Transpires you may be a Agreement in the

LATE IN THE DAY

Struggle for Insular Legislation Began in the Senate.

ARMY BILL BEING CONSIDERED

Democratic Point of Order Against the Philippine Amendment Was Overruled-The Cuban Amendment Was Offered.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The struggle for insular legislation at this session began today in the Senate. The Army appropriation bill was under consideration and the Philippine amendment was reported. In addition the Cuban amendment was offered and the general debate on these provisions began. Sharp opposition to the Philippine amendment developed on the Democratic side, begin-ning with a point of order which the Senate overruled and followed with speeches by Senators Tillman, Rawlins, Caffery, Bacon and Morgan. The amendment was defended by its author, Spooner, who pointed out the necessity for the legislation. Vest, Hoar, Bacon and Rawlins offered amendments tending to limit the powers conferred by the Spooner amend-ment. Morgan made an extended speech everely criticising the proposed legis-

At the opening of the session the Sen ate agreed to a conference upon the postoffice appropriation bill. Wolcott, Chandler and Butler being named as con-Changer and Butter being named as con-ferees on the part of the Senate. The Senate agreed to a conference on the diplomatic and consular apporpriation bill and Hale, Cullom and Teller were

named as conferces.

A resolution offered by Gallinger, of the committee on pensions, authorizing that committee to make an examination of all laws granting pensions to soldiers, their survivors and dependents; to make investigation of special pension legislation and to make any other inquiry on the general subject of pension legislation as the committee may deem desirable, was

Vest offered an amendment to the Phil. ippine provision to the Army bill to the effect that "no judgment, order or act, by any of said officials so appointed shall conflict with the laws and constitution of the United States."

This gave -rise to considerable debate, Spooner contending the amendment was unnecessary.

Morgan offered a resolution declaring that the Nicaragua Canal bill was entitled to be placed in the order of unfinished business and under the rules of the Senate is entitled to more privileged position. The chair, Frye, held that the canal bill, having been displaced by the fortifications bill, goes to the calendar.

A House bill amending the act provid-ing a civil government for Porto Rico and to increase the salary of the Com-missioner of Education of the island was called up by Foraker. The Senate committee reported a substitute for the House bill. Foraker presented an amendment provides that all customs and internal taxes of the Island should be paid into the treasury of Porto Rico and be ex-pended for the benefit of the island, instead of being paid first into the Treasury of the United States. Morgan pointed out that this propositi-

tion was to pay customs revenues into the Porto Rican treasury. In his opin-ion, this was a violation of a specific provision of the Constitution, which re-quired that all oustoms collected be paid into the United States Treasury. Bacon supported this view.

Foraker explained that it was the desire of the committee so to amend the law ress in the islands until the establishment of a complete system of civil government, and no man could tell whenh making some inquiries about the

bill, Pettigrew declared that the united States was holding Porto Rico as a colony-"a crown colony at that"-which had shown its ability to manage its own afthe people of Ohio managed their affairs.

As the discussion seemed likely to be protracted, Fornker withdrew the contested amendment and the bill was passed Consideration was then resumed of the Army appropriation bill,

Platt (Conn.) reported from the comment defining the relations of this Government with the proposed government of Cuba. It was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Pottus presented a written statement raising a point of order against the amendment conferring authority on the President to provide a civil government for the Philippines. The President pro tem, Frye, submitted the point to the Senate. The amendment was decided to be in order by a vote of 20 to 21, the detailed vote being as follows:

AYES.

Hawley Kean Kearns Shoup deCumber deMillan Spooner Stewart Pentose Wolcott NOES Rawlins Taliaferro Teller Tillman Mallory Martin Morgan

Pettigrew-I'd like to know how the chair voted. The chair (Frye)-Does the Senator rise

to a question of order? Pettigrew-To a question of privilege.

(Laughter.) Frye-The chair will-say that he did

Pettigrew-I think the chair was wise.

Spooner offered an amendment to the amendment providing that until a perma-nent government shall have been established in the Philippine Archipelago, full made to Congress on the

first day of each regular session of all legislative and other proceedings of the temporary government, and that full information shall be supplied to the President as to the conditions in the islands. The Spooper amendment was agreed to Vest offered the following amendment to the Philippine provision:

"That no judgment, order or act by any of said officials so appointed shail conflict with the law and the Constitution of the United States."

Spooner did not think the proposed amendment was necessary. He thought this fact ought to be recognized, especially by Democrats. Many of them held at the Constitution extended to the

hillippine Islands ex proprio vigore. Vest replied that the doctrine that the Constitution was in force in the Philippines was held by such good Republicans as ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Harrison, ex-Governor Boutwell and many others. He did not know what the de-cision of the Supreme Court upon this pending Army appropriation on the supremental of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation on the supremental of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation on the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation on the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon this pending army appropriation of the Supreme Court upon the supr

rumored that the Supreme Court would not decide the question at all as to wheth. er the Constitution extended to the islands of its own force. Every lawyer knew, he said, how the court could evade the question, and it even had been suggested that the court might say that the government of the island possessions of this country was entirely within the military ower of the Government,

Tillman vigorously opposed the Philip-pine amendment. He declared that it was a bold and naked proposition to in-vest the President with plenary power to govern the Philippine Archipeiago in a civil way. Yet, he said, objection was raised to the Constitution of the United State being the Pfesident's guiding star. It was not proposed, he asserted, that the President should be hampered even by the Constitution. Tiliman declared that the enactment of the proposition into law, together with the granting of cersell public lands and lease mines, would open to the people of the Philippines all the dangers of carpet-bag govern-

Daniel made a Constitutional argument against the Philippine proposition in the bill, incidentally supporting the amend-ment proposed by Vest. It was proposed, he sad, to confer upon the President power vested only in Congress. Daniel said he was well aware of the complicated condition of affairs in the Philippines. The questions involved were so numerous, confused and doubtful that he regarded t as impossible to comprehend them fully in their present light or to act with wisdom and due deliberation. He believed Congress could not be too careful to guard against the adoption of any autocratic methods that might not be absolutely necessary. In his opinion it would be a mistake (from all standpoints of sound egislation) to do anything more than provide temporary arrangements which later might be set aside and annulled.

Caffery made an argument against con-ferring such power upon the President as was contemplated by the pending Berry (Ark.) inquired whether the au-

hority included power to dispose of pub-ic lands in the Islands. Caffery replied that undoubtedly it did

nclude such authority. Hoar inquired whether, as a matter of fact, it was not one of the chief pur-poses of the pending proposition to proide for the sale of the public lands be fore the Filipino people had any appor-tunity to have a voice in the sale. "Precisely so," replied Caffery, "and if the Filipinos ever come into their own, they will discover that they have no pub-

lic lands. They will all have been alien-

"The leading, bold proposal here," sold Hoar, 'is that the public lands and fran-chises of 12,000,000 of people shall be sold by Americans to Americans, upon the by Americans to Americana, upon the whole, the best means of pacification. The best means of pacifying a man," continued Hoar, sarcastically, "is for one foreigner to take and sell his property to another foreigner. And this is the method by which we are to teach the principles of liberty and self-government." Caffery, who followed, was saying there was no precedent for "this wild and com-prehensive grant of power," when he was nterrupted by Mallory, who inquired if t would not be better for our Govern-ment to proceed along present lines than for Congress to adopt the pending propo-

"I think," replied the Louisiana Senator 'it would be far better for us to go on forever as we are than that we should do voluntarily so great an injustice to the Filipinos as is proposed here." Fairbanks read from the report of the

Taft Commission to show the necessity for the proposed conference of authority and added that unless the authority was conferred, there could be no development of the resources of the island. Tillman interrupted to say that no five Tillman interrupted to say that no live men composing a commission had a right to ask that they be allowed to deal ar-bitrarily with the rights of 12,000,000 peo-ple and Congress had no right to grant

the power. Fairbanks replied that if the recommendation of the Taft commission was not acceded to, there would be no prog-

Rawlins made on extended argument against the granting of a power "unlim-ited and illimitable." He declared it would be of advantage to those who wished to advance their personal interest in the Philippines. They were, he de-clared, a band of public plunderers and acting merely as an agent for Porto Rico in the collection of the customs would hold the lands and misse franchises acquired by them to the detri-ment of the interests of both the people of the Philippines and those of the United

> Three amendments to the Philippin ns of the bill were offered as follows: By Bacon: "That all grants of frunchises, rights and privileges or concessions of a public or quasi-public nature granted under the powers conferred by his act shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, which hereby eserves the powers to annul or modifithe same. That all laws enacted by any lowers conferred by this act shall be reported to the Congress of the United States, which hereby reserves the powers and authority, if deemed advisable, to annul the same." By Hoar: "That no sale or lease of

> erty shall be made and no franchise granted which is not approved by the President of the United States and is not, in his judgment, clearly necessary for the immediate government of the islands and adispensable for the interest of the peothereof and which cannot, without great public mischief be postponed until

and of the powers which a co-partnership or natural person could do and exercise, and which now, or hereafter, may be authorized by law.

The total authorized to support the support the support to support the support the support to support the support the support the support to support the support the support the support to support the support to support the Constitution of the United

Morgan denounced the action of the Republican majority in bringing into the Senate at this time in the session propof so far reaching a character as those relating to the Philippines and to Cuba. It was, he said, a most important and dangerous movement and, as and proportions as shall be determined by portast and dangerous movement and, as he and a large body of men on his side of the chamber believed, in direct conof the chamber believed, in direct con-flict with the Constitution. The action of the majority, he declared, "Is a despotism in legislation never parelleled in the his-tory of this country." In view of the far reaching importance of the Philippine and Cuban questions, he proposed to discuss them at length. He was not freed from his duty because the Senate was place the pending propositions upon an appropriation bill. "I will not be crowded appropriation bill. "I will not be crowded from my duty." he said. "because I re-gard it as a duty I owe to my con-stituents." At great length Morgan dis-cussed the constitutional phases of the

Without completing his speech, Morgan yielded, at 5:30, in order that the Senate might take a recess until 8 o'clock. When the Senate resumed its session at 8 o'clock the galleries were crowded and there was a fairly good attendance of Senators on the floor. At the request of Sewell a resolution was agreed to asking Cubinet officers and heads of va-rious bureaus for full lists of officials

Philippine question.

Pettigrew offered a resolution, which went over, requesting the President for information as to the censoring of dis-patches from Manila prior to February 4, 1899, also for General Otis' first dis-patch announcing that hostilities had opened, and other information. Morgan then resumed his speech rela-tive to the Philippine amendment to the pending Army appropriation bill. Mor-

employed by them, age, length of service,

Executive branch of the government of the Philippines. This power, once pos-sessed by the President, Congress could never get possession of it without a two-thirds vote to overrule his veto. It was such a transfer of power as the British Parliament would never dream of con-ferring upon King Edward. The hazard and rashness of this proceeding, he de-clared, was never equaled in a country having a parliamentary government. Morgan said that under the proposed leg-islation, speculators and trusts would lick up the 83,000,000 acres of lands in the Philippines, with their mines and forests of untold richness, without the reservation of a single homestead for the people. Senator expressed the bellef that the real motive of the measure was to give authority under which the millions of acres

in the Philippines could be "gobbled up" Morgan spoke for two hours, and then stated that tomorrow he would take up the question of the right of Congress to delegate or abdicate its powers, and after that would discuss the Cuban branch of

At 10:15 Morgan's colleague from Alabama, Pettus, moved an adjournment, but on the aye and no vote the motion was defeated. The Senate's refusal to adjourn compelled Morgan to go on with his speech. As he resumed, he referred with some feeling to the apparent effort to dragoon this measure through, despite all the proprieties. After an arduous and long session, beginning at 11 o'clock this

CUT OUT OF THE BILL

AUTHORIZATION FOR TWO BATTLE-SHIPS AND TWO CRUISERS.

The House Voted to Agree to the Senate Amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The House today jettleoned the authorization for two battle-ships and two cruisers, which were in the Naval appropriation bill as it passed that body. The Senate had rejected the proposition, and, against the appeals of the House conferees, the House today voted by a big majority to agree to the Senate amendment striking out the authorizations. Chairman Cannon, of the appropriations committee, contributed largely to this result by a vigorous speech in favor of the Senate amendment, A partial conference report on the Naval bill was agreed to, and the bill went back to conference. The House also agreed to the conference report on the bill to create a commission of five to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain, as assumed by the United States under the treaty of Paris. The House entered upon the last week morning, Morgan said the Senate had de- of the session with a full attendance of termined to force an old man to go on members on the floor and throngs of spec-



with his speech, and in effect had served him with notice that he must go on until he closed. "But," he added speaking with impressive deliberation, "I would rather leave this chamber a dead man than to leave it a coward." It would be a plain abandonment of duty, he said, if he should skutk because of his age or the steness of the hour. Spooner tried to gain recognition to

ask Morgan as to his plans, but the ven-erable Senator waived him off and caus-tically declined to yield. At 31:20 P. M. Morgan yielded to Spooner for a motion to adjourn, and the long session came to a close.

THE PAPERS FILED.

(Continued from First Page.)

ercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, and to exercise any and all voting power thereof.

The business or purpose of the comoany is from time to time to do any one or more of the acts and things herein set

orth; and, it may conduct its business In other states, and in the territories and in foreign countries, and may have one office or more than one office and keep the books of the company outside of the State of New Jersey, except as other-wise may be provided by law; and may old, purchase, mortgage and convey real and personal property either in or out of the State of New Jersey.

Without in any particular limiting any of the objects and powers of the corporation is is hereby expressly declared and provided that the corporation shall have the power to issue bonds and other obliga-tions in payment for property purchased or acquired by it, or for any other ob-ject in or about its business; to mortgage or pledge any stock, bonds, or other obligations or any property which may be acquired by it; to secure any bonds or other obligations by issues or incurred; to guarantee any dividends or bonds or con-tracts or other obligations; to make and perform contracts of any kind and description, and, in carrying on its business for the purpose of attaining or furthering any of its objects to do any and all other acts and things and to exercise any and

corporation is \$3000, divided into thirty shares of the par value of \$100 each. Of uch total authorized capital stock 15 shares, amounting to \$1500, shall be pre-ferred stock, and 15 shares, amounting to \$1500, shall be common stock. From time to time the preferred stock and the com-mon stock may be increased according to mon stock may be increased according to tive dividends on the preferred stock for all previous years shall have been declared and shall have become payable, and the accrued quarterly installments for the current year shall have been declared and the company shall have paid cumulative dividends for previous years and such accrued quarterly install-ments, or shall have set aside from its urplus or net profits a sum sufficient for the payment thereof, the board of directors may declare dividends on the com non stock, payable then or thereafter out of any remaining surplus or net profits. In the event of any litigation or dissolution or winding up (whether voluntary or involuntary) of the corporation, the holders of the preferred stock shall be entitled to be paid in full both the par amount of their shares and the unpaid dividends accrued thereon before any amount shall be paid to holders of the

value and the unpaid accrued dividends thereon, the remaining funds and assets shall be divided and paid to the holders of the common stock according to their respective shares.

common stock; after the payment to the holders of the preferred stock of its par

Menace to Englsh Trade. LONDON, Feb. 26. - The Daily Tele-graph, commenting on which it calls "the gravity of the menace to English trade" of the formation of the United States Steel Corporation, says it understands Mr. Carnegie was bought out for about £50,-

Yield to a man's tastes and he will what the decision would be, but it was by Congress and a turning over to the yield to your interests.-Bulwer,

tators in the galleries. Dayton (Rep. W. Va.) called up the conference report upon the Naval appropriation bill. It was only a partial report, agreeing to about two-thirds of the items in dispute between the two houses. The conference report was adopted.

Rixey (Deni. Va.) then moved that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment striking out the provision for two battle-ships and two cruisers. Pending action upon this motion, the Sonate amendments were non-concurred in. It was arranged that there should be an hour of debate on each side upon the Rixey motion. Dayton vigorously opposed He contended that to strike out the authorization for new ships would check the building up of the Navy and open up a long controversy over the various types of ships armor-plate, etc. Rixey argued that the Senate's propo-

sition was eminently fair. It simply pro-posed to postpone the building of new ships until the next Congress, and that, meantime, Congress could be informed upon the questions as to whether ships should be sheathed or not, as to the thick-ness of armor, and kindred subjects. Rixey said the shipyards throughout the ountry were already full of work on warships. Dayton answered that he had in his

pocket a telegram from the great ship-

yards in Rixey's own state saying they could build four more ships, while a dis-patch from the Union Iron Works stated they could build several more vessels.

After some further debate by Hopkins (Rep. Ill.), Vandiver (Dem. Mo.), Kitchin (Dem. N. C.), King (Dem. Utah) and Driggs (Dem. N. Y.) in favor of the motion, and Mudd (Rep. Md.), Brown (Rep. O.) Adams (Rep. Pa.), Wheeler (Dem. Ky.), Cummings (Dem. N. Y.), who came on the floor on crutches to speak, and Watson (Rep. Ind.), against it, Cannon closed the debate in support of the motion. He said the real question was whether, from the standpoint of the Treasury, of the public defense and of sound business principles, it was not time to call a halt for a year in the au-thorization of new ships. There were in the Navy, he said, 254 warships, and 56 auxiliary vessels. There was still to be paid upon ships building and authorized \$65,000,000. When our Navy was completed, he said, America would have the greatest Navy in the world, save that of England. England was no menace, be-cause Canada, with 3000 miles of territory on our northern border, was a host-(Applause.)

Rixey motion was carried, 15% to 88. The bill was then sent back to confer-

Haugen (Rep. Ia.) called up the conference report upon the bill to create a commission of five members to adjudicate the claims of United States citizens against Spain, assumed by the United States under the terms of the treaty of Paris, and it was agreed to, 134 to 84, notwithstanding considerable opposition and the fact that the House had twice voted that these claims should be adjudicated by the Court of Claims, instead of a commission, as agreed to by the con-

Hemmenway (Rep. Ind.), Pugh (Rep. Ky.) and McRae (Dem. Ark.) were ap-pointed conferees on the fortification appropriation bill. Some time was spent in clearing up conference reports on Disrict of Columbia business. At 6:10 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE DAVIS ESTATE.

Litigation Growing Out of the Famous Will Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.-A decision of the District Court of Montana, in a suit growing out of litigation over the estate of the late Andrew J. Davis, the millionaire, was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today. The case was entitled Harriet S, Holton as executrix, of the estate of Harriet Wood, deceased, vs. Andrew J. Davis, the First National Bank, of Montana, et al. Mrs. Wood sued to enjoin Andrew J. Davis from securing 350 shares of the capital stock of the First National Bank, of Butte, awarded by the District Court of Montana. It was claimed that this judgment was procured by fraud and collusion. Mrs. Wood was a sister of the was from Johnstown, Pa. Whiskey

late Andrew J. Davis, and the Davis who was a defendant in the suit is a nephew of the deceased millionaire. He claimed the stock was given to him by his uncle as a gift. James A. Talbott, a special administrator, sued young Davis, for the stock, but Davis won. In her suit, Mrs. Wood claimed that it was planned to have Taibott sue, and then be called has a wit-ness to prove that Davis really did secure the stock. Charges of perjured testi-mony and that attorneys received fees from both sides were made. When Mrs. Wood died, Mrs. Holton, as excutrix, be-came plaintiff. Judge Ross dissents from the opinion. Judges Gilbert and Hawley hold that there is no evidence of fraud, and that they cannot give the plaintiff the relief prayed for.

SMUGGLING IN HAWAII.

Unguarded Coast Gives Opportunity for Illegal Traffic.

HONOLULU, Feb. 19, via San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The actions of a small British schooner at Waimea, Kauai, have directed attention to a loophole in the Chinese exclusion law, and the tariff laws, by which it is claimed that many Chinese and quantities of dutiable goods might easily enter the country without knowledge of the customs authorities. There are miles of coast on Kauai, and other islands that cannot be watched by the Honolulu Custom-House force, and in the entire group of islands there are only four ports of entry where regular customs forces exist. The landing of Chinese from Victoria or from China would be an easy matter at many other points, as long as there is no revenue cutter service. The schooner referred to is reported as the Abbie Cox, a British vessel, from Victoria, said to be a scaler, bound for Japanese waters. She appeared off Waimea last Thursday, calling for water, and since then has sent a number of boats ashore. Shipping men report her actions as sus-picious. The vessel is not known here, and her name does not appear in the ship.

Chief Officer James Dalton, of the American-Hawaiian steamship American, has had three of his men arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. He swore that he was afraid of his life, as the men had threatened to kill him before the ves-sel got back to New York. They accuse him of striking one of them, Fred Beers. The men are in jail, and are likely to be left behind when the steamer sails,

A wonderful discovery of gold is report-ed in the Samoan Islands. Black sand running as high as \$94 a ton is said to have been found on the Island of Upola. Captain W. Best, formerly of the Oceanic Steamship Company, who passed through here on the steamer Aorangi, on his way to Samoa, is authority for the statement that a company has been formed and an 500-ton schooner bought to work the sand and carry the product to Sydney. The company consists of Walter Selby, and J. Waters, of San Francisco, and H. B. Dearborn, of Sydney, under the firm name of the Samoan Gold Mining Company, of Apia, Ten tons of the sand already sent to Sydney is stated to have averaged 47 ounces of pure gold to the ton. Nickel and tin ore are also declared to exist in large quantities in Samoa. The company will send these ores to San Francisco. J. D. Ramburg, a teacher, who recently returned here from Guam, reports that preparations are being made there for 1500 Filipino prisoners. The natives of Guam have deep hatred for Filipinos, and do not like to see them orought to the island.

CLASH OF AUTHORTIY.

Commander of Transport Refused to Allow Custom-House Men Aboard.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 25.—The naval transport Solace, direct from Manila and Honolulu, came to the navy-yard Sunday and the same evening she was followed by four customs inspectors from San

Francisco. When the officers attempted to board the vessel for the purpose of making a search for dutiable goods, they were met with a protest by Commander Winslow, who refused them permission and denied

heir right to make a search. Under the law, the commander of a man-of-war is recognized as an officer of the customs service, and, therefore, is bound to prevent smuggling. Consequently, his ship is exempt from visits of customs officers. Commander Winslow holds that the Solace is also entitled to such exemption under this clause, and that is where he differs from the customs inspectors, who have already seized several articles that have been landed from the vessel. Commander Winslow has appealed to the Collector of the Port. On the last trip of the Solace a large quantity of bric-a-brac and other goods, brought from was confiscated by the customs officials.

THE DANISH PROPOSAL.

Nearly Ready to Be Communicated to Washington.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25,-A satisfactory understanding has been reached by the ministry and finance committee of the Reichstag regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. The result, it is underwill shortly be communicated to the Washington Government in such form, it is thought here, that it will prove acceptable. The Danish proposal, it is ex-The Danish proposal, it is expected, will include come new sugges-tions, but nothing, it is stated, calculated to defeat the conclusion of the new con

The New Star in Perseus. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 25.—Observations made yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the Yale Observatory of the new start in Perseus showed that by day-light it was one-half magnitude larger than the first magnitude star Capella, but observation made last night showed the star to have shrunk in magnitude somewhat more than Capella. Preliminary heliogtre observations were also made at the Yale observatory to de-termine the parallax of the star, but as the star is apparently diminishing, its parallax is not likely to be obtained. There are divergent reports at Yale observatory as to the character of the star's

A Remarkable Escape.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 25.—John Yocum, Tim Stevens, and John Regan, employed in the Rose mine, had the most remark able escape from death today in the his tory of mining accidents in this camp, They entered the bucket to descend the shaft, 450 feet. The bucket was swung clear and the brakes on the hoisting apparatus refused to work. The men de-There it struck the bulkhead and crashed through, landing with its human frieight in the dump. One of Yocum's legs was broken and the others were cut and bruised. How they escaped death is a

Going Ahead With the Extension. OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 28-Work was begun this morning on the exten-sion of the Oregon City & Southern Raliway along the county road in Canemah, a few rails being laid along the street east of the first Southern Pacific Railroad crossing. No work, however, has yet been done along the county road under the bluff between the city limits and the first railroad crossing.

Caught in a Snowslide.

DENVER, Feb. 25.-A special to the News from Breckinridge, Colo., says William Riblet, a miner employed in the Rev-enue tunnel, was overwhelmed in a snow-

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

States, and but one city has more than

one representative. This is New Haven, with George H. Collette, E. C. Hausman and W. A. Rube. Besides this trio, Major, Taylor, last year's champion; Frank Kra-

mer, of East Orange, and Al Newhouse, of Buffalo, will represent the East, How-

ard B. Freeman, of Portland, Or., and F. A. MacFariand, of San Jose, are from the Pacific Coast. From the Rucky Moun-

tain district comes Iver Lawson, now rac-

Disorders at Oporto.

OPORTO, Feb. 25.—The manifestations against the clericals continue. The police

are doing everything possible to overcome the disorder. A crowd assembled before the home of the Consul of Brazil, who

was obliged to appear on the balcony with his wife. They were loudly acclaimed.

The police dispersed the manifestants, A

Stellian Theater Burned.

CATANIA, Sicily, Feb. 25.—The Castag.

night. Two persons were killed and many

Bad Blood

Breeds Humors

Kidney Troubles, Indigestion and

All of which Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures, by purifying, enriching and

Blood troubles, left unchecked, in-

They need the same radical treat-

They should be rooted out in Spring.

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

Stops the breeding of disease germs

It also imparts vitality and richness,

and that means a strong, vigorous

body as well as a clear healthy skin.

ter if you begin taking Hood's Sarsa-

Purifies

The Blood

As nothing else can.

after a while became a mass of sores.

and soon the sores were getting better.

"My son had pimples on his face, which

"I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla

"They finally healed without leaving a

scar." Mrs. L. Theist, 7 Willow Avenue.

MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES

CATARRH

Colds, Coughs,

Influenza, Bren-

chitis, Asthma

and all Diseases

of the Throat

and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through

parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

Breaches the sore spots—heals the raw places—oves to the sext of disease—acts as a baim and tonic to the whole system—\$1.00 at draughts or by mail. Munyon. New York and Philadelphia.

SAME SHAPE TWO QUALITIES

You will look better and feel bet-

and impurities in the blood.

parilla TODAY. It

Hoboken, N. J.

crease and multiply just as naturally as the weeds and thistles infesting

Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Sores, Debility, Languor,

That Tired Feeling,

vitalizing the blood.

the soil.

ment, too.

ing in Australia.

few arrests were made.

MENDMENT TO THE ARMY BILL REPORTED TO THE SENATE.

Its Adoption by Cougress Will Make an Extra Session Un-

necessary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate committee on relations with Cuba agreed to an amendment to the Army appropria-tion bill regarding Cuba. The entire com-mittee is in agreement, and there was no minority report and no opposition is ex-pected from the Democrats in the Sen-

At 12:15 P. M., Platt (Conn.), chairman of the committee on relations with Cubs

reported the amendment. The text of the amendment is: "That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled 'For the recogniion of the independence of the people of luba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect, the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people so soon as a stable government shall be established in said island, under a constitution, which either as a part thereof, or in ordinance appended thereto, simil define the future rela-tions of the United States with Cuba sub-

stantially as follows:
"First-That the Government of Cuba hall never enter into any treaty or other ompact with any foreign power or pow ers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or oth-erwise, lodgment in, or control over any

portion of said island.
"Second—That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt, to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the islands after defraying the current expenses of Govern-ment shall be inadequate.

"Third-That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the pres ervation of Cuban independence, the main-tenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

"Fourth-That all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy thereof are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

"Fifth-That the Government of Cuba will execute and, as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemics and infectious diseases may be prevented. thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing

"Sixth-That the lele of Pines shall be mitted from the proposed constitutiona coundaries of Cubs, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty. "Seventh—That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defense, the Govern-ment of Cuba will sell or lease to the

United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain points, to be agreed upon with the Presi-dent of the United States. "Eighth-That by way of further assur-ance the Government of Cuba will embody

treaty with the United States. The amendment was referred to the committee on military affairs. It can be stated on high authority that the amend ment is satisfactory to the President, and that its adoption by Congress will avoid

the necessity for an extra session.

The House Investigation, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25. - The special committee of the House appointed to inrestigate the employment rolls of that ody met today in secret session. clerk, Mr. McDowell, and the sergeant-atarms, Mr. Casson, gave information as to persons on the rolls under their super-The decision to conduct the investigation behind closed doors, it was explained was for the purpose of expedit-ing the investigation. The committee held an afternoon session, which lasted until 6 o'clock. Quite a number of House employes were summoned and examined. The investigation will be continued tomorrow.

The Reciprocity Treaties. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 .- It has been lecided that any action looking to the extension of time allowed for the ratification of the many treaties pending before the State Department can be had only through the positive action of the Senate. Some pressure is being brought to bear to keep the French reciprocity treaty alive and pending until the next Con-gress. Otherwise the treaty would die by limitation March 17. The impression prevails, however, that none of the treaties can be extended.

An Accounting From Cubs. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-Senator Carter, who is one of the Senators in charge of the Army appropriation bill, insists that the Cuban amendment to the bill must be further amended so as to compel Cuba to render an accounting to United States for the money which has been expended by this Government in Cuba, with a view to the repayment at

Presidential Nominations. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The President today sent these nominations to the

John F. Fesler, of Colorado, to be Consul at Amoy, China; Captain William Crozler, ordnance department, to be professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy at West Point; First Sergeant Thomas F. Lowden, Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieu. tenant, United States Army.

Cycle Rucing Classes. BOSTON, Feb. 25.-For the first time in the history of bicycle-racing a tight line has been drawn this year dividing the first and second-class racing men of

America. The board of control of the National Cycling Association has de-cided that only men with a record of a mile in 2;10 or better in open competition may start in championship races. L. A. W. records will not be accepted in classifying the men. They must have estab-lished the 2:10 standard under N. C. A.

The list of the first class includes representatives of 12 cities in the United

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