to 100,000 men. Such an Army could do the country no harm, and it could not be considered a menace. In response to a question by Berry, Platt said he feared the pending bill did not confer upon the President the authority to increase the Army from 58,000 to 100,000 at any time. That power, he thought, ought to be conferred upon the President. Continuing, Platt said he was astonished at the fear expressed by some Senators that the President wo not exercise such an authority with a regard to the country's interest. The ed be no fear that the United States would ever have a President who would abuse that power. He said the power to increase the Army should be left in the hands of the President, who ought to be garded as a conscientious, able and

atrictic man.

Replying to Platt, Bacon said he hought the country had fallen upon an vil day when a Senator could rice in this chamber and express views which he re-garded as dangerous to the libertles of the people and productive of one-man power, and it was an evil day truly when the nator reflected the attitude of the dom

United States. Senators may so

PORTO RICO TARIFF

Attorney-General Concludes His Argument

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

would have to vote against the bill.

The Army bill was then laid aside and the House apportionment bill was passed without objection.

The Senate then, at 4:55 P. M., went into executive session, and soon adjourned. Application of Internal Revenue Laws to the Islands Would Be Unwise, and in Many Places Unprofitable.

in the House, some routine business was transacted. Saturday, February 9, at 2 o'clock, was set aside for paying tribute to the late Representative Daly, of New WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Attorney-Gen. the Supreme Court of the United States of the United States, Congress has a today, continuing his statement of the position of the Government as to the rule.

Mr. Carlisie first took up the conditions

be conserved, but that the rights of the Government would be hampered by the success of the contention of the plaintiffs.

success of the contention of the plaintiffs.

J. G. Carlisle's Argument.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, chief attorney for the plaintiffs, followed Mr. Griggs. He began by saying that he would not discuss questions of policy as they belonged to another form. The questions were to be settled only on the Constitution. He said he had as yet been unable to form an opinion to to the exact contention of the Government. First, however, he believed the contention was that the island of Porto Rico did not become a part of the United States either on the signing of the protocol or the ratification. signing of the protocol or the ratification of the treaty of Paris; that there was a condition existing which placed the islands under the general protection and jurisdiction of the United States, subject jurisdiction of the United States, subject to certain limitations; that during a period between the acquisition of the territory and the passage of laws by Congress the Island might be governed by the President subject to the laws of war and that the Islands did not become part of the United States until admitted by Congress and until such time as Congress might legislate for the Islands. From this, it is argued, he said, that not being a part of the United States, Congress has a right to may what taxes may be levied and collected.

ple Aboard the Russie. GREAT HEROISM OF FISHERMEN

Thrilling Rescue of the Peo-

After Repeated Attempts in Terrible Weather, the Passengers and Crew Were Taken off the Ill-Fated Steamer.

FARAMAN, Bouches-du-Rhone, Jan. 11. After a night of terrible suspense, all of the passengers and crew of the French teamer Russie, from Oran, Algeria, which stranded near here during a violent storm, Monday, have been safely landed. As the lifeline connected from the shore with the teamer parted again when night set in yesterday, no communication with the stranded steamer was possible. The last signaled message read as follows: We have not a scrap of food left. Con-

sternation prevails on board."
On receipt of this signal, the fishermon made two more plucky launches of their boat, but were beaten back, and as the Russic disappeared in the darkness those on board apparently were trying to saunch their only remaining boat. The storm raged with renewed fury during the night, and only those who were compelled to do so stayed on the shore. Part of them buddled beneath a tarmalin and others huddled beneath a tarpaulin, and others sought refuge from the gale in the Fara-

man lighthouse.
At midnight two boats with lines at-At midnight two boats with lines at-tached to them were launched, but both attempts to reach the Russie were fruit-less. In the early hours of the morning torches were lighted at the bow of the Russie, and in response to the signal the fishermen made another effort to reach the wreck, but were again tossed ashore, and the crew of the lifeboat, who belong to the fishing village of Carro, gathered round a bonfire made of wreckage from the steamer, drenched to the skin, and with teeth chattering from cold, but not

Heroism Finally Rewarded. Their heroism was finally rewarded, as with daybreak the weather perceptibly moderated, the sea became calmer and the wind having shifted from east to north, the Carro fishermen again put to sea about 6:30 o'clock. The spectators watched with fast-benting hearts as the boat disappeared through the waves, More than once it was thought she was en-guifed, but the small craft rose in sight again on the orest of the waves, ap-

again on the crest of the waves, approaching gradually nearer to the Russie. Then a rope was thrown, which the fishermen caught, and the lifeboat soon afterwards was alongside. Then, above the bowing wind, rose cries of joy from those on board the Russie, which were re-achoed by the crowd ashore. Another hoat, manned by four men, was then launched, and succeeded in reaching the wrecked vessel. A few minutes later the Carro boat laft the Russie's side heavily laden. As she approached the shore, the occupants were seen to be women and one haby. The enthusiasm was delirious. The spectators plunged into the sea. Some of them draged the lifeboat ashore, and others lifted the wominto the son. Some of them dragger the lifeboat ashore, and others lifted the women out of the boat and carried them in their arms through the waves to dry land. One woman was clisped in the arms of her son, who had been waiting on shore since Monday. She swooned, and had to be trainsported on a stretcher, hastily constructed from warehors and covered with structed from speckage and covered with blankets, to the lighthouse. The other women collapsed from fatigue, cold and women collapsed from fatigue, cold a hunger. Their baggard faces and tree bling limbs told of the awful experiences

they had gone through.

It was unfortunate that want of foresight resulted in all the nourishment beag kept at the lighthouse, two miles distant, for the sufferers had to walk there, assisted by their friends, before it storatives could be administered to The four-oared boat next arrived, with seven more passengers, and the lifeboats then made repeated journeys, until all were saved and sheltered in the light

and many touching scenes ensued when the sufferers met their relatives. Lieuten-ant Gautheroit tells the following story of the Russ of experiencest

The steamer ran ashore at 11 o'clock Monday morning. Only the watch was ou deck at the time. The pussengers rushed up undressed when they feit the shock, id a panic ensued. The captain and officers finally succeeded in calming the people, and the boats were prepared for inching. It was found, however, that sea was too rough.

"As night came on the Russie began to sink. The after hold and the engine-room were inundated, and the vessel, which rolled badly, heeled to the starboard. The passengers took refuge in the first cabin and the smoking-room. Tuceday morning a violent wave burst

in the door of the saloon. The passengers, who were again stricken with panic, rushed on deck. We reassured them and then barricaded the doorway with mat-All day we were obliged help essiy to watch attempts to reach us with rockets and lifeboats from the shore and by tugs.

"We passed the night in a state of the

deepest anguish. The waves increased in fury and dashed over the side of the ves-sel, which was thumping on her starboard side, until in the early morning the plates gave way and the stern of the vessel went to pieces. The utmost constrantion now prevailed among the passengers, who fied to the forecastle deck amidships and

seen approaching us with engines re-versed. The water was too shallow and the waves threatened to engulf her.

hausted. We had only a few biscuits ar tims of preserves, with wine and son artichokes and oranges, a portion of ti-cargo in the forehold. We passed ious night, but we were rescued this

was saved. The accident was due to mistaking the Faraman light for the Planler light, a mistake which has caused the loss and wreck of more than 20 steamers and given the coast the name of "the mark-

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.



HENRY HAHN.

Henry Hahn, who succeeds George Taylor, Jr., as president of the Chamber ommerce, was born in Germany while his parents were visiting in that coun-He is 45 years old. He began his business career at Princytlle, Or., in 1878. as a general merchandise dealer and banker. In 1860 he came to Portland, and orporated the firm of Wadhams & Co., one of the largest wholessie grouses in the Northwest. Mr. Hahn has been prominently identified with work of the Chamber of Commerce for several years past. Prior to his election as president he served two terms on the heard of trustees, and he never missed a meeting if he was in the city, no matter how pressing his private business. Mr Hahn has taken special interest in defending the commercial interests of the Pacific Coast against the aggressions of the Middle West Jobbers. Sixteen months ago he helped to organize the Pacific Coast Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Association to fight the Middle West demand for graded rates and other or members of the Chamber of Commerce are confident that they have in Mr. Hahn an officer who will do all in his power to advance the interests of Portland, and that he will continue the aggressive work of his immediate predecessors, George Taylor, Jr., and General Charles F. Boebe.

of uniformity in tariff and internal revetion of the internal revenue laws to Por-to Rico would be unwise and in many

A rule of uniformity in internal revenue taxes, he said, could be established when to be applied to contiguous states, as the states were governed by similar laws and similar conditions. But when it came to applying these taxes to widely separated erritories inhabited by polygiot races, a wide discretion was necessary, and to en-deavor to apply a system of internal tax-es would be rather applying a straight jacket than a constitution. So, he said. the correct rule required us to consider the uniformity of the states; but di-versity was the necessary rule as to territories, because of the diversity of geography and racial characteristics observ

able in the territories.
Continuing, he said Congress should have discretion to impose only such taxes as the people could bear. We have been The passengers and crew of the stranded so long accustomed to regard the United States according to its old lines, said Mr. Griggs, that it is almost a wrench to con-sider that there is now United States terhe defenses of Cape Town are completed. sider that there is now United States ter-ritory within the Arctic circle and in the islands of many seas. This expansion should result in a larger comprehension of the duties and necessities, and the im-possibility of enforcing an iron-clad rule The question of pensions was debated in the Demodrats kept out of the Senatorial caucus in Charges against Congressman Bailey will be investigated by the Texas Legislature. uniformity everywhere should be borne

As to internal revenue duties, Mr. Griggs As to internal revenue duties, Mr. Grisgs said there was never an objection to the action of Congress in failing to extend the internal revenue laws. In the annexation of Hawaii, when the local lawwere left in force, there was not a single objection raised as to the constitutionality of the proceeding. The varying taxes which states may lay, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, indicated that the Congress had similar powers to vary Congress had similar powers to taxes. The Attorney-General reviewed the history of revenue legislation, showing that the first tax on distilled spirits was applicable only to states and a subsequent act extended the provisions to the territories. Subsequent similar legislation refers to the states and territories and the District of Columbia. In the Alaska legislation it was cited that the internal revision of the states and the columbia and the columbia and the columbia.

snation it was clied that the differt, and when excise laws were extended not all of such duties were made applicable.

Referring to the fact that there were diffrent rates of taxation applied to the Indians, the Attorney-General said there was no warrant in law for one rule for a tribe of red men and another for a race of brown men or a race of black men. As to the future, he said, we must consider the possibilities, not the probability of the sequisition of Egypt, the Soudan, Central Africa, Chins or a spot in the Antarctic circle, and the classes of people who may at any future time be entitled to citizenship. The powers of Congress to legislate were emply sufficient to per-mit the settlement of all such contin-gencies. The Attorney-General concluded insisting that no private right would

which led to the taking of the island, and read from proclamations of Generals Miles and Wilson to show that the occupation was meant to be permanent The cession of the island by said, was complete, and had been ac-knowledged by all nations.

Justice White asked if the President

might acquire territory without the con

protocol; that there was then no war, and that the President could only create a de facto government, and have it governed. While the Constitution imposed the duty upon Congress of regulating commerce yet slice the signing of the peace protocol the President, he said, has exercise the powers of assessing duties and carrying out all the duties of Congress. Mr Carlisle said the real question was not whether the Constitution extended to the inhabitants of Porto Rico, but whether it extended over the Congress, the President and the Cabinet. The contention is erty rights as a citizen. When a govern-ment takes from one man more than it should, it is not taxation, but it is taking his property without due process of law and giving him no compensation for it. On the point that the territories were not a part of the United States, Mr. Carnot a part of the United States, Mr. Car-lisic read a history of the framing of the Constitution, showing that first it was the intention that "all acts and treaties" should be the supreme law of the land. This was before the word "Constitution" had been introduced, and he took it to mean that it was the intention to have the Constitution to apply to all parts of the country, whether in the states or sim-ply in territory belonging to them. Mr. Carlisic argued that the Constitution must be interpreted as a whole, and must must be interpreted as a whole, and must enable the Government to accomplish all the purposes for which it was framed. It must be considered as an entirety, to which all the agents of the Government must look for power. International law, he said, could not govern any agent of this Covernment, but the court could look to it for defining what the Constitution means. There would be two Constitutions he said, in the interpretation of the counsel on the other side—one for the states, and defining the powers and caring for the rights of citizens, and the other for the territories, and giving no rights Upon the Constitution there had been constituted a comprehensive system of laws governing all the states and territories, and from the first Congress has made uniform laws for traffic between ade uniform laws for traffic between mad united and territories, as well as extradi-tion bankrupicy and naturalization laws. Mr. Carliale undertook to show that both direct and indirect taxes had been

laid upon states and territories siike, and duties had been laid upon imports into territories as well as states. Under the contention of the Government that (Concluded on Second Page,)

A Passenger's Story. MARSEILLES, Jan. IL-The passengers

of the Rissale arrived here by rail at 7:30 this evening. A great crowd was in waiting at the station to greet them. They were loudly cheered as they left the train, sent of the treaty-making power, but Mr. Carlisle said he was arguing that peace obtained after the signing of the

Another Awful Night.

fled to the forecastle deck amidships and to the fore deck, clinging to the rails and stanchions. Again we witnessed desperate efforts all day long to rescue us. When night fell without a relief and with the wildest tempest still raging, the scene on board was frightful.

"Thursday morning the cruiser Gailles hove in sight. Hope revived as she was seen contropolating us with enginess recommendations."

"Our provisions were now almost ex-austed. We had only a few biscuits and

ners' graveyard."