CASE FOR CASTRO

Answer Given to Ultimatum From Germany.

WILL NOT REPLY TO THREATS

Venezuelan Minister Rebukes German Envoy for Sending Ultimatum to Residence-Claims Courts Are Just-Wait Till Civil War Ends.

CARACAS, Dec. 19 .- The correspondent here of the Associated Press has obtained a copy of the answer made by the Vene-zuelan government to the German note addressed to Lopez Baralt, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, the German Envoy. It is dated Caracas, December 7. This answer was transmitted by the Foreign Of-fice to Herr von Pilgrim-Baltazzi on December 9, the 8th being a feast day. It was signed by Lopez Baralt, and is as fol-

Caracas, Dec. 9, 1902 — To the Hon. Pfigrim-Baltami-Sir: On the afternoon of the 7th inst., a feast day, an employe of the German Lega-tion called at my private residence for the purpose of delivering a note from you of that date. Courtesy alone caused me to accept this

note under such circumstances.

I think it is necessary, before stating the purposes and dosires of the federal executive, to refer to certain points in the first portion of your note which are subject to ratification. oncile the essential object of th in order to reconcile the essential object. The note with the circumstances of the case. In the argument which the Venezuelan government recited in its communication of May 9, an exception was taken to all the doctrines are communication. set forth in the preceding correspondence, is-sued in the said note at the only argument of the Venezuelan government against diplomatic interference in matters of a certain nature within this note. As in the memorandum of March, 1901, this argument is based upon the highest principles of international law. He Cites Precedents.

The Venezuelan government perceives with the utmost surprise that you attribute to it a desire to consider this point only in the light of interior legislation. In citing, in our note of May 0, of this year, the 20th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation be-tween the German government and the Repub-lic of Colombia of the 23d of July, 1892, our only desire was to add another proof to those only desire was to add another proof to those already brought frward with regard to the as sent of the imperial government to this same dectrine as maintained by Venezuela. Certain cases are now cited in which precedents enter into diplomatic relations to effect a settlement. These cases explain themselves. The payment of certain credits relating to remote epochs were adjusted with France, and the dottine maintained by Venezuela was then respected. In the convention concluded with Spain in 1888 In the convention concluded with Spain in 1868 there appears a simple effect of circumstances analogous to those which determine what you yourself call the "agreement of the 6th of Feb-ruary, 1896, between the German Minister at Caracas and the Venezuelan Minister of Fi-nance." The said agreement referred to claims which previously had been classified by the proper junts, and in this agreement the va-lidity of the executive decree which provided regulations for the examination and payment of said claims is recognized, and said claims followed in accordance with the law or

limitation of time in which proceedings are to be brought before the junia are entirely want-ing in force, owing to the operation of the gen-eral law establishing means to take measures

Regarding the morality of the Judges, it is not rossible to admit the partiality attributes to them by the imperial legation. The Vene-zuelan government believes the act of Congress. which your note qualifies as nugatory, to be in consonance with the principles of equity, and that, being retroactive, it tends further to

Can Find Nothing Offensive.

szuelan government is unable to dis-tis correspondence a single sentence in tone. The desire of this governone ment, notwithstanding the fact that through-out the correspondence it has noted the ex-pression of opinions little friendly to this re-public, is to ascertain which sentences contain the slightest offense to the imperial govern-ment, in order to explain the same with the

utmost courtesy.

With regard to the publication of the note of May S, 1991, marked "confidential": This note lust its confidential character through the pub-lication of a memorandum by the German Am-bassador to the United States, in which wai incorporated the note in question. The Venesucian government is also surprised at the as-section that its memorandum of August 12 was conceived in offensive terms. The government thinks it can be seen that the said documen contains only a summary of the opinions ex-pressed by the German Ambassador to the United States, with a consequent defense made in a strictly judicial manner and in the mod-

erate tone which is our legitimate right.

I now have to express the opinion and attitude of the Venezuelan government with regard to your final deductions and concerning the notives which led you to present them in the name of the government of the German Em-seror. It has been decided that, since the proper junta is already installed, procedure cannot be dilatory nor differ from the form prescribed by international law. Regarding the other points, each of which comes within a certain law, it is only necessary to call your attention to the abnormal circumstances which have paralyzed any course of action relating to these matters. The Venezuelan government is now considering the appointment of a fiscal

Wait Till. Civil War Ends.

The imperial government desires that the government of Venezuela immediately satisfy th claims of German subjects arising from the civil war, and that other matters in which the interests of German subjects are involved be arbitrated. In order that this be done, it becomes necessary that a declaration be made. If the claims under consideration are just, the federal executive, as the representative of an honorable and cultured government, hastens to give assurance that, as such, these claims will be examined. Treatment with the interested parties will facilitate, hasten or end in the satisfaction of said obligations. The Venezue-han government only awaits such time when the work of pacification, in which it is earnestly engaged, shall permit it to issue an order re-establishing public credit. The claims arising out of the present war, which still deviastate the flegublic, will be treated with all justice unfor the laws to be passed to cover the requirements. comes necessary that a declaration be made

Upon the special command or my government from replying to that part of your more which relates to joint action on the part of Germany and the United Kingdom. A power like Venezuela, which is in need of no stimulus to constitute the constitution of the constitution Upon the special command of my governm to prompt it to fulfill its legal obligations un-der its utmost ability, can never expect in its intercourse with other cultured nations any course of action which shall not conform to the principles of mutual respect and the rules of reciprocal cordiality.

DOES NOT ASK PREFERENCE.

France Says She Only Wants Equal Treatment With Others.

PARIS, Dec. 19.-The Foreign Office here ires to have it understood that the note desires to have it understood that the note sent to the French charge d'affaires at Caracas does not ask Venezuela to give preferential treatment to French claims, but only treatment equal to that which the other powers may receive through their recourse to force. This applies only to claims which have arisen since 1899, previous claims having been submitted to arbitration. Concerning recent claims. previous claims having been submitted to arbitration. Concerning recent claims, France first offered to permit the Venezuelan courts to pass upon them, but since Germany and Great Britain expect to secure preference by the adoption of forcible collection, the French charge d'affaires has now been ordered to inform Venezuela that France expects the same advantages in the adjustment of the claims as Venezuela grants to Germany and Great Britain. This is not intended as a courcive measure, but only to secure relve measure, but only to secure

for France qual treatment with the other

later in the day it was ascertained that the French government had received de-tailed advices showing the American posi-tion to be favorable to the acceptance of arbitration and opposing a pacific block-ade. It was said by officials here that the American attitude toward a pacific blockade was the same as that asserted by Great Britain when France sought to close the ports of Formosa against the rice trade.

A dispatch to the Liberte from The Hague says the government of Holland has sent several warships to Curacoa to protect Dutch subjects and to observe events. The dispatch adds that it is possible Holland will join in the action against Venezuela.

WILL DEAL ONLY WITH AMERICA. Allies Object to Direct Negotiations

With Venezuela for Peace. LONDON, Dec. 19.—Great Britain has sent a reply to the United States in regard to the suggestion that the Venezue ian questian should be submitted to arbi-tration. The tenor of the reply, it is tration. The tenor of the reply, it is expected here, will tend to bring about some arrangements for a satisfactory so-lution, while thoroughly safeguarding the

interests of the powers concerned.

The note to Reuter's Telegram Company announcing that Great Britain had sent a reply to the United States says:

"The statements issuing from Caracas to the effect that Fresident Castro has empowered Minister Rowen to act as the powered Minister Bowen to act as the representative of Venezuela are regarded in London as open to question. And such action on the part of President Castro would be considered wholly beside the mark. The powers concerned will dea solely with the United States in the matter of arbitration. ter of arbitration. The government of Venezuela will not be considered in any form, not even as to the terms on which arbitration might be acceptable to the

In a reply made public today to a ques tion in Parliament of Gibson Bowles, Conservative, Premier Balfour says no intimation has been received from the Gov ernment of the United States that it will object to American shipping being inter-fered with in the event of a blockade of the Venezuelan coast. The objections to the blockade which it is proposed to es-tablish have been carefully considered. They cannot, however, be altogether re-moved, as some of them are inherent to

that particular class of naval operations.

Mr. Bowles also asked "Whether in view of the destruction by the Germans of two gunboats and the consequent imgovernment proposes to continue joint ac-tion with Germany."

Premier replied in the affirmative The forms and conditions to be observed in any settlement by arbitration are still the subject of an extensive exchange of views between the powers and the United States prior to the embodiment of the several replies in one harmonious instru-ment. Until this is elaborated, no definite arrangement is possible

MAN TO HELP BOWEN. Cruiser Albany Sent to La Guayra to

Carry Naval Officer. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 19 .- The United States cruiser Albany has been ordered to La Guayra. She will return here from that port. This step is taken in accordance with instructions from Sec retary Moody, transmitted through Admiral Dewey.

BOWEN A VERY BUSY MAN. Carrying of His Assistant Only Mis-

sion of the Albany. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The explana-tion of the visit of the cruiser Albany to La Guayra, from which place she is to return immediately to her position with Admiral Dewey's command, is that she is to transport a naval officer to assist Mr. Bowen in the discharge of the numerous duties that suddenly have devolved on the Minister. Several days ago Minister Bowen asked that some one be sent to assist him, and an officer was detailed from the Marietta for the purpose temporarily It was suggested to Admiral Dewey t he send a torpedo-boat destroyer or other vessel with a relief for the officer dis

vessel not being able to spare an officer for a long stay. Admiral Dewey was directed to send a torpedo-boat destroyer with the naval attache because of the speed of these vessels, but the Albany being available, it was decided to send her she being a very fast cruiser. It is stated that she will return to her proper statio when the duty is completed.

TELLS ITALY BOWEN WILL ACT. Her Minister Waits to Hear From

ROME, Dec. 19.—Ambassador Meyer visited Foreign Minister Prinetti at the Foreign Office today, and communicated to him a cable message from Secretary Hay, saying the latter was disposed to consent to the investment of Minister Bowen with fun powers to settle the Ven-

The Foreign Office hopes to receive com-munications from the governments of Germany and Great Britain giving their adhesion to the investment of United States Minister Bowen with full powers to act for Venezuela, but, under the conditions stipulated by Germany.

The rumor that the Duke of Abruzzi is

going to Venezuela in command of the Italian cruiser Liguria is without founda-tion. Owing to the fact that her shaft is damaged, it is not likely that the cruiser Agordat will go to Venezuela. The cruiser Elba will start for Venezuela Sun-

WAITS FOR ALLIES TO AGREE. Cabinet Approves Hay's Action and

He Can Do No More. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- Secretary Hay laid before the Cabinet the latest phases of the Venezuelan situation as shown by the correspondence he had had with our Ambassadors and the Foreign Office at London, Berlin and Rome, and also ac-quainted the members with the substance of the verbal exchanges which had taken place with the Ambassadors in Washing-ton. The Cabinet gave its unqualified ap-proval to everything that has been done by Secretary Hay, and also to his plans for the future so far as they were out-

It is gathered that the attitude of the United States is for the present a waiting one in the hope that the three allies will be soon able to agree upon the basis upon which they are willing to accept ar-bitration. So far no notice of the pro-jected blockade of Venezuela has been officially served on our Government.

DESIGNS OF GERMANY.

She Desires No Territory, but There

Is Another Danger.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—In a dispatch from Berlin the correspondent of the Times points out the unreasonableness of the acquiring territory in South America. The correspondent says it might be pointed out that Great Britain would, in any event, have adopted measures during the present Winter to secure satisfaction from Venezuela, and that Germany, although she had the same intention, only suggested action after becoming aware of the in-tended British operations. "The peril of the situation," continues

the correspondent of the Times, "is not so much that it might lead to immediate friction with America as it may eventually entali the realization of the new popular German subition of exercising a kind of general diplomatic control or inspection where purely Anglo-American relations are concerned."

Italy Claims \$2,000,000.

ROME, Dec. 19. — A semiofficial announcement now places the Italian claims against Venezuela at \$2,000,000.

HUNTER TELLS HIS STORY

SAYS FITZGERALD TRIED TO KILL HIM WITH REVOLVER.

Son of American Minister to Guatemain Says He Fired Fatal Shots in Self-Defense.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A copy of the statement made before the court of third instance in Guatemala by W. G. Hunter, Jr., son of the United States Minister to Gratemala, regarding the shooting of

William A. Fitzgerald, has been received here. Hunter's statement says: "I left the legation of the United States on the afternoon of Thursday, November 30, 1902, in company with James G. Bailey, secretary of the Legation, for my accus-tomed daily walk, and upon reaching the Plaza de Armas, as usual, about 5 o'clock, we took a seat together, facing the music stand in front of the statue of Columbus. We had been seated there but a few minutes engages in conversation, when William A. Fitzgerald, whose presence was unknown to me, and without a word being said or anything being done to pro-voke an assault, selzed me by the coat collar with his left hand, and with his right struck me a severe blow under the left eye, which drew the blood; and while thus holding me firmly down on the seat drew a revolver, which he snapped two

"Recovering from the shock of the asthe surprise at the presence of the as-saliant, whom I had not previously seen, I at once sprang with superhuman effort to my feet, thrust him from me, drew my revolver and shot the would-be as-sassin dead in self-defense, firing five shots, the contents of my weapon in so, immediately after the tragedy l walked quietly a short distance away fro the scene of the occurrence, and surren dered to the local authorities

W. G. HUNTER, JR."

Mr. Bailey made a statement confirmin that of Mr. Hunter.

SAYS STORY IS ABSURD. Fitzgerald's Father Utterly Discred

its Plen of Self-Defense. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 10,-When William Fitzgerald was seen at his home tonight and asked concerning the state-ment that his son was shot by Godfrey Hunter, in Guatemala, in self-defense,

Mr. Fitzgerald said:
"In view of all the information I have received, by wire and mail, about the killing of my son, this statement is most absurd. The action of the men in seeking the protection of the legation at first and afterward seeking to forfelt it shows that the deed was not done in self-de-

"If that deed was done in self-defense, these men should seek, rather than avoid, a trial in the United States, because under flag and laws will this plea, when trugo farther than under ours.

"I recently received a letter from J rummond, who was an eye-witness of Drummond, who was an eye-witness of the shooting, and from that letter alone I know my son fell without warning.

INSURED FOR HALF MILLION More Policies Are Found on Dead Body of Whayne.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.-Additiona insurance policies were discovered today on the life of R. H. Whayne, who was found dead with a builet wound in his chest Thursday night near his home, near Jacob's Park, a suburb of Louisville.

Policies with the Hartford Life & Annuity Company, the Fidelity & Casualty Company, the Travelers' Insurance Company, the Trav pany, the Tilnois Traveling Men's Asso-ciation and the Travelers' Protective As-sociation, amounting in all to an addi-tional \$50,000, have been found, and it is not certain that the end has been reached. Already the total, including the \$60,000 in accrued dividends due from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has reached \$450,-000. This does not include two policies of \$25,000 applied for respectively with the Manhattan I nce Com National Life Insurance Company,

If an effort is made to collect these two policies, the exact amount of insuranc claimed by the estate will be \$500,600.

WILL PREFER AMERICANS Smuggler-Union Mine to Resume Without Foreign Labor.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Dec. 15 .- Operations in the Smuggier-Union mine, at Pandora, near here, which has been closed ever since the assassination of A. L. Collins, who was manager of the property, will begin December 27. This statement was given out by the officials of that company. It is also stated that employment will not be given to Austrians and Italians as heretofore, and american informer will have the negarine. horers will have the preference. O. B. Kemp, who was the head bookkeeper of the company previous to the assassina-tion of Manager Collins, has been made temporary manager. A regular manager will be appointed next month at a meeting of the directors in Boston. thought he will be an Eastern man. The mine is being put in condition at full

THE SICK AND THE DEAD

Vanderbilt's Condition Serious NEW YORK, Dec. 19,—Cornellus Vander-bilt pased a fairly good night, and at 7 o'clock hope had not been abandoned. The presence of two doctors in the house throughout the night indicated that Mr. Vanderbilt's condition continued very grave. The following bulletin was issued

at 9:30 o'clock;

"Mr. Vanderblit had a fair night and has held his own. The fact that he is no worse this morning is encouraging."

Drs. Flint, Janeway, Brown and Delafield held a consultation previous to the issuance of the bulletin, lasting about 25 minutes. Dr. Delafield said:

"Mr. Vanderbilt is a very sick man, but there is hope and he is not going to die today." A rumor that Mr. Vanderbilt was dead

was circulated shortly after noon today. Inquiry at the sick man's home showed that the report was untrue.

This afternoon Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Kathlene Nellson' arrived at the house. Mr. Vanderbilt made inquiries and left his carriage, while Miss Neilson re-mained in the carriage. A very close friend of Mr. Vanderblit's today said: Vanderbilt is very low, but there

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- Dr. Austin Flint issued this bulletin on Cornelius Vander bilt's condition at 11:30 tonight: "The symptoms of peritonitis are sub-iding. In other respects Mr. Vanderbil siding. In other re is holding his own.

Death of Mrs. Mary C. Goucher. BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Mary C. Goucher, founder of the Woman's College of Baltimore, the leading college of the South for young women, dled here today. Mrs. Goucher was the wife of Rev. John F. Goucher, who is now the president of the college, and through whom she spent large sums to endow the institution.

Albert Sandt Dead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19 .- Albert E. Sandt, aged 55 years, a well-known buel-ness man and the originator of the "Johnstown Flood" at the Pan-American Exposition, died suddenly in a Turkish bath early Thursday, of heart failure.

Representative Robinson III. MADISON, Neb., Dec. 19-Representative John S. Robinson, of the Third Nebraska

district, is lying sertomety ill with appendicities at his home here, and it is feared WATCH OVER COMMERCE

CARACAS, Dec. 19.—Madame von Pil-grim-Baltazzi, wife of the German Envoy, who has been very ill here, has regained her health in a measure and will sail for Curacao today.

Noted Mining Engineer Dead. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 19.—Henry M. Staniey, a well-known mining engineer, is dead here, aged 48 years.

ANSWER OF THE ALLIES They Agree to Arbitration, but With Many Qualifications.

WASHINGTON Dec. 19 .- Secretary Hay has received partial responses from the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy respecting the proposal to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulties. Great Britain is favorable to arbitration with proper safeguards: Germany accepts arbitration in principle, but finds a multitude of small adjustments to be made before entering into the agreement; Italy, as the junior partner of the ailies, declares that she is favorable to arbitration, but will be bound probably by the action

To secure profipt results, the American Embassies at London, Berlin and Rome have been working energetically to carry out the instructions of Secretary Hay to ascertain how the arbitration proposal would be received. As far as England is concerned, the safeguards referred to are believed to relate to the question of guarantee, which is full of difficulty.

In this connection, as indicated in thes

dispatches yesterday, some consideration is again being given to the feasibility of the assumption of responsibility for any award assessed against Venezueia by responsible private agencies, but the United States Government is determined not to allow itself to be drawn into the position of a guarantor in this case, for the prece dent, once established, might require the United States to become financial backet of all South and Central America. How ever, if private concerns can be induced to enter the field, the United States will do what it can to reduce their risks. Sec-retary hay, Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, and Senator Depew were in conference today, and it is suspected that this phase of the case was touched upon, although no confirmation can be had at this time.

The German position presents the great est difficulties, for not only does it in-volve a demand for apologies, which are extremely repugnant to Venezuela, but also presents so many points requiring adjustment that it is evident that many days, omperhaps weeks, must elapse befor case prepared for arbitration. And the danger of the delay in the face of a block ade, which seriously cripples neutral com merce, and invites hostile collisions with the Venezuelans, cannot be overestimated. The efforts of the United States must therefore, be directed toward haster ing Germany's action on the arbitratio

The Italian position is, of course, of les concern than that of the other allies. The Italian Ambassador here has been extremely moderate and considerate, giving well disposed to second any effort of the United States to terminate the present dangerous situation.

The French government has served no-tice that, without abating her claims, the payment of which has been arranged, she also claims the right to have the claims of French citizens, which have arisen since the adjustment above spoker of, considered by the joint tribunal which of, considered by the joint tribunal which will adjust the Venezuelah debts on a basis of equality with those of the other nations. This contention is strongly resisted by some of the allied powers, and is one of the points which are likely to lead to the consumption of much time, and which must be disposed of before a final arrangement can be made to arbitrate the

Castro Thanks Ecuador. was a large parade in the streets of Quito last night as a manifestation of sympathy with Venezuela. President Castro has replied as follows to

President Plaza's message:
"Profound gratitude towards the government and noble people of Ecuador. The national honor is saved, although the

right of force reigns." Ald Offered by Peruvians, LIMA, Peru, Dec. 19.-A number of army officers here propose cabling their names to the President of Venezuela, offering their services in the case of the situation

Topas Arrives Off Cuba.

LONDON, Dec. 19.-The owners of the British steamer Topaz, which was selze by a mob of Venezuelans at Porto Cabello December 10, resulting in the bombard-ment of the forts there by vessels of the allied powers, have received a cable mes-mage announcing her safe arrival at Clenfuegos, Cuba.

AMNESTY TO STUDENTS. Canr Pardons Extles Who Were Sent to Siberia for Rioting.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Czar has granted amnesty to the students who were banished for rioting on his "name day." He telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior as follows:

"Let the students who were banished for creating disturbances return from Siberia, although they should not for the present be allowed to live in towns where there are high schools. Care must never-theless be taken that the young men, on their return, be entrusted to the keeping of their families, as such surroundings will familiarize them with order.'

The telegram, which is equivalent to an imperial decree, pardons 50 students exiled to Siberia, in addition to the 62 students

GERMAN WARSHIP ASHORE. Kalser Will Not Allow Acceptance of Aid From Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 19 .- All attempts to float the German turret-ship Wittels-bach, which is ashore near Kosver, have falled. The captain of the German warship has declined to receive help from Denmark, declaring that Emperor William prohibits the acceptance of foreign assistance in all cases of naval mishaps have been badly pierced, and it will be

VENICE, Dec. 19.—The report that Don Carlos proposes to abdicate his claim to the Spanish throne in favor of his son, Don Jayme, is untrue.

British Ambassador Resigns. ROME, Dec. 19.-Lord Currie of Haw-ley, British Ambassador to Italy, has re-

Damages for Injury to a Caddy. PORT HENRY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—A jury at Elizabethtown has rendered a verdict of \$5000 damages against David Fleming. who, while playing on the Lake Placid links last Summer, threw his golf stick at his "caddy," causing the loss of the sight of one eye. The "caddy" brought suit for \$16,000.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Lazative Bromo-quinine Tablets. This signature B. L. on every box, 25c,

FUNCTIONS OF NEW DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

House Committee Reports Bill Favorably-One Bureau Will Have Charge of Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House committee on interstate commerce today ordered a favorable report on the Department of Commerce bill. The vote on reporting it stood 5 to 3. The provision for including the Bureau of Labor in the new department was retained on a tie vote.

The bill as it will come from the House committee will embrace within the process. committee will embrace within the pro-posed Department of Commerce the Lighthouse Board, the Light Board serv-ice, National Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Immigration, Fish Commission, Bureau of Statis-tics of the Treasury Department, Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State De-partment, Fur Seal and Salmon Fisheries Bureau of Labor and Census and three new bureaus-Insurance, Manufacture and

The province and duty of the proposed Bureau of Commerce is, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce, to gather, compile, publish and supply use ful information concerning corporations engaged in interstate or foreign com-A section added to the Senate bill give

the President the authority to transfer at any time any statistical or scientific branch of the Government to the Depart Representative Mann (Ill.), a member of the committee, introduced a bill today embodying the changes proposed by the

TO RELIEVE COAL FAMINE.

uspension of Constwise Navigation Law Is the Remedy Proposed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The Hot mmittee on merchant marine and fish ries today considered the McCall resolu tion to suspend the operation of the coast wise navigation laws so as to permi foreign ships to carry coal from one por to another on the coast. A large number of telegrams, letters and statements were read, indicating that at this time there apparently is not only a sufficiency but a large surplus of tonnage available for the transportation of coal, and that it is a carcity of coal, not ships, which is caus ing the trouble.

It was stated before the committee that an unreasonable and extortionate rate o freight is being charged for the transpor-tation of coal from the shipping points to the market ports, and from Boston whence come the greatest number of the emplaints, the lack of facilities to unload coal as rapidly as it comes to the market is the greatest obstacle to the distribu-tion of that commodity.

The committee postponed further con-

sideration of the resolution until the meeting in the first week of the session following the holiday recess. If the res olution should be finally passed, it is stated, it would be in the interest of a reduction of freight rather than because of any scarcity of tonnage.

DELAY OF CANAL TREATY. Due to Cromwell's Iliness, Herran Instruction and Question of Price.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-Confirmation the Panama Canal treaty with Colom bia has again been moved into the fu-ture, and it is now said that no treaty can be expected before Christmas, and probably not until the beginning of next

Several reasons are assigned for the de lay. Mr. Cromwell, counsel for the Pan-ama Canal Company, has been very ill, and is in no condition to do business just now, and the Colombian Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Herran, has not received in structions from his government. These in-structions are still coming in at intervals, and although Mr. Herran has full power. he does not feel that he should act finally until he is sure he has had the last word from is government. Furthermore, the question of price is still open.

WILL NOT GO TO THE HOUSE. Senate Alone Will Pass on Cuban

Reciprocity Treaty. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President has concluded that it will not be neces-sary to send the Cuban reciprocity treaty to the House. It is said that the House may satisfy itself by passing upon the reciprocity proposition, incidental to the consideration of some legislation which will be necessary to give effect to the treaty, though that document will be rat-ified solely by the Senate, if ratified at all in Washington.

Isthmian People Anxions.

COLON, Dec. 19.—The news that the colombian Charge d'Affaires at Washingon, Senor Herran, had conferred with Secretary Hay on December 16, for the purpose of fixing the price of the canal concession and the likelihood of the treaty being ready to submit to Congress Christmas, has been favorably received on the isthmus. It has inspired confidence, where certain misgivings as to the final selection of the Panama route had previ-

No Money for Baltimore Harbor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.-The Senate committee on commerce has decided to report adversely the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Baltimore, Md., harbor. This position was not taken because of opposition to the bill, but because of the rule of the committee ngainst inaugurating individual schemes of improvement in years when there is no river and harbor bill.

To Open Indian Land to Settlers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representa-tive Stevens, of Texas, today introduced a bill to open for settlement 505,000 acres of land in the Klowa, Comanche and Apache reservations, in Oklahoma,

Bill for Safety Car-Couplings. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 .- The House committee on commerce today reported favorably the bill requiring safety appliances for coupling cars.

Colombia Reduces Export Duties. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Minister Hart, at Bogota, has cabled the State Department that a recent government decree provides for a progressive reduction of 10 per cent monthly in the export duties of mbia, beginning January 1, 1903,

Gathering in the Ladrenes.
MANILA, Dec. 19,-The roundup of la-

The Skin

PEARLINE does not injure the hands in the least. . Mrs. Rev. B. M. N.

We use PEARL-INE for bathing, and find it excellent-do not like to bathe without it.

Rev. H. D. S.

drones in Rizal Province is proceeding.
A large force of constabulary is in the field, and the Manila police are co-operating. They have cordoned the North boundary of the city to prevent the bandits from entering.

A KICK FROM CROOK.

R. Lyle Calls Attention to Provisjons of Carey Act.

CROSS KEYS, Crook County, Dec. 14.—
(To the Editor.)—Mr. Newell, Chief United States Hydrographer, the president of the Oregon Development Company, Major Sears, in fact all whose communications have appeared in The Oregonian bearing on the Carey act, have laid great atress on the fact that under its provisions coliusion between the companies that reclaim the land and the settler is made difficult—that there is no way in which the companies themselves could come into pospanies themselves could come into pos-session of the land.

The Carey act, approved August 18, 1894, empowers the Secretary of the Interior to contract and egree to "donate, grant and patent to the state, free of cost for survey or price, such desert lands, not ex-ceeding 1,000,000 acres in each state, as the state may cause to be irrigated, reclaimed, occupied, and not less than 20 acres of occupied, and not less than 20 acres of each 160-acre tract cultivated by ACTUAL SETTLEPS."
This does not look as if it would

difficults for the irrigation companies to become possessed of the land, and no doubt was what Professor Newell had in mind. He certainly was not thinking of the following portion of an amendment approved June 11, 1886: "And when ah ample supply of water is actually fur-nished in a substantial ditch or canal, or by artesian wells or reservoirs, to reciai a particular tract of tracts of such lands, then patents shall issue for the same to such state WITHOUT REGARD TO SET-TLEMENT OR CULTIVATION.

The Carey act and amendment are to be found in volume 2 of the United States Compiled Statutes, pages 1552-1554.

Now let us turn to section 10 of the Oregon act to take advantage of the Carey act:

act:
Any citizen desiring to purchase any unsold quarter section of desert land on which there is a lien for the cost of reclamation shall pay to the holder of said lien such proportion of the amount of the entire lien as the true value of the tract bears to the true value of the whole tract subject to liens; provided, that the State Land Board having control of these lands shall designate the proportion of the amount of the entire lien which the desired tract bears to the whole tract subject to the lien. Thereupon, the holder of said lien shall release the tract so paid for from the lien, and the purchaser shall be entitled to settle and the purchaser shall be entitled to settle upon said tract, and it shall be the duty of the State Land Board to deed the tract to the purchaser without further payment. (Laws of 1901, p. 387.) Put the two acts together and see if

is imposeible for the companies to be-come possessed of the land. Under the amended Carey act the state comes into possession of these lands by furnishing an ample supply of water for reclamation, "without regard to settlement or cultiva-tion." Under the Oregon law the state is required to make deeds to applicants who satisfy the holder of the lien. All then the companies have to do is to purchase a few directors, select their applicants. and instead of having a lien on the land they have the land itself. The old "school land ring" secured their applicants at \$2 to \$5 per head, and this included perjury. Certainly these companies ought to do as well where there is no perjury necessary. To a layman it looke as if the Legislature gave to these companies a million acres of the state's richest lands.

The people of this county, since the passage of the National Irrigation act, are passage of the National irrigation act, are feeling pretty sore, and some are disposed to call these companies names. Why should they? The companies eimply took what the state gave them. There is no evidence that they had anything to do with the passage of the Oregon act. Senator Johnson, of Wasco, introduced the bill: Senator Williamson, of Crook, as chairman of the Senate committee on irrigation, publicly assumed the responsibility for all that was good and all thas was bad in the Oregon bill.

There are other Crook County citizens who do not believe all the blame should be placed on those who opened the door. One of these, a short time ago, stated, without shame, in the columns of The Oregonian, that in order to pass a favorite measure they had to "swallow all manner of vile stuff." Of course, this bill was not

measure they had to "swallow all manner of vile stuff." Of course, this bill was not a portion of the "vile stuff." Thanks to Senator Brownell and his coadjutors for the referendum.

Chinamen to Be Sent Home. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.-United States Commissioner Benedict has ordered the deportation of 12 Chinamen who had not been registered under the exclusion act and could not show that they arrived in the United States before the passage of

Vessel on Her Beam Ends. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Dec. 18. The steamer Cottage City arrived th morning, but brought no news of the Sig-lin or the Dawson City. The Cottage City reports a vessel on her beam ends off Port Angeles. Tugs have gone out,

Old Officers Re-Elected. NEW YORK, Dec. 19 .- The directors of their annual meeting here today, and reelected all the outgoing officers. No other business was transacted.

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves? In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and bolls, and in weakness, languor, general debility. How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

It is the best medicine for all humors.

ATHLETES

TO KEEP IN GOOD TRIM MUST LOOK WELL TO THE CONDITION OF THE SKIN. TO THIS END THE BATH SHOULD BE TAKEN WITH

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To Know What You Are Taking When Using Catarrh Medicines.

Catarrh is the short route to consump tion, and the importance of early and judicious treatment of catarrh, whether located in the head, throat or bronchial tubes, cannot be too strongly emphasized. The list of catarrh cures is as long as the moral law and the forms in which they are administered names. are administered, numerous and confus-ing, from sprays, inhalors, washes, oint-ments, and salves to powders, liquids and

The tablet form is undoubtedly the most convenient and most effective, but with nearly all advertised catarrh remedies it is almost entirely a matter of guess work as to what you are taking into your system, as the proprietors, while making all sorts of claims as to what their medicines will do always keep it a close secret as to what they are.

The success and popularity of the new catarrh cure, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, is largely because it not only cures catarrh

largely because it not only cures catarrh but because catarrh sufferers who used these tablets know what they are taking into their systems. Stuart's Catarrh Tablets being composed of Red Gum, Blood Root and similar valuable and antiseptic Root and similar valuable and antiseptic ingredients, and are pleasant to the taste and being dissolved in the mouth they take immediate effect upon the mucous lining of the throat, nasal passages and whole respiratory tract.

The cures that Stuart's Cutarrh Tablets have accomplished in old chronic cases of catarrh are little short of remarkable, and the advantage of knowing what you are putting into your stomach is of paramount importance when it is remembered that the cocaine or morphine habit has been frequently contracted as the result of using secret catarrh remedies. Stuart's Catarrh Tablets meet with

cordial approval from physicians, because their antiseptic character renders them perfectly safe to the general public to use and their composition makes them a com-mon-sense cure for all forms of catarrhal All druggists sell them at 50 cents for

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