THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE'S BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Majority Report Fully Explains the Measure - Democrats' Reasons for Objecting to It.

WASHINGTON Dec. 12-At a meeting of the ways and means committee today for the final consideration of the Philip-pine tariff bill, Robertson (Dem. La.) ancounced that he would vote for the bill in the House, and Representative McCall (Rep. Mass.) announced that he would vote against it. With these exceptions the Republicans of the committee ex-pressed themselves in favor of the measure and the Democrats opposed to it, and by a vote of 7 to 5 on party lines, McCail and Robertson enswering "Present," but not voting, the bill was ordered reported. Chairman Payne, of the committee, pre-sented the majority report on the tariff

bill to the House. It says:
"This bill is designed to raise revenue
for the Government and for the benefit of the Philippine Archipeiago. It is intend-ed to restore the status which existed prior to the late decision of the Supreme Court in 'the diamond rings case.' Prior to that decision the Government had been collecting duties on goods coming into the United States from the Philippine Archipelago at the same rates as those provided in our tariff laws for like articles imported from foreign countries. The court holds that the Philippine Archipelago is not a foreign country, and therefore the general tariff law does not apply. This bill extends the rate now existing upon imports from foreign countries to artibrought in from the Philippine Is-

"In the Philippine Archipelago the United States Philippine Commission pre-pared a tariff act after much care and Their object has been and is to study. Their object has been and is to raise sufficient revenue to support a gov-ernment in the Philippines; to provide amply for the education of the peo-ple; to open up the highways of commerce, both foreign and domes-tic, and to provide ample police force for the preservation of order. These dif-ferent forms of tariff in force there have produced a surplus of revenue after paying the expenses of the government. This bill proposes in the first section to make this Philippine tariff a part of the statutes

of the United States.

The necessity for a continuance of revenue which shall be both ample and certain is imperative. If we continue the police and constabulary system which has been inaugurated and which is doing so much to restore and conserve order in the islands, it will call for a large increase in appropriations. We have enrolled 150,000 school children in the public schools. Of this number more than one-half are without any schoolhouse accommodations. It ry that we build suitable houses at once. Ten thousand adults were at last accounts enrolled for night schools, and we are told that this number has since increased probably to at least 25,000. These people, anxious to learn our language and better their condition, must be amply provided for. Four thousand teachers have been employed, nearly all of them recently, and their salaries must paid. This work of education must be crippled even for a short time for

"Our Government has gone to work systematically through the commission for the improvement of the harbor at Ma-nila. They have let the contract, after public advertisement and competitive bids, to the lowest bidder. This contract calls for the expenditure of \$3,000,000 in the near future. Roads are being con-structed, and the building of roads in this tropical country is expensive. These are but a few of the many items of expenditures which are imperative. All these ex-penditures are preparing the way for a reduction of the Army, and in the end will prove of direct benefit to the tax-payers of the United States. "The bill also provides for the collection

of tonnage taxes on vessels plying be-tween the ports of the United States and the Philippine Archipelago. It furthet provides that 'vesseis not of the United States may ply between these ports, notcoastwise navigatio laws until the first day of January, 1965, when it is believed these Islands may safely come under the operation of our present statutes and vessels only of the United States be employed in our comwith them.

present our own people who ship goods to these islands are handicapped by the internal revenue tax and duties paid upon foreign goods imported here and used in the manufacture of articles sent to the Philippines. The sixth clause of the proposed bill is designed to remedy this. The fourth section provides that all the duties and taxes collected under the act shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands to be used and expended for the use and benefit of these islands.

The object of the bill is to meet a presing emergency, practically and efficiently We present the tariff act of the commis sion as the best that can be devised in the limited time left for us to act." The bill is a substitute for the original

Payne bill, which, however, it follows throughout except in a few minor particulars and the adoption of a proviso to section 6 that all articles subject under the laws of the United States to internal revenue tax or on which the internal revenue tax has been paid, and which may, under the existing laws and regulations, be exported to a foreign country without payment of either tax, or with benefit or drawback, as the case may be, may also be shipped to the Philippine Islands with like privileges. Where imported ma-terials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the shipment of said articles to the Philippine Archipelago a drawback equal in amoun to the duties paid on the materials used,

less 1 per cent of such duties. The Minority Report.

Richardson presented to the House the minority report on the bill, signed by all the Democrats of the ways and means committee except Robertson. The report

"The measure is but another step in the well-marked line of imperialism. It is enacting a policy of pure colonialism, and the worst form of that policy. We are opposed to our Government attempting to hold territories as colonies and treating the inhabitants thereof as subjects, and imposing upon them a govern ment of force. This is the method of the empire instead of that of the republi We oppose the whole policy of the majority in dealing with the Philippine Archi-pelago. We believe that instfead of the effort they are now making to set up and permanently colonies there, we d long since have inaugurated a policy assuring to the people of those islands stable government and their ulti-

"But, even if there is to be an admitted change in our institutions and form of government and a wide departure from the old landmark of political truth that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and if it be admitted that we are to embark upon the danger-ous and desperate policy of colony-holding and subject-governing, to none of which do we agree, even then we could not give our assent to the passage of the pend-ing measure. The colonial plan set up this bill is unjust and illiberal in the

The report further says that the Secretary of War, in effect, made the tax law for the Philippines, and thus exercised greater power than most Kings. Contin-

ulng, it says:
"The second section, in effect, declares that the Philippine Islands are foreign territory to the extent that all importa-tions therefrom into the United States

shall pay the same rates of duty as are provided in the existing tariff laws of the United States, known as the Dingley tariff The Dingley act has proved itself to be a trust-breeding measure. We witness daily the great trusts, born of the Dingley tariff law, so manipulating the manufacture and the prices of goods that our people are forced by them to pay at our own homes and in our own markets higher prices for their manufactured goods than the same goods and commodi-

ties, as manufactured by them and shipped abroad, are sold for in the foreign markets of the world. "We do not believe that the trade we are now obtaining or we are likely to obpines is worth what we are paying for

The report then shows that the United States shared in the Philippine trade last year to the extent of \$5.427,500, represent-ing profits to our Government or people of about \$1.0% 541.

"This paltry eum," it says, "is insig-nificant when we consider the other side nificant when we consider the other side of the case. It has cost us more than \$85,000,000 to maintain our Army in the Philippines for the past year. Other nations, without incurring the expense of a dollar toward that end, are getting \$48,000,000 worth of the Philippine trade. We shall have expended, when the next year closes, at the very lowest estimate, for the maintenance of our Army in the Philippines and our operations in the Orient. ippines and our operations in the Orient, not less than \$650,000,000. And this does not include the immediate increase inexpenditures and the \$30,000,000 paid to Spain under the treaty of 1889." The casualties, both of United States

troops and the insurgents, are referred to, and the report then concludes: "The casualties which have occurred in

The casualties which have occurred in the effort to enforce the policies of the majority in the islands are of such appalling magnitude that it should shock the public mind. And such a list of casualties would in no wise refer to or include those of our soldiers whose health clude those of our soldiers whose has been permanently broken down, and of many others whose reason and intellects have been shattered and ruined by protracted service in the torrid zone. We protracted service in the torrid zone. We are squarely in opposition to the methods and policies of the majority of the committee in their efforts to deal with the Philippine Islands. We do not believe that the people of those islands can be made citizens of our Republic without gross injustice to our people and without loing violence and perhaps irreparable in juries to our institutions; nor can we hold them as subjects without the most radical change in our form and theory of govwhich we are unwilling to see inaugurated."

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

To Be Debated Tuesday and Wednesday, Vote to Occur the Latter Day. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-The House, after less than an hour's session, adjourned until Tuesday. The bill to provide revenue temporarily for the Philippine Islands was reported by Payne (Rep. N. Y.), and by unanimous consent an order for the consideration of this bill Tuesday or Wednesday next was adopted, general debate to close at 4 o'clock Wednesday, when the bill will be placed upon its passage. Cannou (Rep. III.) asked unanimous con

sent for consideration of the Senate bill to continue the Industrial Commission until February 15, 1902. After some discus-

sion by Cannon, Livingstone and Mad-dox, the bill was passed.

The speaker announced the appoint-ment of the following regents of the Smithsonian Institution: Hitt, Adams and Dinsmore.

Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, then reported back a substi-tute for his bill temporarily to provide revenues for the Philippines. Richardson offered the minority report, and both reports were ordered printed. The order for the consideration of the bill was agreed to without division.

The speaker called the attention of

The speaker called the attention of members to the rule against smoking in the hall when the House was not in ses-sion as well as when it was. Cassel (Rep. Pa.) announced the death of Brosius, which occurred last Summer,

and, after the adoption of the customary resolutions of regret, the House, at 12:44, adjourned until Tuesday.

Hay Will Deliver McKinley Eulogy. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The joint committee of the two houses of Congress apmorial service in honor of the late President McKinley held a meeting today decided to invite Secretary of State John Hay to be the orator. This selection was made upon a motion by Senator Fairbanks, who briefly addressed the commit tee, speaking feelingly of President Mc-Kinley, referring to Secretary Hay's fitness for the task and outlining preceservice wil be fixed later.

For the Extradition of Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13,-Representative Robinson, of Indiana, today introduced two measures designed to secure the extradition of ex-Governor Taylor, of Ken tucky, from Indiana, where he is said to be sojourning, to Kentucky from Indiana where he is wanted in connection with the Goebel tragedy. One of the measures is for an investigation whether the Governor of any state is justified in refusing to recognize extradition papers from the Governor of another state. easure provides that in case a Governor refuses to recognize extradition papers they may be executed by a United States

Additional Naval Estimates. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Secretary Long today sent to the House additional

estimates for naval improvements, includng \$200,000 for the naval station at Cavite, \$314,000 for the Puget Sound naval sta tion, and \$260,000 for Mare Island, Call-

Panama Ratirond Company Censured COLON, Dec. 12.—The Porvenir, of Car-tagena, under date of December 8, contains a strong article against the conduct of the Panama Railroad Company during the recent isthmian events. It says the ald rendered by the company to the rebels was noticeable from the time the com-pany allowed an armed force to board a train and attack Colon, which action on the company's part makes them alone re-sponsible for the capture of Colon and subsequent loss of life. The paper adds that the government has already en-tered a formal protest and will claim an indemnity for the losses sustained and

Bank Robbed of \$35,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13 .- J. L. Frankel, president of the Treadwater Mining pany, which operates at Sturgis, Ky., has received word that the Bank of Sturgis was robbed of \$35,000 between midnight and dawn. The work was done quietly, and nothing was known about robbery until the bank was opened for misiness this morning. At the time of the theft the bank held the money which was to have been used in paying off the emloyes of the Treadwater Mining Company.

Will Write Schley's Biography.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.-The Herald says that Captain James Parker, who was one of Admiral Schley's counsel before the court of inquiry, is engaged in the coltection of material for a biography of Admiral Schley, which he proposes to write.

Texas Oil Field Enlarged.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Dec. 13.-A well has been blown in, which enlarges the known oil field several acres and brings it about 100 feet nearer the town.

Stops the Cough and Works off The Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a old in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price,

FOUND SCHLEY AT FAULT

(Continued from First Page.)

mander-in-chief, dated Key West, May which informed Commodore Schley of the probability of the Spanish squadron being in Santiago de Cuba, and ordered him to hold Clenfuegos until the receipt of more positive information.
At 1:30 P. M., May 22, the Iowa arrived at Clenfuegos, and at 7 P. M. of the

same date the Scorpion left Clenfuegos for Santlago.

"At 8:15 A. M. of May 23 Commodore Schley received by the dispatch vessel Hawk the following dispatches and mem-

oranda from the commander-in-chief: Dispatch No. 8, dated Key West, May 27, 1838, which stated that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago and ordered Commodore Schley, if he was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was at Clenfueges to "proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there, blockade him in that port."

sufficient coal to steam 10 knots per hour

for three days.

At 5:30 P. M. the squadron stopped about

22 miles to the southward of the port of Santiago and was joined by the scouts Minneapolls and St. Paul. At 6 P. M., May 26, the engines of the collier Merrimac were temporarily dis-abled. The engines were changed to work "compound," and at 4:40 P. M. of May 27 she was able to make six knots with her own steam. The broken parts of the engines were repaired on board the flag-ship, all repairs being completed at mid-night of May 28. The Yale towed the Merrimac while disabled.

Merrimac while disabled.

The commanding officer of the St. Paul visited the flagship, in obedience to signal, took with him a Cuban pilot, and had a conversation with Commodore Schley. Commodore Schley had no conversation with the senior commanding flicer of the scouts and obtained no pos itive information from the scouts regarding the Spanish squadron

The Retrograde Movement.

At 7:45 P. M., May 26, Commodore Schley changed the course of the flying if the enemy is there, blockade him in to his squadron to the westward and signalled to his squadron, "Destination Key West, A memorandum deted off Havana, May

............. ADMIRAL SCHLEY.



NAVAL HERO WHO IS SECOND TO DEWEY ONLY IN PUBLIC ESTEEM.

to mask his movements in leaving Clen-

A memorandum which stated that a good landing place has been found by Commander McCalla, 13½ miles west of Savanilla Point; that the Cubans had perfeet knowledge of what was going on within Clenfuegos; that the Cuban forces in the San Juan Mountains controlled the railway between Clenfuegos and Trinidad, and that there were fair roads from the landing places to Clenfuegos,

Blockade of Clenfuegos.

At 8:30 A. M.; May 23, the Castine and the collier Merrimac arrived at Clenfuegos. At noon on the same date the British steamer Adula was permitted to go into Cienfuegos. At 7 A. M., May 24, the Marolehead, Vixen and Eagle arrived at Cienfuegoe. About 10 A. M. the Marblehead and Eagle proceeded to the land ing place 1314 miles west of Savanilla Point, communicated with the insurgenta landed stores for them, learned that the Spanish squadron was not in the harbor at Clenfuegos, rejoined the squadron at 3:30 P. M. and reported to Commodore Schley the information obtained.

After the receipt of this information

Commodore Schley wrote a dispatch to the commander-in-chief, in which he stat. d: "I shall move eastward tomorrow," He also wrote a dispatch to the com-mandant of the naval base at Key West, in which he stated: "As it is found not in which he stated: "As it is found not practicable to coal the Texas from the collier here, where there is so much swell, I shall proceed tomorrow off Santiago de Cuba, being embarrassed, how-ever, by the Texas' short coal supply and her inability to coal in the open sea. I shall not be able to remain off that por on account of general short coal supply of the squadron, so will proceed to the vicinity of St. Nicholas Mole, where the water is smooth, and I can coal the Texas and other ships with what may remain in

work was, apparently, in progress on the fortifications of Clenfuegos while modore Schley was off that port, efforts were made by Commodore Schley to communicate with the insurgents to discover whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Clenfuegos prior to the morning of May 24. Signal lights were displayed on shore at night May 22 and May 23, but Commodore Schley had no information which enabled him to interpret them.

Passage to Santiago.

Before sailing from Cienfuegos, Com-modore Schley received reliable information that chips could be coaled in the of Cape Cruz and in Gonaive

The flying squadron, with the exception of the Castine, sailed from Clenfuegos about 8 P. M. of May 24, the heavy ships in column of vessels, the light ships on the right flank, and the collier Merrimac on the left flank. At 10:10 A. M. of May the light vessels were shifted to the port beam and the collier to the star-

board beam. Before midnight of May 24, owing to heavy rolling, the forward compartment of the Engle filled with water, which reduced her speed. On May 25 the wind was fresh from the castward, the weather was bad and the sea was heavy for small vessels. The squadron reduced its speed to enable the Eagle to remain with it. On May 26 the weather improved, the wind vecred to the west and became light Commodore Schley sent the Eagle to Port Antonie to coal and then to return to Key tons.

West. At noon of May 26, the Eagle had The conditions of wind, sea and weath

21, 1898, which directed Commodore Schiev | nel as soon as collier is ready; speed, nin knots." The squadron proceeded west is miles; stopped at 11:15 P. M. (the line of the collier having parted), drifted until 3:40 P. M., May 27, resumed its west-ward course for 22 miles, stopped again at 7:15 and drifted until 1 P. M. of May 28. At 9:30 A. M., May 27, the Harvard joined the flying squadron, and her com-manding officer delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch, dated May 25, addressed by the department to the Harvard, at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti; "Proceed at once and inform Schley, and also the senior officer present off Santiago de Cuba, as follows: All department's information indicates that Span-ish division is still at Santiago de Cuba, The department looks to you to ascer-tain facts and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago de Cuba say that there is landing place five nautical miles west from mouth of harbor, and that insurgents probably will be found, and not Spanish. From the surrounding heights can see every vessel in the port. As soon as ascertained, notify the department whether enemy is there, "Could not equadron and also Harvard

coal from Merrimac, leeward Cape Cruz, Cuba; Gonaives, Hayti Channel, or Mole, The department will send coal immediately to Mole, Hayti, Report with-out delay situation at Santiago de Cuba." This dispatch was answered by Com modore Schley, about noon, May 27, as fol-

"Received dispatch of May 20, delivered by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba, Mer-rimac's engine is disabled, and she is helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Marbiehead, Vixen and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough seas and bolsterous weather, since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossi-ble to remain off Santiago in present state of coal, account of the squadron, sible to coal to leeward of Cape Cruz Summer, owing to southwest winds, Harvard just reports to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal: also reports only small vessels could coal at Gonaives or Mole, Hayti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and same of Yale, which will tow Merrimac. It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West, via Yucatan Passage, for Can ascertain nothing intelligible of enemy. Sent Eagle to Port Antonio yesterday, as she has only 27 tons on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will reouire \$500 tons of coal at Key West.

Matter of Coaling.

coal supply of the vessels of the flying squadron at noon on May 27 was sufficient to have enabled them to steam at 10 knots per hour—the Brooklyn for 11% days, Iowa 7½ days, Massachusetts 10 days, Texas 64 days, Marblehead 34 days, ixen 114 days-or to have remained on duty off Santiago de Cuba, the Brooklyn for 26 days, Iowa 16 days, Massachusetti 20 days, Texas 10 days, Marblehead 5 days, Vixon 23 days, and then steam to Gonalves, Hayti, or to Cape Cruz, Cuba, to

At that date the flying soundron was accompanied by the collier Merrimac, con-taining 4500 tons of coal. The amount of coal required to fill completely the coal-bunkers of all of the vessels of the flying squadron on this same date was 275

er from noon on May 26 to June 1 were passage from Key West to Clenfuegos favorable for taking coal from a collier was made by the flying squadron with all at sea off Santiago de Cuba.

favorable for taking coal from a collier at sea off Santiago de Cuba.

The Iowa, Castine and Dupont coaled at Cienfuegos from the collier Merrimac on May 23, and the Massachusetts and Castine Marketts. tine on May 24. The Texas asked permission to coal first on May 23, and was re-fused by Commodore Schley, who ordered the Iowa to coal first, and the Massachusetts second. The Texas was ordered to coal from the collier on May 24, but the order was revoked, as the Massachusetts was alongside the collier, and the com-manding officer of the collier deemed it unsafe to place his vessel between two battle-ships. The Texas and Marbiehead coaled at sen off Santiago with colliers May 27 and 28, the Massachusetts and Vixen on May 29, the Brooklyn and Iowa on May 30, the Brooklyn, Texas and

Marblehead on May 31.

At 3:35 P. M. May 57 Commodore Schley signaled to the St. Paul: "If Sampson omes here, tell him half of squadron out of coal and coiller engines broken down." At 10:45 P. M. May 27 Commodore Schley signaled to the Texas: "The more coal you take in this smooth weather, the ess you wil have to take in Haytl,'

was in the harbor of Santlago; he left said harbor entirely unguarded from 6 P. M. of May 25 to 5 P. M. of May 27. and guarded only by the scout St. from 5 P. M. of May 27, until about 6 P. M.

The flying squadron arrived off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, seven miles south of Morro, at 6 P. M. May 28, and estublished a blocknde.

The distance from Clenfuegos to San-tiago is 315 miles, Commodore Schiey did not proceed with all dispatch from Clenuegos to Santlago de Cuba. Early on the morning of May 29 the Cristobal Colon and other vessels of the

Spanish squadron were discovered at an-chor in the harbor of Santingo, about 1200 yards from the entrance. No attempt was made by Commodore Schley on May 29 or May 20 to capture or destroy the

Spanish vessels.

At 1:30 P. M. the cruiser New Orleans and the collier Sterling joined the flying squadron. At 10:55 A. M. May 31 Commodore Schley shifted his flag to the Massachusetts. At 11:10 A. M. the flagship Massachusetts signaled: "The Massachusetts New Orleans and Iowa will go in after dinner to a distance of 7600 varias after dinner to a distance of 7000 yards and fire at Cristobal Colon with 8, 12 and 3-inch guns. Speed about 10 knots."

At 1:30 P. M. the three vessels desig-

nated steamed in column toward the en-trance to the harbor of Santiago, heading to the eastward, at about 10 knots speed. The ships passed the harbor entrance about 7000 yards distant from the Morro firing at the Colon and the shore batteries at ranges varying from 7000 yards to 8200 yards. All projectiles fell short. When the ships had passed to the eastward of the entrance, the flagship turned off shore followed in succession by the other ships repassed the entrance and fired as before but at ranges varying from 9000 to 11,000 yards. Some of these projectiles fell near the Colon. The fife was returned by the chips in the harbor, and by the land bat-teries, but no large guns were used by the batteries. Several projectiles passed ever our vessels, but no injuries were sus

The flying squadron did not withdraw at night from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea. The blockade was maintained at an average dis tance of about six to seven miles from the harbor entrance during the day, and probably somewhat nearer night. Two vessels performed picket duat night two miles inside of the line of vesseis

The Buttle of Santiago. The Spanish squadron was discovered to be in the entrance to Santiago har-bor, steaming out, about 9:30 A. M., July 3, 1898. The Brooklyn at that time was heading to the westward of north, about 6300 yards southwest three-quarters south from the Morro, which was practically her blockading position. Large vessels coming out of the harbor of Santiago were obliged to head about southwest by south and the Spanish vessels, therefore n steaming out until clear of the shoal to the westward, were obliged to head directly for the position of the Brook-lyn. When clear of this shoal, the Spanish vessels turned in succession to the westward and took a course nearly parallel to the land. The Brooklyn stood toward the Span-ish vessels with varying heim, fired one

shot from her forward turret at 3500 yards range, which proved short, and then engased with her battery. When about 1400 yards distant from the leading Spanish ship, the Teresa, the Brooklyn turne to starboard with her helm hard aport. and continued to turn until she to the westward, parallel to the course of the Spanish ships. The commanding officer of the Brooklyn put the helm hard aport, and at almost the instant Commo-dore Schley gave the order "hard aport." When the Brooklyn's helm was put hard aport, the Teresa was about 1400 yards to the eastward of north from the Brooklyn, the Viscaya was to the east-ward of the Teresa and the Colon was to the eastward of the Viscaya, When the Brooklyn completed the turn and was heading to the westward, parallel to the

course of the Viscaya, the Viscaya and the Colon were about 2400 yards to toe northward and westward of the Brooklyn. The turn of the Brooklyn was toward the Texas. The Texas stopped and backed her engines. On July 2, 1898, about the time the Brooklyn began her turn to starboard, a conversation regarding the proximity of the Texas took place between Commo dore Schley and Lieutenant A. C. Hodg Admiral Schley caused to be published in a daily paper a letter addressed to him by Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Hodgson, dated June 11, 1899, in which

Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson said: "The coiloguy published in the New York Sun and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle off Santiago July 3, 1898, never Admiral Schley did not have published the other letters of Lieutenant-Comman

The Court's Findings. Opinion: The turn of the Brooklyn starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Sp vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas, and caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible

Admiral Schley did injustice to Licuten ant-Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspon dence which passed between them. Commodore Schley's conduct in connec-tion with the events of the Santiago cam-paign prior to June 1, 1888, was characterized by vaciliation, dilatoriness and lack His official reports regarding the supply, and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron, were inaccurate and mis-

leading. His conduct during the battle of July was self-possessed, and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Admiral U. S. N., President,
SAMUEL C. LEMLY, Judge-Advocate-General U. S. N., Judge

Admiral Dewey's Opinion.

THE SHE

ing in view the importance in arriving off Clenfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ship's bunkers.

The blocksde of Clenfuegos was effective. Commodore Schley in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Clenfuegos expected to obtain information re-garding the Spanish squadron from her

when she came out, The passage from Clenfuegos to a point about 12 miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as possible

while keeping the squadron a unit.

The blockade of Santiago was effective Commodore Schley was the senior office of our soundron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command, and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships, GEORGE DEWEY

Admiral U. SAMUEL C. LEMLY. Judge-Advocate, Recommendation: In view of the length

of time which has elapsed since the oc campaign, the court recommends that no further proceedings be had in the pre-GEORGE DEWEY.
Admiral U. S. N., President,
SAMUEL C. LEMIN,

Judge-Advocate-General U. S. N., Judge Admiral Dewey was seen late tonight. and declined to make any statement con-cerning the court's indings. He said that the court was not dissolved, and that he was still bound by his oath to secreey.

NOT THE END, SAYS RAYNOR. He Will Advise the Admiral to Fight

the Case to a Finish. BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.-Isador Raynor showed keen disappointment when the findings of the court of inquiry were com-municated to him touight. He announced that he will go to Washington as soon as his engagements permit, probably Monday or Tuesday, and he will counsel Admiral Schley to fight the case to a finish by every appeal that is possible. He said:
"I would prefer now not to say anything in connection with the opinion. think the country will almost unanimous accept Admiral Dewey's judgment. T testimony was so overwhelming upon al-most every one of the specifications in favor of Admiral Schiey that I must confess I am utterly at a loss to understand upon what facts of upon the evidence of what witnesses the other two members of the court reached their conclusion. "I am absolutely satisfied that the opinion of the two Judges is at total variance with the opinion of the country, and this will not by any means terminate the conroversy. I shall advise the Admiral to

MRS. BONINE NOT GUILTY.

fight it to a finish, to open it by every appeal that is possible, Congressional or

otherwise, and I believe that the sentiment

of the whole country will uphold him in his resolve not to let the judgment stand."

The Verdict That Was Expected in the Washington Murder Trial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13,-The jury in the case of Mrs. Loia Ida Henry Bonine, charged with the murder of James Sey-mour Ayres, Jr., in the Kenmore Hotel, in this city, on the night of May 13, to-night returned a verdict of not guilty and the defendant was set at liberty. Such a conclusion of the trial was generally expected, the popular impression here being that from the evidence submitted the prosecution had falled to prove its case against Mrs. Bonine. The jury was out less than five hours, retiring a few min utes after 4 o'clock in the afterno reporting its verdict shortly before 9 o'clock tonight. The attendance in the courtroom when the jury returned was limited to the members of the bar, representatives of the press and the employes of the court. There was some little at-tempt at a demonstration of approval but this was quickly suppressed by Judge Anderson, who had previously warned the spectators against manifestations of any character. Mrs. Bonine was in court at the time the verdict was returned and with her were her husband and her two boys and several of her relatives, all of whom have shown their sympathy for her by their constant attendance during the long trial. The jury was discharged and Mrs. Bonine and her friends left the

Courthouse by a back door. Judge Anderson's charge to the jury today was very general in character. wound up by saying that the jury could bring in any one of four verdicts, viz: That of guilty as indicted, with capital punishment; guilty as indicted, without capital punishment, which would mean imprisonment for life; manslaughter, the punishment under which would be im-prisonment for a term of years, or, last

of all, a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Bonine maintained the calm de meanor which has characterized her con duct throughout the trial and smiled ap provingly when the jury returned its verdict. Her husband threw his arms affectionately around her neck an kissed her, followed by her sons and sis ters and brothers, who clustered around her, embracing and kissing her. Others in the courtroom also added their con gratulations. After leaving the court-house, Mrs. Bonine accompanied her hus-band to the house where he and their sons and other relatives have been living. where, it is announced, she will reside in the future, her intention being to make Washington her home,

Charged With Cattle Stealing.

HELENA, Dec. 13 .- A jury was secured in the cases of the Government vs. Sam-uel Garvin and William E. Lee, who are charged with running off 400 head of cattle owned by the Crow Indians. The case will probably occupy to days. defendants are well-to-do citizens of Yel-lowstone County. Garvin controlled a large range known as Garvin's Basin, en trance to which could be had only through a narrow canyon, which he closed with chains. It is alleged that Garvin and Lee drove off Indian cattle to this basin changed their brands and then shipped them to Eastern markets. When they were arrested, it was claimed that they had stolen nearly 1000 head of cattle, but the number has been reduced.

Laura Bullion Gets Five Years.

ST. LOUIS Dec. 12.-Laura Bullion, the female companion of Ben Klipatrick, the Montana train robber suspect, who was yesterday convicted of having in his possession forged National bank notes, was today sentenced by United States Dis trict Judge Adams to five years' impris onment in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 13 .-Laura Bullion will have to serve her term in the Kansas State penitentiary at Lansing. No female prisoners are confined at the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leav-enworth. They are kept at the state prison under an agreement between the Fed-

Contradicted Her Husband, CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Mrz. Margaret Lynch, wife of ex-Bailiff James J. Lynch, the confessed jury-briber, was the star witness today at the trial of Alexander

Weighed

in the balance and found-standard. Time has proved PEARLINE'S claims and given it its place-the leading washing powder. Why is PEARLINE imitated?
Why are those who have used it for years
still using it? Why are all willing to pav
a little more for it?

Pearline-Standard

Hair Falls

It doesn't take much of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop falling of the hair. This is because it is a regular hair-food, feeding and nourishing the hair and making it grow thick and heavy. It always restores color to gray hair-all the dark, rich color.

"I have used your Hair Vigor, off and on, for 30 years. I am now over 60 years of age, have a good head of

hair and not a single gray hair."
Mrs. L. Wilbur, Wayland, N. Y. \$1. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Suilivan, charged with alleged conspiracy to keep Lynch from being tried for his crime. She gave the lie direct to much of her husband's testimony, on which the state had largely based its case. Mrs. Lynch has been separated from her husband for some time.

A Woman Swindler.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.-The police of Paterson, N. J., have been asked to keep an autiouk for a well-dressed, refined-looking woman who has been going bout that city representing that she is a. . or-ized to collect funds for the liberation of Miss Stone. She has a paper which says she is an agent of the American Tract So-clety. It bears the names of Bishop Pot-ter, Archibishop Corrigan, J. P. Morgan and Mrs. Gardella Hobart.

Mrs. Dennis Is Worse. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The condition of Mrs. Ada Gilhert Dennis, who was assaulted last Tuesday, was a trille worse today. Dr. L. H. Richelderfer, the redient physician at the Garfield Hospital, expressed the opinion that she had a very slight chance of recovery. She is unconscious most of the time and talks only irrationally. The police are without a clew as to her assailant.

Charged With Embesslement. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—George Morgan, president, and George Billon, Jr., tressurer of the Continental Security Re-demption Company, for which concern a sectiver was recently appointed, have been arrested. Morgan is charged with embez-zing checks and money aggregating £8.

and Blinn with embezziing \$25,000.

Friends' Peace Conference. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The second day's sersion of the American Friends Peace Conference was devoted to speeches by the delegates and a general discussion of the subjects involved, President Thomas, of Eryn Mawr College, presided.

artist and correspondent, is back in Lon-don, after a fourth visit to Australia. Mr. Villiers has seen a great deal of the world since he was with Archibald Forbes in the Russo-Turkish campaign,

Prederic Villiers, the well-known war

For twenty-five centre, you can get Car-ter's Little Liver Pills—the best liver regu-lator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose. Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their

return. The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was sait rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured and I have never had any skin

disease since." Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequaled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspep. sia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nauses, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR-PID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Dose. Small Pill. Small Price.

Curse DRINK

White Ribbon Remedy Can be given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's

Knowledge. White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for air-obolic stimulanta, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Im-possible for any one to have an appetite for air-obolic liquous after using White Ribbon Seconds.

alconolic Equors after using White Ribbon Remedy,
Mrs. A. M. Townsend, Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes; "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drankards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and increase White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to lind a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

For sale by drugglets or by mail, \$1. Trial makage free by writing, MRS. T. C. MOORE CD., Supt. W. C. T. U., Ventura, Cai.

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