

SENATOR MORGAN WARNS ENGLAND

No Power Will Be Permitted to Bridle America.

HE WOULD ABROGATE TREATY

Says If England Wants to Pick Quarrel With Us King Will Be Reduced to Sovereignty of His Own Island.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Again today when the senate convened the galleries were packed with people, a majority of whom, as on recent days, were visitors to the city. The executive gallery was ablaze with blue and gold cord and epaulettes, the visitors being members of the staff of Governor Yates, of Illinois.

Promptly at noon Vice-President Roosevelt entered the chamber. As he stepped forward to his desk to call the senate to order a burst of spontaneous applause rang through the galleries. With evident manifestations of his disapproval, the vice-president seized his gavel and rapped sharply twice for order. Glancing sternly around the galleries, he said:

"If there is any disorder the sergeant-at-arms will clear the galleries."

Responding to an inquiry of Teller, Hale, of Maine, disclaimed any attempt to speak for anybody but himself, but said the extraordinary session had been called for the transaction of purely executive business. He did not suppose the senate would be kept in session many days or be called upon to transact any other subjects than purely executive business.

After the routine of "morning business" had been transacted, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, addressed the senate upon his resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated. He said he would exclude from his argument any consideration of the Panama canal commission. The only prospect of the construction of the Nicaragua canal now by the United States, he said, rests upon the protocols which have been entered into between this country and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He challenged any senator to point to a single proposition which Great Britain has made for such a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as would admit of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. No such action, he said, ever has been taken by Great Britain. During all the time when Americans were "hugging to their bosoms" the delusion that Great Britain would eventually enter upon a friendly arrangement for the construction of the canal, Great Britain had preserved a "profound and golden silence." He called her silence "golden" because, he asserted, Great Britain, through Liverpool, which was the commercial center of the world, was being enriched and the United States, because of the lack of the Nicaragua canal, was helping to the enriching of Great Britain.

"There cannot be anything more precious today to Great Britain," said Morgan, "than to prevent the construction of the Nicaragua canal. If Great Britain, by her 'golden silence,' can prevent that, her profits will continue and the longer she can do that the greater will be her profits on the Suez canal. She has remained as silent as the sphynx which looks out upon the Nile and upon the desert, and she seems to be looking out upon a desert of waste in the American opportunities, and, sad to say, America's honor. Great Britain is still silent."

With some feeling, in referring to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the Alabama senator said:

"We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon that subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to the treaty. What we

shall do with it (and some of our people are opposed even to that) is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken today, it would inform the president of the United States that he has not two-thirds majority in the senate to adopt any compromise he may make with Great Britain.

"If it is the purpose of Great Britain still to look for delay she will not get it. If it be her determination to pick a quarrel with us about it, she will find the United States can muster at least half the number of men who voted for the president in the last election—fighting men. And she will find, when that war terminates, that the steel band which binds the throne in London with Australia and India and passes through Canada will have been rent in twain and with its severance down will go the empire.

"She will find that her possessions in the Caribbean sea have lapsed; she will find that she has overtaxed our patience. She has started with a new king and upon a new career that will break up the empire and reduce the king to the sovereignty of his own island. Does Great Britain suppose she can escape from the terrors of the existing situation and the prospective situation everywhere, and that she can find a favorable opportunity to display her military power against the United States?"

Morgan said he did not boast of the power of the United States in money, men of valor, but he is thoroughly conscious of them and gloried in that consciousness, because he knows that when the supreme moment should come and any power in the world shall undertake to bridle the United States by placing such restraints upon her sovereignty as are contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the American people will resist to the bitter end.

"And that resistance," he exclaimed, vehemently, "will mean the wiping out of any power on earth that undertakes the job."

ALLEN REMAINS SENATOR.
WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Allen's name is still carried on the rolls as senator from Nebraska and it is understood it will be until the Nebraska legislature elects or adjourns. There was some contention that his appointment would expire on March 3, the close of the last congress, but authorities hold otherwise.

CHANGES IN SEATING.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Some notable features in the seating of senators in the chamber were incidental to the retirement to private life of an unusual number of the members of the body. Senators desiring particular seats, according to the customs of the senate, file with the sergeant-at-arms their application in writing for the seat desired, and it is a case of first come first served, when death or other cause compels its former occupant to vacate it.

The main aisle of the senate chamber is supposed to be the line of demarcation between the Republican and Democratic senators, but at present the preponderance of the Republicans is so large that several Republicans occupy seats on the Democratic side. Among them are Senators Foraker, of Ohio; Dewey, of New York; Keen, of New Jersey, and Beveridge, of Indiana. The retirement of Senators Foraker, of Kansas; Carter, of Montana; Chandler, of New Hampshire; Pettigrew, of South Dakota; Thurston, of Nebraska, and Wolcott, of Colorado, released six of the most desirable seats on the Republican side. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, obtained that of Mr. Baker; Simon, of Oregon, that of Carter in the first row; Fairbanks, that of Chandler in the center of the front row; Burrows, of Michigan, that of Pettigrew in the very center of the Republican side, adjoining that of Senator Lodge; Foster, of Washington, that of Thurston, just to the left of the center, and Wellington, of Maryland, that of Wolcott, one of the most desirable seats in the chamber.

On the opposite side several good seats were vacated. Senator McComas, of Maryland, obtained the seat of Mr. Butler, the first one in the front row of the Democratic side. Blackburn, of Kentucky, took his old seat in the second row on the main aisle, just back of McComas; Holifield, of Idaho, that of Caffery, of Louisiana; Culberson, of Texas, that of Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Talliferro, of Florida, that of Sullivan, of Mississippi, just back of Mr. Lindsay's old seat. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, who has returned to the senate after a lapse of a few years, got the seat occupied by Mr. Kenney, of Delaware, in the rear row of the Democratic side. Senator Bailey, of Texas, will occupy the seat adjoining that of Senator Dubois.

On the Republican side, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who represented the state in the senate for eighteen years, drew next to the last seat in the back row, which has been held in the name of Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, while Senator Quay moves forward one row to the seat formerly occupied by Mason, of Illinois. Senator Mason takes the seat of Shoup, in the center of the last row.

Other changes were numerous but involved only slight movements in position.

BALL AT PORT AU PRINCE.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, March 6.—U. S. Minister Powell gave a ball and reception at the American legation Monday night in honor of the inauguration of President McKinley. Many prominent government officials and citizens were in attendance. The American colony sent a congratulatory dispatch to President McKinley.

NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Root Wants Col. W. C. Sanger in Place of G. D. McKeljohn.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The president has selected Wm. Carey Sanger, of New York, for assistant secretary of war, in succession to George D. McKeljohn, of Nebraska, who has held the office for the last four years. Colonel Sanger, who with his wife, formerly Miss Dodge, a daughter of General C. C. Dodge, of New York, is now a guest at Secretary Root's home, has long been the choice of the secretary to serve as his assistant in disposing of the enormous and rapidly growing business of the war department and his nomination would have gone to the senate some time ago had not the administration feared that the acceptance of his resignation might injure the prospects of Mr. McKeljohn for one of the two vacant Nebraska senatorships for which he is now a leading candidate before the legislature at Lincoln. It is thought that the announcement need no longer be delayed. Colonel Sanger's nomination may, therefore, be sent to the senate for confirmation in a day or two, and if so, he may take charge of his office next week.

Colonel Sanger's great military experience and legal ability are said to have been the chief elements which led to his selection for the office, which, though already one of considerable dignity and responsibility, it is the intention of the president and Secretary Root to make much more important in every respect.

Since the war department has come to be the branch of the government that spends more money than any other two of the other departments combined, the need of a thoroughly capable assistant to the secretary has been most pressing. The treasury and state departments have each three such assistants, the post office has four, the interior two and the others one each.

Colonel Sanger at the outset will have charge of the recruiting service, which is now engaged in raising the army to a strength of 100,000; of all matters relating to enlisted men, their discharges, quarters and rations, their courts martial, including the exercise of clemency at military prisons and penitentiaries; of all claims and accounts; of appointments, transfers and promotions in the civil service and everything that affects the great civil force of the war department; the military government in the Philippines; of insular customs and the tariffs, also of sales of subsistence and quartermasters' stores to civilians; matters relating to national cemeteries, awards of survey and open market purchases, and on his judgment all medals will be awarded.

Under the contemplated reorganization of the war department, which is to be made in the coming summer, probably at the end of the current fiscal year, on June 30, other duties will devolve upon him and in addition he must act as secretary whenever Secretary Root is absent. The last motive is understood to be the chief motive for Colonel Sanger's selection, as Secretary Root cannot confine himself so closely to his desk as he has in the past without serious consequences to his health.

Colonel Sanger's long service as inspector-general of the national guard of the state of New York and his fondness for military matters are believed to fit him for the important work in the war department. Colonel Sanger has shown particular interest in the building up of a national reserve, which is a subject near Secretary Root's heart. Colonel Sanger is 47 years old; he is a relative of General Sanger, of the regular army, who recently took the chiefship of Cuba and Porto Rico.

ITALIAN LEMONS DEFENDED.

Committee Appointed to Make Careful Analysis and Comparison With California Fruit.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Journal of Commerce says: The Italian chamber of commerce of this city has "resolved to answer and refute the attacks made on Italian lemons by several firms of this city and elsewhere."

The chamber of commerce announces that a special committee has made arrangements with the Fruit Buyers' Union to have a "strictly impartial and unbiased analysis" made of the lemons of California and those produced in Italy. By this analysis it is intended to show the relative merits of the two products as to the amount of citric acid contained, essential oil in the peel and durability. The committee is now awaiting a special shipment of Italian fruit which, it is stated, will be compared with a selected quality of California lemons.

MURDERED HIS TENT MATE.

American Sergeant Accused of Atrocious Crime Caught After Year's Pursuit.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Lois Darrell,

formerly first sergeant in troop G, Seventh U. S. cavalry, reached New York today from Naples, a prisoner in charge of Lieut. W. O. Dupuy, U. S. A. Darrell is charged with murdering and robbing a fellow soldier and tent mate in Cuba.

More than a year ago Lieutenant Dupuy was ordered to find the murderer. Disguised as a sailor the lieutenant followed Darrell from Cuba through the British West Indies, from there to Lorenzo Marques, from there through South Africa and finally to Naples. When Darrell saw Dupuy in Naples the fugitive gave up and said he was glad it was over.

The murder was a peculiar one and Darrell's side had not been told. He and Henry Crouch entered the army about the same time and both were assigned to the cavalry branch of the service. Owing to the intimacy that sprang up between them both asked to be detailed in the same troop and the wish was granted. In the Spanish war the regiment was sent to Cuba and the men became tent mates. Darrell was a good soldier and won a corporal's stripe and later, for heroism, was made sergeant. Then, for bravery in battle, he was made first sergeant of his troop.

He and Crouch remained the best of friends but one night the body of Crouch was found in the company's street. He had been murdered and witnesses swore that the heroic first sergeant was the murderer and that he afterwards had robbed the body. Darrell fled and then began the long chase. He will be taken to Cuba for trial.

LEFT MILLION FOR RELIGION.

Will of Late Miss Tousey Being Contested by Only Surviving Relative.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Whether the fortune of Miss Mary Beach Tousey, amounting to a million dollars, is to go almost entirely to religious and charitable institutions is the main question in dispute in the contest over the probate of her will, which has been commenced before Surrogate Thomas.

Miss Tousey was 70 years old when she died in March, 1899. She inherited the bulk of her fortune from Sinclair Tousey, the millionaire founder of the American News Company. The Union Trust Company is trustee of the estate under the will and by its provisions religious institutions of the Protestant Episcopal church are verbally provided for and the domestic and foreign missionary societies of that church are the residuary legatees.

The contestant is Mrs. Sarah B. Hoehner, of Council Bluffs, Ia., the nearest surviving relative of Miss Tousey. When she learned that the will was about to be probated she came to this city and soon after brought the contest. She charges mental incapacity and undue influence in obtaining a will giving almost the entire fortune to religious institutions, and asserts that Miss Tousey was a victim of religious mania.

And easily influenced to dispose of her property as she did. Former Judge George H. Curtis is counsel for the contestant and Wheeler H. Peckham and Charles G. Barnett appeared for the will.

The only evidence taken so far has been that of the subscribing witnesses to the will, in effect that Miss Tousey was perfectly competent at the time she signed the papers and was free from restraint.

NEED QUICKER SERVICE.

Fruit Growers Complain of Time Required to Ship to Eastern Markets.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Journal of Commerce says:

A movement is being energetically pushed for an expedited freight service from California to New York, the fruit growers being especially interested. Mr. Ruhlman, of Ruhlman & Co., said: "It takes now an average of from fifteen to seventeen days to get the fruit here from California, whereas formerly it required but ten or eleven days. It is hardly necessary to point out the importance, both to the railroads and to this market, of having quicker service, so as to bring the fruit here in better condition. Recently the market was affected because the fruit had been delayed so long in transit that it had spoiled."

As for the railroads, it is to their interest as well, it seems to me, to give faster transportation and to land the merchandise here in good condition, because when a car is spoiled dealers refuse to receive it and it is thrown back on the railroad people to be disposed of as best they can. There is, in such cases, a loss of freight and the use of the car. There is certainly need for quicker service and I have reason to believe that the efforts now being made in this direction will bring about the desired results."

Mr. Tenbroeck, of the Union Pacific Railroad, said:

"No complaints have reached us from the local handlers of California fruit about delays. I understand there is some complaint on the coast of the shortage of cars. As to the service of the roads, I think the usual time is being made and if there are delays they probably occur between Chicago and the East and are due largely to the heavy movement of freight and severe cold weather. Delays are bound to occur at times, but so far as the railroads are concerned, they are just as anxious to get the fruit through and off their hands as the local interests are to have it, since it is perishable merchandise."

The most unhappy of all men is he who believes himself to be so.—Henry Home.

PORTO RICANS WERE COLD.

Insular Troops Who Attended Inauguration Wore Overcoats for the First Time.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The battalion of Porto Rican troops, which attracted so much attention at Washington on inauguration day, arrived here on a special train, was put aboard the transport Sedgwick and will sail for Porto Rico at once.

The men found the weather colder than they were accustomed to and the army overcoats which had been issued to them were of great value. Some of them had even worn an overcoat before and when they first put them on they had to be taught how to button them properly. They ran about the decks of the Sedgwick with their capes over their heads and heavy gloves on their hands.

Major Almy, their commander, said that the trip had been one of great pleasure to them. They were greatly interested in the strange locomotives and thought the trains travelled very fast indeed. The national capital was to them a wonderful place. As they rounded the battery on the ferry from Jersey City they tried to pick out the thirty-story building of which they had heard and looked in wonder at the span of the Brooklyn bridge.

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RESOURCES.

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U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	12,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc.	55,143.72
Other real estate owned	6,160.45
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	4,212.98
Due from State Banks and Bankers	40,569.31
Due from approved reserve agents	131,357.72
Internal revenue stamps	798.29
Notes of other National Banks	240.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	110.79
Lawful money reserve in bank	—
Specie	\$115,992.00
Legal tender notes	80.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	625.00
Total	\$644,817.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	29,811.88
National Bank notes outstanding	12,500.00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	194.72
Individual deposits subject to check	426,537.69
Demand certificates of deposit	100,773.93
Total	\$644,817.62

STATE OF OREGON, County of Clatsop, ss: I, Jacob Kamm, president of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JACOB KAMM, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1901.

C. R. THOMSON,
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