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CORRUPTION IN CHICAGO
Bishop McLaughlin Says the Citizens Are to Blame for It.
CHICAGO, May 28.—It is a shameful thing that the citizens of Chicago have permitted so many corrupt men to get into places of power. The former are more guilty than the latter, because a thief is less a thief than he who can stop the thiefing and will not. It is shameful because in most cases the motive is the same—greed.
Bishop W. E. McLaughlin made this statement today at the 8th annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago after he had replied to the criticisms of some people that he had devoted his time too exclusively to ecclesiastical matters, ignoring civic affairs. He said that if he had been guided by a desire to shine as a citizen, he might have adopted another policy, but as he had not, he had performed, to the best of his ability, the duties of the bishop of the diocese.

A GRAVE PROBLEM

Decisions Bearing on the Philippines.

DUTIES SEEM TO BE ILLEGAL

An Extra Session of Congress May Have to Be Called to Pass a Philippine Tariff Law.

CEJAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 28.—During his journey across Iowa, President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet spent much of their time reading and discussing the published reports of the opinions of the Supreme Court in the insular cases. They were much interested in the way the court divided in the two cases. The decision in the DeLima case, if followed in the Philippines, as it is also assumed it will be, might result in the calling of an extra session of Congress. In the DeLima case the court decided that the duties collected in Porto Rican goods before Congress enacted the Foraker law were illegal and must be refunded. It is presumed that the court, following the same line of reasoning, will decide that the duties collected on goods from the Philippines were also illegal, and that goods from the Philippines are subject to free entry into the United States until Congress acts, as it has already done in the case of Porto Rico.

Such a decision would mean not only the refunding of duties heretofore collected, but would open the ports of the United States to merchandise and goods of every description from the Philippines until Congress meets in December. It is plain that importers might take advantage of this to ship goods into the United States through the Philippines, and thus defraud the Government of its revenues.

Whether the danger from this source is great enough to warrant the calling of Congress in extra session is one which will be decided only after full deliberation. It is possible, however, that this danger may be already obviated in the enactment of the Spooner resolution, delegating temporarily to the President the power to govern the Philippines. This may be considered an act of Congress within the meaning of the Downes case, affirming the constitutionality of the Foraker law. But it is a delicate question, and one which the President and his advisers will consider in all its bearings before coming to a conclusion. The members of the Cabinet decline to discuss the subject in detail. They united in a message of congratulation to ex-Attorney-General Griggs, who prepared and presented the Government's case to the Supreme Court.

INTENTIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT
Philippine Tariff as Modified by Secretary Root.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Interest in the Supreme Court decision centered at the War Department today, and efforts were made to ascertain the intention of the department regarding the Philippines, as they are under the department's control. Secretary Root would express no opinion, saying that he had not yet read the full text of the decision before him, but that it would require careful consideration before the entire import of the opinions could be ascertained with a view of governing future executive action. Several Senators and Representatives called on the Secretary today and discussed the situation with him, giving their views and interpretations of the opinions rendered yesterday and the bearings they would have in the future government of the Philippines. Among these was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Philippine commission. He expressed the opinion that the decisions of the court would make Philippine legislation absolutely necessary in the coming session of Congress. He also was clearly of the opinion that under the Spooner law the President had absolute power to provide for a revenue, both customs and internal, for the Philippine Islands in the general scheme of the Philippine government. Another suggestion made by Senators previous to the time when it was supposed that a decision in the Philippine cases would be rendered by the court similar to the DeLima case in Porto Rico was that an export duty on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States could be levied in order to prevent free trade from the island to the United States. Any such necessity will be obviated, however, by the determination of the Treasury Department to continue to collect Dingler rates on Philippine products and goods coming from the islands. Figures were furnished at the War Department showing the collection on the Philippines from April 11, 1899, to February 28, 1901, there were collected on goods imported from the United States into the Philippines \$10,125; during the same period there were collected on exports from the Philippines to the United States \$19,148; from April 11, 1899, until April 12, 1901, the date of the passage of the Foraker law, the collection on imports from the United States to Porto Rico were \$436,231.

It is believed that the War Department will promulgate a tariff for the Philippines soon. The Philippine Commission, together with officers in charge of the customs of the islands, prepared a provisional draft for a new Philippine tariff, which was published in March. The draft has been undergoing a number of modifications at the War Department, and is still receiving consideration. Secretary Root has been holding "bank" sessions in the insular cases, and it is now probable that it will not be promulgated until he has had time to examine the opinions of the court with care. The following statement is made concerning the proposed tariff and what is being done at the War Department: "The tariff, as prepared at Manila, was based entirely upon the specific system of duties which levies customs charges according to weight or number of the imported articles rather than according to value. This principle has the approval of Secretary Root, but it is thought desirable to apply an ad valorem limit to certain cases where there is a wide difference between the values of articles classified under the same paragraph. The specific duties will be retained in most of these cases, but it will be provided that the articles shall pay not less than a certain ad valorem rate. The ad valorem rate on the necessities of life and articles essential to the development of the

islands will not run higher than 15 per cent, but upon articles less necessary it will rise to 20 per cent, and in the case of luxuries to higher proportions. In such cases, the specific duty will first be assessed, and the rate of the article will then be estimated and it will be determined whether the amount of the specific duty is as much as the ad valorem limit. In an amount exceeding the specific duty below the ad valorem limit, a sufficient amount will be added to bring the net duties up to the limit. If the specific duty is higher than the ad valorem limit, it will be collected in full without reference to such a limit. It is believed that this method of assessing the duties will obviate the objection made by the Philippine commission to any ad valorem duties, upon the ground that they would afford temptation to undervaluation, and be difficult to fix in the absence of competent experts in the custom-house at Manila. The tariff will be levied to a certain degree of undervaluation under the system proposed would be trifling upon the net duties paid and not worth the risk of necessity to defraud the revenue. Absolute accuracy in valuation will be less important, moreover, than under the American tariff and the proposed system in the case of the Philippines, and to equalize differences arising under the method of purely specific duties, even if the equalization is not perfect.

"The limit of 15 per cent will apply to a great variety of articles, such as the metal schedule, which it was found impossible to distribute under specific duties. Tools and implements, cutlery, needles, pens, miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel and of zinc, copper and nickel will be required to pay duties of not less than 15 per cent. In all these cases the specific duty will be collected, whether it amounts to 15 per cent ad valorem, or where it falls below 15 per cent ad valorem, an estimate of the value of the articles will be made and the amount of duty raised to 15 per cent ad valorem. Flat glass and mirrors will be required to pay not less than 20 per cent, while the limit in the case of cut glass, watch glass and similar fine products will be fixed at 15 per cent in order to obviate the temptation to smuggling. The rate on nickel, probably be higher than in the provisional tariff prepared at Manila."

GEORGIA SENATORS DISPLEASED.
Clay and Bacon Find Fault With the Decision.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 28.—United States Senator Clay had to say regarding the Supreme Court decision in the insular cases. "Under this decision, Congress can fix the religious status of the inhabitants of such territory, deprive the people of the right to a trial by jury, and is without any limitation as to the method to be adopted in legislating for the people occupying such territory. I had never thought that we could acquire and hold territory or a race of people either by conquest or treaty, that we could legislate in any other way than that pointed out by the Constitution of the United States. I had always thought that when we acquire new territory, either by treaty or conquest, such territory became a part of the United States and subject to the fundamental laws of the United States. But this decision holds to the contrary. This is our highest judicial tribunal, and it becomes the duty of all good citizens to accept the decision, because there is nothing else to be done."

"The ruling is the essence of imperialism," said Senator Bacon, "and destructive of our republican form of government. It is a monstrous doctrine revolutionary in its nature, and without warrant found in the Constitution. The court was organized to construe law, not to make it, least of all to create a new one. Such a monstrous doctrine revolutionizes our system of government, and paves the way for the unbridled rule of the unrestrained majority. Too great honor and praise should be accorded to the dissenting four Justices, two Democrats and two Republicans, who stood for our free institutions and constitutional government."

LONDONERS CONFUSED.

Comment of the British Press on the Supreme Court's Decisions.
LONDON, May 28.—The London newspapers have paid scant attention to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases. The comments made deal principally with "the confusing nature of the judgment." It is, however, agreed that the practical result is obvious—that it leaves Congress free to deal with the annexed territories as it pleases.

The St. James Gazette says: "It is one of those legal fictions which had so much to do with the development of our own democracy." "It is not progress, but retrogression; not the advancement of humanity, but that disheartening effect of our time. We venture to think that the framers of the United States Constitution would have laughed at the possibility of such a development as incredible. The decision has excited President McKinley from an unaccountable awkward position, but it is a lamentable, heading in the moral scale and turning of the back on all that has been the special glory and distinction of the United States in order to join the barbaric scramble for the waste plains of the earth."

Senator Hanna Satisfied.
CLEVELAND, May 28.—Senator M. A. Hanna said today that the Supreme Court decision in the insular cases would greatly help in solving the government of the islands.

"Do you think the decision is entirely satisfactory from the standpoint of the Administration?" he was asked. "I cannot speak for the Administration—only for myself," replied Senator Hanna. "Speaking for myself, I think I am satisfied with the decision, at least so far as I have read it."

Little Comment in Germany.
BERLIN, May 28.—Cabled abstracts of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court involving the relations between the States and their insular possessions were printed in the Berlin papers tonight almost without comment, the Presssinige alone ironically remarking: "That the new acquisitions of the United States are not to get all the privileges Porto Rico has already found out."

No Surprise at Havana.

HAVANA, May 28.—Havana merchants were not surprised by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases. Porto Rico is not looked upon here as a dangerous rival; but there is fear that the court may give a similar decision with regard to the Philippines. The merchants seem confident that the United States will make a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

BY MAJORITY OF ONE

Cuban Convention Accepted Platt Amendment.

RADICALS MADE HARD FIGHT

Senator Gomez's Bitter Speech Nearly Resulted in the Defeat of the Majority Report.

HAVANA, May 28.—The Platt amendment was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention today by a vote of 15 to 14. The actual vote was on accepting the majority report of the committee on relations which embodied the amend-

TOWNE TO QUIT POLITICS.

The ex-Senator Becomes Interested in Texas Oil Lands.

DULUTE, Minn., May 28.—Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne is about to quit politics and remove to New York. Mr. Towne and associates have an option upon 300,000 acres of oil lands in Texas, and they are organizing to purchase and operate them.

Teller Predicts Tillman's Victory.
DENVER, May 28.—United States Senator Teller, who is living this summer on his farm at Grand Junction, Colo., is quoted by the Denver Post as having said, in reply to the strictures placed upon him by Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, in a public speech, on Saturday last: "I never said that the negro was as good as the white man. I have said, however, and say now, that he is entitled to the same political rights. So far as the force of will is concerned, I opposed it, along with Wolcott and other Western Senators." Senator Teller is quoted as predicting

SENATOR FAIRBANKS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.
CHICAGO, May 28.—Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, was formally announced today as a candidate for President before the Republican National Convention of 1904. Harry S. New, Republican National Committeeman from Indiana, who arrived in Chicago today, is authority for the statement that Indiana will stand behind Mr. Fairbanks in his race for the honor. "Senator Fairbanks will be supported by a large majority of the party," said Mr. New. "The whole state will be back of him at the next National convention. He is the logical candidate of the party, and with his nomination Indiana will be assured to the Republicans."

ment, with explanations or certain clauses. The radicals made a hard fight at the last moment, and Senors Portnoad, Gomez and Tamayo bitterly arraigned the Conservatives. Senor Tamayo was particularly vindictive and declared that every body who voted in favor of the Platt amendment was a traitor to his country. The convention compelled him to retract this statement. On several occasions personal encounters seemed imminent. Senor Gomez spoke for more than an hour, and his speech undoubtedly won over Senors Castro, Robau and Manquillo. He appealed to the patriotism of the delegates, and rehearsed the long fight for independence, denouncing as perjurers all who favored the Platt amendment on the ground that they had sworn to defend the constitution of an independent republic. Several Conservatives arose and asked Senor Gomez to retract, but he absolutely refused.

The following delegates voted against the majority report: Gomez, Genor, Fortuondo, Lacret, Manduley, Cisneros, Foron, Fortun, Robau, E. Tamayo, Silva, Castro, Zayas and Aleman. Senors Rivera and Bravo were absent. The convention will continue its sessions, which will be devoted to discussions upon the election law.

Mortgages Extended Four Years.
HAYANA, May 28.—By a decree to be issued tomorrow, mortgages will be extended four years, the debtors paying each year, respectively 10, 15, 20 and 25 per cent of the principal and interest. The convention will continue its sessions, which will be devoted to discussions upon the election law.

COL. JAMES G. MINER DEAD.
CINCINNATI, O., May 28.—Colonel James G. Miner, an Assistant Secretary of the Confederate Navy, during the Civil War, died in poverty today at Milford, O., aged 82 years. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University, a native of New England, but a resident of Texas and a friend of General Sam Houston. He served under Taylor in the Mexican War. Before the war he was one of the owners of the Freedman Iron Works at Richmond, Va. The Civil War swept away his fortune, and since then he has battled unsuccessfully to build up a new fortune. He invented a high pressure engine, but could not bring it to a financial success. In a trunk in this city he had \$100,000 of Confederate bonds and money. Three weeks ago his wife, who bravely shared his lot, died. He had a daughter, aged 30, and a Mrs. Spencer, of Milford, gave her burial and took the brokenhearted old man to her home. Manufacturers here, whose places Colonel Miner loved to visit, have procured a lot in the cemetery and will see to his burial.

Important to Miners.
DENVER, May 28.—A decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court at Washington yesterday sustaining the decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado in the case of the Calhoun Gold Mining Company is regarded in mining circles here as of special importance in that it forever settles the question of the ownership of the boundaries of a legally established mining claim. The court holds that a locator of a mining claim holds all veins appearing within the boundary of his claim without respect to cross or parallel veins, so that between two conflicting lode locations the senior would take all the veins appearing within the conflict.

MAY GO SCOT FREE

Chance for Condemned Murderers in Washington.

DUE TO LEGISLATIVE BLUNDER

Law Changing Place of Execution Not Applicable to Men Now Sentenced—Governor May Call Lawmakers Together.

SEATTLE, May 28.—There is serious danger that every condemned murderer in the State of Washington will soon be released from custody. According to Prosecuting Attorney Walter S. Fulton, of King County, the last Legislature, in passing a law providing that hereafter condemned murderers shall be executed in the penitentiary, instead of in the county jails, committed a serious blunder in not including a clause providing for the punishment of those condemned at the time the law goes into effect. That the consequences will be most serious to the administration of justice in Mr. Fulton's fear. Briefly stated, the construction placed upon the law by Mr. Fulton is as follows: The new law provides that, upon the sentencing of the prisoner, he shall be delivered forthwith to the warden of the penitentiary and kept by him in "solitary confinement" until the day of his execution. It is said that the "solitary confinement" clause constitutes an additional punishment that that provided for at the time of the commission of the crime of the man now in jail. Therefore, it is an ex post facto law, and cannot be made applicable to the prisoners now confined. Moreover, the new law, which is valid, insofar as it relates to criminals to be condemned in the future, contains a clause repealing by implication the old law, under which criminals have been hanged, and leaves apparently no avenue of escape from the fact that criminals now condemned must be given their liberty.

Mr. Fulton discovered the annoying technicality today. Early this morning he received notice that the Supreme Court of the United States had denied certain dilatory motions made in the Nordstrom case, and he believed that nothing stood in the way of fixing the date of execution in that case. In looking up the new law, however, preparatory to making a motion that the date be fixed, he discovered the new law in the city tonight, but neither Mr. Fulton, nor the Oregonian correspondent were able to locate him. If Mr. Fulton's construction of the law be correct, it applies to James Green, the convicted Elmore County murderer, equally with Nordstrom and others.

Lieutenant Ward Assigned.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—Lieutenant H. H. Ward, who has for several years acted as assistant to Admiral Crowinshield in the Navigation Bureau, has been ordered to inspection duty in connection with the torpedo-boats Lawrence and MacDonough, with the ultimate purpose of taking command of the former vessel when she is commissioned.

Chief Hazard Resigned.
NEW YORK, May 28.—William F. Hazard, chief agent of the United States Secret Service Bureau, with headquarters in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect June 15 next.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

- Insular Cases.** Duties collected on goods from the Philippines may have to be refunded. Page 1.
- Porto Ricans are Dissatisfied with the Supreme Court Decision.** Page 2.
- Foreign.** The Cuban convention accepted the Platt amendment. Page 1.
- China agrees to the amount of the indemnity, but objects to the interest.** Page 3.
- Another Jack Rigger case has been discovered in London.** Page 4.
- Domestic.** The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourned. Page 2.
- The Presidential train will reach Chicago this morning.** Page 3.
- The Confederate Veterans' reunion opened at Memphis.** Page 5.
- Pacific Coast.** Condemned murderers in Washington may go free. Page 1.
- Corner-stone of new Federal building at Salem will be laid May 31.** Page 4.
- Annual session of Oregon State Grange opened at Albany.** Page 4.
- Investigating committee appointed by depositors of Gilbert Bros. Bank at Salem, which closed doors recently.** Page 4.
- Telephone rates may not come under the new 10-hour-day law for Washington female employees.** Page 4.
- Commercial.** Portland market quotations. Page 11.
- Domestic and foreign commercial news and quotations.** Page 11.
- New York stock market transactions.** Page 11.
- Maritime.** Danish ship chartered to load at Portland. Page 10.
- Another French vessel coming from Europe to ballast.** Page 10.
- Spring waters have all returned to Victoria.** Page 10.
- Five coffee steamers arrive at New York.** Page 10.
- Portland and Vicinity.** Sellwood wants City View tract for a permanent East Side park. Page 11.
- Dodson brothers sentenced to three years' imprisonment for counterfeiting.** Page 8.
- Chamber of Commerce approves John Barrett for Minister to China.** Page 12.
- Revenue law prevents imprinted documents from being canceled away from Washington.** Page 12.
- Young Women's Christian Association now numbers 561 members.** Page 7.