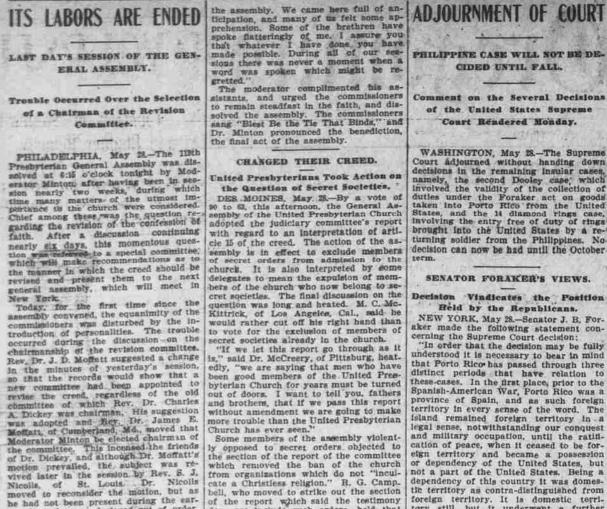
THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1901.



ly opposed to secret orders objected to the section of the report of the committee which removed the ban of the church from organizations which do not "incul-cate a Christless religion." R. G. Camp. bell, who moved to strike out the section of the report which said the testimony does not include such orders, held that labor unions should not be approved by he had not been present during the ear-lier days, he was declared out of order. church. This idea was strongly opthe posed

Her days, he was declared out of order. The motion to reconsider was then re-newed by Rev. W. D. Crockett, of Can-ton, Pa., and many of the commissioners participated in the debate that followed. Realizing the delicacy of his position, Moderator Minton relinquished the chair to Vice-Moderator Pitcairs. The matter was finally adjusted by Dr. Taches with addiusted the assembly The assembly this morning plunged into The assembly this morning plunged into a discussion of the report of the judiclary committee as to the change in cread with regard to admitting members of se-cret orders into the church. Rev. R. G. Campbell, of College Springs, Ia., moved The matter was many souther of Dr. Dickey, who advised the assembly against reconsidering the motion, saying he was confident there had been no at-tempt to cast any reflection upon him, but that the commissioners merely de-stred to hence his successor as Moderwing section:

"This action is not to be construed as to exclude from the church the membership of a large number of societies which are not bound by oath or affirmation or are not bound by oath or affirmation of do not pledge to secrecy in things un Dr. Dickey's friends wanted the elecilcate a Christless reli-

tion of the chairman to be made by the committee, in which event it is conceded gion." Dr. J. A. Grier, chairman of the com committee, in which event it is contended Dr. Dickey would have been re-elected. The motion, however, was lost. There are still six members of the revision committee to be appointed, but Moder-ator Minton said today that he had not "The article," said the doctor, "does not put such societies as the other ways of the second state of the societies as the doctor, "does not put such societies as the G. A. R. under the ban, and on the other hand we are the ban, and on the other hand we are

not indersing them."

Dr. J. A. McClerken, of Pittsburg, Pa., and he favored the judiciary report be-cause it discriminated between the good and bad secret societies. Dr. J. M. Wallace, also of Pittsburg,

his "I do not believe that the church should

Binds." The first order of the day was the re-port of the special committee on vacancy and supply, read by Judge Robert N. Wilson, of this city. The report contains plans for the employment of unemployed ministers, and the supply of vacant churches. To carry out these plans the destine of the following resolution is "I do not believe that the church should be stirred up over an overture. For the sake of the workingmen I do not want this part of the report stricken out. The workingmen have just as good a right to form a union as Morgan has a trust, and I do object to the workingmen being kept out of the church because they form themselves into a union to protect them.

themselves into a union to protect them-selves against their oppressors." Rev. J. F. Ross, of Ohlo, favored the amendment because the secret orders are rivals to the church for the reason they "That all ecclesiastical changes will be reported, upon their occurence, by the stated clerk of the presslytery' to the stated clerk of the general assembly, who shall issue a supplement to the minutes at regular intervals, containing a list of such changes. These lists shall be fur-nished without charge to the chairman of Deschering and supplement committees to trade in a false religion. "They have wine partles, card parties

"They have whe parties, card parties and many other shares," concluded the speaker. In closing up the debate Dr, Grier said: "I am ashamed of the United Presby-terian Church in its shuffling in the mat-

the clerks of presbyteries and synods, and, upon request, to unemployed min-isters and to the clerks of sessions of The report of the committee is more to the point than the amendment pro-posed. In the report we say we shall not take pagans into the church, even if they are called Masons. We say la-"That a standing committee of the as-sembly, consisting of five ministers and four elders, is hereby constituted, to be known as the standing committee on vacancy and supply. To this committee shall be referred for consideration all matters connected with the subjects of employed ministers and the supply of

in they are called academic, it's only are boring men, Grand Army men and such have rights in the church." "What will be the effect of this re-port," asked Dr. McConnell, "on those who are already Masons and in the church?" "That is a most difficult thing to han-

vacant churches." The committee, with the exception of Rev. Robert F. Sample, chairman, deemed inexpedient the establishment of a per-manent committee of the assembly to dle," said Dr. Grier, "but when men know the truth and do it not to them it manent committee of the assembly to act as a bureau of information in the matter of vacancies matter of vacancies and supply. Dr. Sample offered resolutions appointing this

WASHINGTON, May 28-The Suprem WASHINGTON, May 28.-The Supreme Court adjourned without handing down decisions in the remaining insular cases, namely, the second Dooley case; which invoived the validity of the collection of duties under the Foraker act on goods taken into Porto Rico from the United States, and the 14 diamond rings case, involving the entry free of duty of rings brought into the United States by a re-turning solder from the Dillowings No.

 because of the work and while the October term.
SENATOR FORAKER'S VIEWS.
Decision Vindicates the Position Height by the Republicans.
NEW YORK, May 25.—Senator J. B. Fortare made the following statement concerning the Supreme Court decision:
Th order that the decision may be fully understood it is necessary to bear in mind that Porto Rico has passed through three distinct periods that have relation to these analyses of the work. This limitation, the court held that the decision may be fully place, prior to the Spanish-American War, Porto Rico was a province of Spain, and as such foreign territory in every sense of the word. The island remained foreign territory in a so the ratio of a part of the United States, but not a part of the gain relations to this country it was domestic territory and became a possession foreign territory. It is domestic territory and became a possession of the same for the support of the same and the aritif duties for the support of the same and the providing a civil governing them and pheceaptic providing a civil governing theme and pheceaptic providing a civil governing the providing a c the territory as contra-distinguished from foreign territory. It is domestic terri-tory still, but it underwent a further change in its legal relations to this coun-try when Congress enacted the law of April 12, 1960, providing a civil govern-ment and the tariff duties for the support of the same. Since April 12, 1960, it is ter-vitors blancing to the United Strates with

ritory belonging to the United States with respect of which Congress has enacted legislation fixing the status of its inhabitants, providing a government for them to amend the report by striking out the and providing also for the necessary revenues to support the same. Between the ratification of the treaty of peace and this legislation of April 12, 1990, it was territory of the United States with respect of which Congress had not exercised any power whatever by legislation or other-

"What the court decided was while we were occupying Porto Rico prior to the ratification of the treaty of peace it was foreign territory and our occupation and government was military, and all that was dong was in the nature of a military ne-cessity and valid on this account; that from and after the ratification of the treaty of peace it was no longer foreign territory. on imports from Porto Rico after the rati-fication of the treaty of peace and prior to April 12, 1900, when Congress first legislated, were illegally collected-lliegally collected, however, not because Congress was without constitutional power to impose such duties on importations from Porto, Rico, but because during that pe-

riod Congress had not so legislated. "The third proposition decided by the court and the one of supreme importance was that Porto Rico being a territory of the United States is not a part of the United States, but only territory belonging to the United States, and that it is there, fore within the constitutional power of Congress so to legislate with respect to It, Congress so to legislate with respect to it, including the imposition of tariff duties, as it may see fit; as Congress had so leg-islated April 12, 1900, the provisions of that law are valid and to be upheld and enforced. In other words, the effect of the decision is that the Constitution does not follow the flag, and that Congress has plenary power under the Constitution to govern our insular acquisitions accord-ing to hele several necessities. The Suto govern our insular acquisitions according ing to their several necessities. The Su-preme Court goes even farther and says that if there were no constitutional pro-visions investing Congress with this pow-er, it would nevertheless 'ex-necessitate'

have this power, since the states acting in their statal capacity could not provide the necessary legislation, and political

political department of the Government. The decision is a complete vindication of the position held by the Republican party with respect to the power of Con-gress to legislate for Porto Rico and the Philippines, and settles it once for all that the United States is the equal in sovereign power of any other independent is to be counted a sin." Rev. Dr. Little offered an amendment which would permit Masons to become members of the church, but it was voted of the position held by the Republican of the position held by the Republican sovereign power of any other independent government."

was passionate and oratorical. It is de-dared by people who heard his famous dissent in the income tax decision that he was even more earnest and wehement than he was on the other occasion. Jus-tice Brewer, who also dissented from the majority opinion, spoke not a word dur-ing the entire proceedings, nor did Justice Shiras, who agreed with the majority de-cision. Chief Justice Fuller's dissent is regarded as a fine specimen of composi-tion, and it was delivered with a calm demeanor that is characteristic of the learned head of the court.

RICHARDS' INTERPRETATION.

Insular Policy of the Administration Sustained.

Sustnimed. WASHINGTON, May S.-Solicitor-Gen-eral Richards, of the Department of Jus-tice, who had charge of the insular cases before the Supreme Court, made the foi-lowing statement containing his interpre-tation of the decisions of the court today: "The important question involved in these cases was whether the cession of territory contained in the treaty of Paris-made Porto Rice and the Philippines in-tegral parts of the United States within the meaning of that provision of the No

states

"While their fundamental rights are while their indiministration in the second s regulations are to be determined by Con-gress, and the exercise of the power, vested by the Constitution in Congress to make all needful rules and regulations re-specting territory belonging to the United States. Obviously, what I have said re-garding Porto Rico applies equally well to the Philippings of the the Desident its

the Philippines, so that the President is perfectly free under the Spooner act to govern the Philippine Islands as their needs and their interests may require. "At the same time that the court has

sustained to the fullest extent the contention of the Government in these cases, it has directed as a matter of statutory construction that the Dingley act could rrom and atter the ratification of the itreaty of peace it was no longer foreign territory, but domestic territory in the brought from Porto Rice, because by meaning of our tariff laws, according to which tariff duties can be collected only on importations from foreign countries, and that consequently the duties collected on importations of the coult of the rati-on importations from foreign countries. The decisions of the court call for no change in the administration of the law. The court did not decide what is known as the second Dooley case, which involved the validity of the collection of duties under the Foraker act of goods taken into. Porto Rico from the United States, While I have no information on the sub-ject, it may be that, the court thinks there is involved in the case another ques-tion as to whether such duties should not amount to duties on articles exported from a state. a state.

court also failed to dispose of what ine court also failed to dispose of what is popularly known as the 'fourteen dia-mond rings' case, involving the entry fee of duty on rings brought into the United. States by a returning soldier from the Phillippines."

VICTORY FOR ADMINISTRATION.

Ex-Attorney-General Griggs Is Thoroughly Satisfied.

NEW YORK, May 23.-Ex-Attor-ney-General Griggs, in an interview on the Supreme Court Porto Rico decisions, safd

saud: "It is a splendid victory for the Admin-istration on the vital principle of expan-sion. It is unnecessary for me to say that I am thoroughly satisfied with the result. It is a clear-cut victory for the Govern-ment on the only really important point involved.

eriy iax will be in force July 1, and assess-ments will be made on an estimated valu-ation of \$100,000,000, Excise duties are now being collected. Porto Ricans are generanother protesting against tariff charges on imports between the ratification and the pasage of the Foraker act, and a third attacking the Foraker law as uncon. stitutional

PORTO RICANS COMPLAIN

MUCH DISSATISFACTION WITH THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Those Who Understand Its Importance Predict on Immediate Revival of Business.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 28.-The first report of the Supreme Court's deci-sion in the Delima case reached here inst night. It was interpreted as declaring the taxation of imports from Porto Rico to the the United States at 15 per cent of the Dingley duties to be unconstitutional, and Dingley duties to be unconstitutional, and was received with great satisfaction. To-day, when the full report of the Delims case, was published, there was evidence of a general feeling of disappointment among Porto Rican merchants, who had hoped that the court's decision would give a year's free trade. Porto Ricans are re-uctant to believe that today's full report

a year's tree trade. Porto Ricans are re-luctant to believe that today's full report is true. The consensus of opinion of the mat-ter seems to be that the Porto Rican Legislature should be convened in extra session to declare Porto Rico self-sup-porting without the collection of customs on exports between Porto Rico and the United States. A general spirit of com-plaint that all the Supreme Court's de-cisions were sgainst Porto Rico is no-ticeable. When San Juan merchants were questioned on the subject, they manifest-ed much regret at the outcome, as they had hoged to have refunded all the moneys paid under the 15 per cent appli-cation of the Dingley dutles. It was gen-erally expected that the court's decision would grant Porto Rico free trade and her citizens full citizenship and consti-tutional privileges. When told that if the

her cluzens full cluzenship and consti-tutional privileges. When told that if the latter privilege had been granted the in-ternal revenue laws of the United States would be applied to the islands, and that all funds and customs thereunder collected would be deposited in the Federal Treasury, all Porto Ricans questioned in the matter acknowledged that this would be bad, and that their present status was preferable, as they did not be-lieve that the island would stand the collection of the United States internal revenue, and that such collections, if at-

tempted, would necessitate an even heavler property tax for the maintenance of Porto Bico.

Only a few Porto Rico business men un-derstand the importance of the Supreme Court's decisions. Those who are bankers predict an immediate revival of busi ness, now that the status of the coun-try has been decided. The manager of an important bank, who requests that his name not be used, says that he is in favor of the tariff unless it is absolutely

favor of the tariff unless it is absolutely proved that Porto Rican internal revenues are sufficient for the island's needs. The J. T. Sliva Banking Company said: "The whole thing is a flasco. We would like to be citizens of the United States, but without the application of United States revenue collections. The latter would still our industries." The Fritze Lundt Company, the largest bitmers of surger in Porto Rico said:

The Fritz Land, Company, the largest shippers of sugar in Porto Rico, said: "The Constitution of the United States applies when against us, but not when in, our favor. This has always been so since the beginning. If the tariff had been re-moved at first, Perto Rico would now have double crops. The American system of taxation cannot be applied here; there should be some sensible tax on flour and rice, but sugar should be free. This legis-lation appears to be for Americans and against Porto Ricans."

against Porto Ricans." Mullienhoff & Korber, a large banking-house; said: "This is a big step forward. Spain would not have returned anything. It would be a hard blow if the internal revenues of the United States were ap-

The would be a hard blow if the internal revenues of the United States were ap-plied "here?" "W. If Marr, 'manager of a big sugar plantation, said: "The distinction is too ime to 'understand, 'The fariff should cease when the Hollander bill comes into full force. July 1 otherwise we will be under practically double taxation. Our Legislature has been lax, it should have notified the President that Porto Rice' is self-supporting. I can see now that the matter is settled and much improvement will take place in the future." By agreement with New York houses, many Porto Rican shipper's will receive half of the amounts refunded under the new decision. The people generally are as much disappointed at not being granted American citizenship as they are with the court's decision in regard to the tariff. The members of the Cabinet seem to favor free trade. The island's yearly budget is \$2,000,000. A rough semi-official estimate gives an income of \$500,000 a year from the property tax; \$550,000 m ex-cles collections under the Hollander bill, and \$750,000 from custom collections, im-ports and exports to and from countries other than the United States. The prop-erty tax will be in force July 1, and assess-ing the wade on an estimated valu-

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ing Soap to be provided and the second secon Williams' Genuine Shaving Soap Cakes special Williams Sticks special Coigate's Sticks, special Lloyd's Euxesis, special



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FOURTH AND WASHINGTON

been in force for nearly one month, and it Forty-second Infantry, 23 officers, 748 enclared in October.

Canadian Money

Taken at Full Value

PHILIPPINE COURTS.

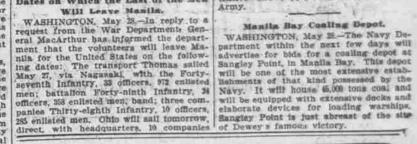
Taft Commission Discusses Reorganization Bill.

MANILA, May 28. - The Philippine Commission has begun discussion of the bill to reorganize the courts. Concerning the criticisms of the nonappointment of

ative Judges, Mr. Ide said the commis-sion has followed its instructions to the effect that, other things being equal, Filleffect that, other things being equal, Fill-pinos should receive the appointments. But the Filipinos have proved incompe-tent from the outset. All the import-ant American Judges are averse to the provisions making Spanish the language to be used in the courts for a period of five years, but the commission desires to avoid inconvenience to the lawyers. The discussion of the court hill has been ad-journed for a week. Judge Arenetto sug-gested an amendment to the effect that American Judges must speak Spanish.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS.

Dates on Which the Last of the Men



listed ment also the transport Grant, with Forty-eighth Infantry, two battallons Forty-unith Infantry. The iffansport Kll-gatrick, with Forty-third Infantry, and transport Logan, with two battallons Thirty-eighth Infantry and Forty-fourth Infantry, will sail June 1. General Corbin said that the troops mentioned in Gen-eral MacArthur's message comprise all the memorane and in the Phillippines. and eral AlacArthur's message comprise all the volunteers, now in the Philippines, and that the arrangements made for their de-parture indicate complete fulfilment of the law requiring the disbåndment of the volunteer army by July 1.

Corbin's Trip to Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Adjutant-Gen-WASHINGTON. May 28.-Adjutant-Gen-eral Corbin will be accompanied to the Philippines by General J. F. Weston, Commissary-General, and General George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General, At Ma-nila he will be joined by Colonel Charles Humphrey, of the headquarters depart-ment. It is the desire of Secretary Root that a complete investigation of the adthat a complete investigation of the ad-ministrative and supply departments of the Army in the Philippines be made and the result reported to him. General Corbin will have authority to order such changes as he thinks necessary for the immediate improvement of the administrative and supply departments of the

Army.



Pure Rye Whiskey

ERAL ASSEMBLY.

New Tark.

permanent committee, with a salari corresponding secretary. The portion of the report in which all agreed was adopt-ed, and the remainder referred back to the committee, to be reported upon at the

yet made any selection. The closing hours of the assembly were

Ins closing hours of the assembly were devoted to routine matters. In dissolving the assembly, Moderator Minton made an eloquent address, and before the final benediction was pronounced the commis-sloners sang "Blest Be the Tis That

deption of the following resolution is

That all ecclesiastical changes will be

Presbyterian and synodical committees to

vacant congregations.

recent churches."

Binds

the committee, to be reported upon at the next assembly. Dr. Roberts, stated clerk, as chairman, read the report of the special committee on young people's work. The committee expressed the opinion that the pastor should be the recognized head of all de-pariments of young people's organiza-tions. The committee also presented a plan for the Presbyterian and synodical experied on or "oversidelt of young peosupervision or "oversight of young peo-ple's societies." The report was finally taken- up verbatim. The resolutions suthorizing a plan of oversight and establishing a standing committee on young people's work were defeated. The re-mainder of the report was adopted. At the afternoon seasion, Rev. Dr. S. A. Freeman, of Buffalo, read the report of

committee on temperance. which ade the following, recommendations, hich were adopted. 'We urge the ministers and laymen of

this and is assembly and of our church at large call the attention of the congressmen of their districts to the need of the com-pletion of legislation already begun for begun for pletion of legislation aiready begun for the protection from the drink traffic of the native inhabitants of the islands of the Southern Pacific Ocean. We earnestly request our national authorities to take effective action for the suppression and exclusion of the traffic in intoxicsnts from our new possessions and depen-dencies

"We heartily endorse the petition which our foreign board and many other Amerian missionary societies have sent to the President asking that our Government shall initiate proposals to the powers that shall lead in connection with the settle-ment of our Chinese difficulties to the release of China from treaty obligations to folerate the oplum traffic, which she has long desired to prohibit. "Inasmuch as the cigarette habit among

the young people of our country has reached such alarming proportions as to demand decisive action, we recommend that our permanent committee be directed to call the attention of our churches to great evil and urge them to use r utmost endeavors to counteract the esme

The committee to which was referred The committee to which was referred the plan for selecting standing commit-tees, known as the "Peoria plan," report-ed that the method was desirable. The report was adopted. After treating of the neerological list, Moderator Minton announced the appointment of the fol-lowing members of the special commit-tee on evangelical work: John H. Con-verse, Philadelphia, chairman; Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, New York; Rev. J.Wil-bur Chapman, New York; Rev. W. J. Chichester, Chicago; Rev. S. S. Palmer, Columbus, O.; Rev. John E. Shaw, New York; Rev, George P. Wilson, Washing-

Columbus, O.; Rev. John E. Shaw, New York; Rev. George P. Wilson, Washing-ton: Elders William E. Dodge, New York; J. J. Buchanan, Pittaburg; Charles B. Holt, Chloago. Rev. W. E. Boggs, of the First Pres-byterian Church, Jacksonville, Fia., made an appeal to the assembly for aid. His church was destroyed in the recent conflagration, and many of his parishion-ers were rendered almost destitute. He maid he needed SiL000.

when Mr. Boggs had concluded his ap-peal, Moderator Minton addressed the asably as follows:

"We have come to the final moment of his accounts.

down. Then amendment offered by Rev. Dr. Campbell, and it was also voted down. A vote was then ordered on the report of the ju-diciary committee, but on a point of order it was postponed until the afternoon

SUES TO RECOVER STOCK. Case Against a Trustee of the Car

negle Company.

PITTSBURG, May 28.-Attorneys today filed a bill in equity for William W. Blackburn, secretary of the Carnegie Company, in his capacity of trustee for Company, in his capacity of trustee for the Carnegie Company, against Andrew M. Moreland, president of the Moreland Trust Company, and ex-secretary and trustee of the Carnegie Company, in which Mr. Blackburn names the Carne-gie Company as codefendant, and seeks to secure the transfer and control of Carnegie Company stock of the value of \$2,376,000, acquired by Moreland when he held the Carnegie Company trusteeship, and which stock he now holds and has refused to transfer unless he is paid \$500,000, claimed as compensation for serv-ices as trustee.

ices as trustee. The stock which Mr. Blackburn alleges In makerfully held by Moreland is part of the \$3,200,000 of the capital stock of the Carnegie Company set aside at the time of its incorporation for the behefit of de-serving employes and officials of the com-pany. The bill of Mr. Blackburn shows pany. The bill of Mr. Blackburn showe that the stockholders of, the Carnegle Company entered into an agreement to set aside 2 per cent of each individual's holdings to enable the employes and of-ficers who were not stockholders to ac-quire an interest in the company, follow-ing out the plan of stock distribution which Andrew Carnegie had made a fest-ure of the business in past years, in which manner many of the incorporators of the Carnegie Company secured their of the Carnegie Company secured their

Moreland's right to commission for his services as trustee is denied, because he was an officer of the company, and when the stock was placed in his custody he was eimply acting in the line of his duty as secretary, as his predecessor in the Carnegie Steel Company had done.

Trial of Ex-Captain King.

Trial of Ex-Captain Ring. MOBILE, Ala., May 22.-Ex-Captain and Quartermaster Cyril W. King, in charge of the construction work at Fort Morgan, Aia, has been put on trial in the United States District Court, charged with receiving a bribe from Contractor J. H. Hobson. Hobson testified that last Summer he did \$2000 worth of work at the term and that King releated a great deal Summer he did \$3000 worth of work at the fort and that King rejected a great deal of material. In October King offered to be easier with kim for a consideration. Hobson paid King \$3000 in installments, the last batch of money being marked and verified by a Government detective. After these payments began King was less exacting upon Hobson's work.

Treasurer of Drulds Arrested,

FALL RIVER, Mass., May S. - Dr. Emanuel Harris, of this city, treasurer of the Supreme Council of the American Order of Druids, was arrested today on complaint of other officers of the supreme council, charged with grand larceny. There is an alleged shortage of \$5500 irr bis accounts.

SCENES IN THE COURTROOM. Crowd Anxious to Hear the Supreme

Court's Decisions. NEW YORK, May 28.—Describing the scenes in the courtroom of the United States Supreme Court when it rendered its decisions in the insular cases, a special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington

Says: No such crowd, either as to numbers or No such crowd, either as to numbers or distinguished personnel, had been seen in the room as that assembled, and long lines of eager people stretched in both directions from the doors down the gloomy corridors of the great Capitol building. The colored bailiffs at the doors had all they could do to hold the anxious throng on the outside in check and pro-tect the august tribunal from being rudely shocked. The bare rumor that the court would render its decision in the insular suits sent people to the Capitol in a would render its decision in the insular suits sent people to the Capitol in a frenzy of excitement. Promptly at noon the court crier an-nounced the appearance of "the Honora-ble, the Chief Justice of the United States

nounced the appearance of "the Honora-ble, the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the Honorable Asso-clate Justices," as those dignitaries in their black robes of office emerged from an ante-room on the north of the cham-ber. Disappointment darkened every face in the chamber save the nine faces of those on the bench as Justice McKenna, in a trembling voice, began to read a de-cision in some ordinary litigation by ül-rection of Chief Justice Fuller, imme-diately after the Justices were scated. Justice McKenna, the youngest member of the court in point of service, was fol-lowed by Justice Peckham, the next youngest member, who droned out half audibly a decision in another case of no general interest. Bar and spectators were about to de-spair of hearing the iong-looked-for opin-ion delivered before Justice Feckham had inished his task, when the voice of Justice

inished his task, when the voice of Justice Brown rang out the now familiar title: "Delima against George R. Bidwell, Col-

The crowd then knew that the court The crowd then allow that the but was ready to deliver its decision in the great cases, and impatience immediately turned to an eager interest, which was marked by a silence that was awe-inspir-ing. Justice Brown had read scarcely a third of the opinion before it became evithird of the opinion before it became evi-dent that the decision was against the Government. In the second opinion, read by Justice Brown, it was made manifest that the reversal of the court below in the Lelima case was not a defeat for the Government, because the Delima case was based on grounds materially different from these on which the Government had planted its standard. Delima had paid tariff duties prior to the passage of the Foraker act, and most of the other cases were a challenge of this law. The latter cases were all decided in favor of the Government.

"The decision scores a victory for the Administration in the first of these clauses and upon the all-important third. The 'anti-Administration party wins in the sec-

ond class. That triumph is a mere matter of dollars and cents. Importers will get back the money paid in tariff between the ratification and the passage of the For-aker act. Importers who paid without

protesting will not get their money back. "The court decides that the Foraker act is constitutional, that this country has the legal right to govern its new possesthe legal right to govern its new posses-sions as territories, to make special laws for them and to tax their products. This has been the contention of the Adminis-tration from the very start. It was the principal issue in the last campaign for President. Our Porto Rican-legislation was selected by Mr. Bryan as the main point of attack in his Indianapolis speech. The decision puts a quietus upon that sort of thing and takes the matter out of politics for all time.

of politics for all time. "This decision is final. There can be no appeal. The decision will not hurt Porto Rican trade in the least."

Secretary Long's Views

Secretary Long's Views. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 25.--Secretary of the Navy Long and Sonator McMillen, of Michigan, who are in the city, were interviewed upon the decision of the Supreme Court upon the insular cases. Said Secretary Long. "It estab-lishes the power of Congress to legislate for the territories and the new insular possessions, I do not care to discuss it further." further.

Senator McMillen said: "I anticip Senator McMillen said: "I anticipated the decision, and, like all other good Re-publicans, am well pleased with it. It is good for the country. The decision will enable President McKinley's plans to be carried out now and in the future."

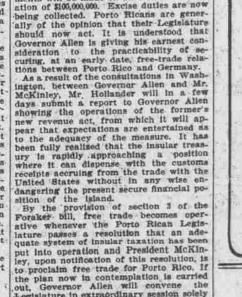
Want to Discuss Arbitration.

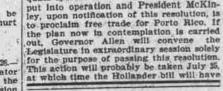
Want to Discuss Arbitration. LONDON, May 29.—"No official infor-mation from the United States Govern-ment has yet been received." says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, "by Argentina, Brasil-or Uruguay with regard to a modification of the programme agreed upon as a basis for the Pan-American Congress. If the United States insists upon restricting the discussion and acting adde free debate Chited States insists upon restricting the discussion and setting aside free debate on arbitration, thereby satisfying Chilean pretensions, it is certain that Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru and Argentina will not be represented in the Mexican Congress."

No Unrest in Guatemala

CHICAGO, May Z.-J. C. McNally, United States Consul-General to the Re-public of Guatemala, arrived at the Audi-torium Annex last night en route to his home in Pittsburg on a leave of absence, "Guatemala never was more peaceable

Gavernment. Justice White was particularly eloquent and forceful in expounding his views, showing a depth of conviction and breadth of learning that will give him a high standing among the great jurists of In his dissenting opinion Justice Harkan





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It tastes old because ARYLAND CUD it is old CAHN, BELT & CO., Baltimore, Md. FLECKENSTEIN MAYER CO., Sole Distributors Portland, Oregon A Message from Garcia " Cuba Libre" is assured. Havana tobacco, best in all the world, is better today than ever. The best leaf the island produces, blended with a skill that makes it better, goes into PALEN



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