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Ten years of corruption in St. Louis culminated in a law designed to promote wholesale ballot-box frauds.

All reports from Washington indicate that the Frye ship-subsidy bill cannot pass the House. Why not make report fact by a yea and nay vote?

The one obstacle in the way of municipal ownership is that no municipal control in this country of any kind employing a large number of men has been economical and efficient.

The St. Louis grand jury is convinced that in corrupt methods in city affairs that city surpasses Chicago and Tammany in New York, but, as a matter of fact, it cannot hold a candle to either.

Men are pleading before the naval committee in Washington to have warships built in government yards in face of the fact that private competitors are bidding much below the cost of government construction.

Free silver in the year 1902 appears not to be regarded as good enough money for the Filipinos, but it was only five or six years ago that a great party declared that it was a good enough money for the best nation in the world.

Within the limits of Chicago there were seven town governments until the election last week, when they were abolished. No outsider understands their utility to the general citizen, but they presented several large attractions to place-seekers.

An independent Democratic newspaper, the New York Times, recalls two of Mr. Watterson's bogies—John Adams and General Grant—laden with imperialism, and refuses to be frightened at his third—President Roosevelt and the army bill. The Times even dares to be facetious at the expense of Mr. Watterson.

The reports gathered from all parts of the cattle country show that scarcity, not the packing combinations, has made prices high. Combinations may not have conscience, but many of them have too much sense to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, which, in this case, is to put prices so high that the mass of people must purchase sparingly.

A few well-meaning and deserving men in the classified service seem not to be able to get the impression out of their heads that promotion can be secured by having more or less prominent men write letters to the officials making promotions to remember them. Such letters coming to federal officers in this city are of more harm than benefit, since this reminding of the appointing officers is regarded by them as a reflection upon their discernment and integrity.

Of the 1,000 or more women who protested against the methods of the New York custom house in examining baggage only 185 answered a request for specific charges, of whom 112 would not or could not make charges, or had not been abroad for years, while 56 reported that they had been courteously treated. The criticisms of 93 related to the provision of the law which limits free importation of clothing to $100 to each individual. At the outset the array of names was imposing.

The national meeting of manufacturers, which will assemble in this city on Tuesday of next week, will not be so fully attended as was at first expected, mainly for the reason that as a class manufacturers are very busy this year. In 1896 they had abundance of time which could have been devoted to conventions if men could have been found to furnish the money to pay the expenses. It is different now. It is time they are short of. But, should the meeting be smaller, there will be men present who will be able to express some timely ideas.

A Washington dispatch says the Democrats in the House are much elated over some of the features of the currency bill which has been agreed upon by the committee on banking and currency, and that no feature gives them greater elation than that which authorizes national banks to issue circulating notes upon a certain percentage of their assets. That is, the Democrats will cease to denounce the national banks, not because they are permitted to issue notes upon United States bonds as security, but because the bill proposes to permit banks to issue circulating notes of any character. In 1892 the national Democratic platform demanded the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax which Congress imposed upon the circulation of state banks to the end that state banks might issue circulating notes upon the assets of banks over which the federal government has no control. The plank was discussed, but it is not now recalled that any Democratic paper denounced the proposition to issue wild-cat bank circulation.

METER MEASUREMENT OR NO NATURAL GAS.

A remarkable feature of the natural gas situation is that so many persons refuse to discuss a purely business question from a buiness point of view. It is perhaps to be expected that a party organ, anxious above everything else to make political capital, should treat the question in a passionate and prejudiced way, but it is surprising that men who can discuss ordinary affairs of life in a temperate and reasonable manner should fly into a passion and resort to epithets the moment it is proposed to adopt meter measurement for natural gas. It must be either because in the lack of correct information they propose to substitute vituperation for knowledge, or else, suspecting that they have a weak case, they hope to fortify it by strong language. Declaring respectable business men to be "as unscrupulous as any wretches that every picked pockets or robbed hen roosts" is neither a good way to get concessions nor to compel people to continue doing business against their will. Persons who use such language and papers that indorse it practically confess their inability or unwillingness to discuss a business proposition from a business point of view.

The present situation presents the alternative whether we shall have natural gas at meter measurement or not at all—whether we shall pay 20 or 25 cents per thousand for gas or use coal and wood exclusively. However, even if the natural gas service is discontinued entirely a great many persons will prefer to use artificial gas at meter measurement for cooking purposes, because of its cleanliness and convenience and because at $1 per thousand it is cheaper for cooking purposes than coal or wood. Those who have never tried it and who consequently have no information on the subject may enter a passionate and vituperative denial of this statement, but those who have tried it know it to be true. Natural gas at 25 cents per thousand, meter measurement, is a cheaper fuel for cooking than coal or wood will ever be in this city again. Hundreds of thousands of people in various cities East and West are using artificial gas for cooking purposes at 75 cents to $1 per thousand, meter measurement, and could not be persuaded to exchange it for any other fuel, except perhaps natural gas at a lower rate. One thing, however, must be admitted. When it comes to keeping a cook stove hot day and night, with natural gas passing through bored mixers, thereby heating several rooms for $1 per month, natural gas at ordinance rates is the cheapest fuel in the world. When it is asserted that natural gas at 25 cents per thousand meter measurement is a cheaper fuel for cooking purposes than coal or wood, it is not intended to cover the dishonest appropriation and wasteful use of gas for heating purposes.

It is undoubtedly true that our limited supply of natural gas at ordinance rates would be far preferable to a moderate supply at meter measurement, but that is not the alternative presented. The alternative is gas at meter measurement or none at all. In putting it this way the Journal simply recognizes the situation as it exists and admits that if the companies choose to adhere to their present position they can discontinue the service and cannot be compelled by law to resume it. An individual, firm or corporation that has a commodity to sell, whether it be wheat, pork, iron, copper, coal, oil or gas, generally desires to realize a profit, and if they cannot do so in one market they will seek another. The companies say the time has passed when they can make any profit supplying gas in this city at ordinance rates, and that if they are not allowed to put in meters they will discontinue the local service and sell their gas where they can make something on it. Any company would do the same unless it were prevented by contract from doing so, especially if, as in this case, the stockholders were "kicking" because of the stoppage of dividends and the bondholders were threatening to interfere if the present methods are continued. Any business man would do the same and would sell his product where he could sell it at a profit. It is not a matter of sentiment but of business. As to the right of the companies to discontinue the service the president of the Indianapolis company said recently: "We have been advised by such legal talent as Mr. Winter, of Indianapolis; Grover Cleveland and John G. Carlisle, that we have a perfect right to discontinue the service at any time." This opinion might be based on the ground that the company's acceptance of the provisions of the ordinance of 1887 did not constitute a contract for any specific period, but only one that might be terminated at any time by the company's withdrawal of its acceptance; or it might be based on the ground that as the contract had been persistently violated by many consumers it was no longer binding on the companies. Anyhow, it is entitled to weight. Possibly persons who have paid for gas in advance at annual rates might have a claim for refundment, but that is another question. A fair view of the situation indicates that the question is between gas at meter measurement and no gas at all, and it is "up to" the Council to decide.

THE PROPER INVESTIGATION.

Now that all the members of the Board of Control of the Prison North can attend, Governor Durbin has directed that an investigation of the charges of Dr. Horne against the deputy warden shall begin on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at Michigan City. The Board of Charities has been requested to join in the investigation. The accredited representatives of newspapers will be admitted. Thus Governor Durbin has proceeded as he told all who inquired he intended doing last week. There was no life and death haste, as some seem to have assumed. No one has anything to fear from the investigation unless he is guilty or unless he has been making charges that cannot be sustained. There has been a great deal of very cheap talk relative to the matter, some of it by persons who may discover that it would have been to their advantage to have waited until the inquiry was begun and their statements had been solicited. An investigation by the Board of Control would have been ample and would have satisfied fair-minded people, but, inasmuch as an attempt has been made to make political capital out of the charges and the attitude of the Governor and the members of that board, the calling of the Board of Charities to participate in the investigation will satisfy all who are not willfully determined not to be satisfied that the investigation will be thorough and the finding such as the testimony will demand.

There may be those who expect that, after such an investigation is ordered, no further criticism and suspicion of the motives of officials will be printed. Such persons do not know the indefatigable persistence of those who desire to misrepresent for one motive or another. The Governor will be criticised because he has not hired a hall at Michigan City and invited everybody to attend. Should he not be present, the Governor will be criticised for not giving sufficient importance to the proceeding; if he should be present he will be accused of a design to intimidate witnesses. It is more than probable that testimony will be garbled in the interest of sensationism and for political effect. Fortunately, intelligent people are little influenced by such methods in making news. They will await the testimony and withhold judgment, particularly in regard to officials who are not under investigation, but doing their duty conscientiously and with dignity.

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IDEAS.

Cecil Rhodes was a man of few words and did not leave much on record concerning his personal views, but it is evident that his dream of British empire extension and his larger dream of the unification of English-speaking peoples contained a large element of American ideas. If he had not been an Englishman he would have been an American, and, Briton as he was, he was a firm believer in the basic principles of our political system—such as the federation of States, popular suffrage, the largest individual liberty, local rule in local affairs, etc. These are the principles he wanted to see established in South Africa and in the confederation of English-speaking peoples which he dreamed of. Editor Stead, of the Review of Reviews, quotes him as writing:

The American has been taught the lesson of home rule and of the success of leaving the management of the local pump to the parish beadle. He does not burden his House of Commons with the responsibility of cleansing the parish drains. The present position of the English House is ridiculous. You might as well expect Napoleon to have found time to personally count his dirty linen before he sent it to the wash and then recount it upon its return.

This shows that he had grasped one of the great ideas of our system—that of national control of national affairs and local control of local affairs.

Mr. Stead was an intimate friend of Rhodes, and they probably thought alike regarding the possibility of unifying English-speaking races. Some interesting views on the subject are presented in a recent work by Mr. Stead entitled "The Americanization of the World." By the Americanization of the world he means its Anglo-Saxonizing on American lines and with American political methods predominant. He says that "if race union is to be accomplished the future head of the reunited states will be elective and republican, even if the monarchy continues to be cherished in these islands as a distinctly local institution." He says it is absurd to imagine even in a dream that the Americans would ever Anglicize their written Constitution, which he treats as a model for democratic government, but he thinks British institutions could easily be assimilated to it. He says:

If a plebiscite were to be taken to-morrow and every white male adult in the empire were to be asked to vote for or against hereditary legislation, an established church and our present illogical system of unpaid parliamentary representation, what would be the result? It is more than probable that even now the majority of British subjects would be in favor of the American view. * * * We boast that we have encircled the world with self-governing colonies, but, without a single exception, every one of these colonies, while rejoicing in the shelter of the union jack and enthusiastically loyal to the person of the sovereign, has organized its own constitution on American as opposed to British lines. Not a colony has transplanted across the seas either a hereditary chamber, an established church or the English system of unpaid, unequal representation. The descendants of George III retained the allegiance of the colonies by allowing them, one and all, to frame their constitution on the principles of George Washington. * * * All this means one thing, and one thing only. It is we who are going to be Americanized; an advance will have to be made on our side; it is idle to hope, and it is not at all to be desired, that the Americans will attempt to meet us half way by saddling themselves with institutions of which many of us are longing earnestly to get rid.

This extract from a book written by an intimate friend and admirer of Cecil Rhodes probably furnishes the keynote of the latter's ideas regarding the Anglo-Saxonizing of the world. It was not that the whole world has to be conquered or overspread by the Anglo-Saxon race, but that it was to be dominated in the interest of peace and progress by a great federation on the American plan. That representative Englishmen should hold such views is a remarkable tribute to the influence of American ideas.

AN INEXPLICABLE HESITATION.

There are thousands of Republicans who cannot understand why the Republicans of the House, after deciding in caucus to inquire into the alleged violation of the Constitution involved in the disfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of voters on account of race, hesitate to proceed. No question of race, no law relative to the control of elections or compelling the acceptance of the votes of colored men is involved. Any State which has disfranchised blacks because of race is not to be interfered with in the disfranchisement. The white leaders of the States in which disfranchisement has occurred can proceed just the same to govern their States. Republicans leave it for Democrats in the South to say whether or not the black vote is a peril. If, as they have said, the black is disfranchised because he is a peril, then they cannot complain if the being who is unfit to vote or to exercise any function of citizenship is no longer counted as a being when the census is taken for the purpose of apportioning representatives in Congress and presidential electors among the several States. Unfit to have a voice in electing congressmen, he should not be counted to make the number of congressmen. Such is the Constitution, ratified by these same States. If voters have been disfranchised because of color, the Constitution declares that they shall not be counted for representation. Shall this provision of the Constitution be nullified by the neglect of a Congress sworn to obey it?

It is said that Republicans are reluctant because it will arouse sectional sentiment. Is that a valid excuse for annulling a portion of the Constitution? Republicans in Congress should see that they will gain nothing by this disloyalty to the Constitution as do Republicans outside. Never have Southern Democrats been more malignant in speech and act than during this session in the House. A patriotic and earnest President has been bitterly assailed in every debate; a Republican secretary of state who learned his Republicanism at the feet of Abraham Lincoln has been stigmatized as a traitor to his country. In his eagerness to fling filth upon a Republican administration the Democratic leader of the House, permitted by Republicans to escape censure for a piece of jobbery, gives an absurd rumor the importance of a dark scandal. Republicans in the House must see that their generosity and forbearance, exercised through three sessions, is not only not appreciated but is treated with contempt. And since the Republicans of the House have hesitated Democrats in Virginia have disfranchised 100,000 colored voters, and they practically snap their fingers in derision at hesitating Republicans of the House.

Much is said of the hopelessness of the efforts to civilize and educate the natives of the Philippines. Mr. Sidney Brooks, in the Forum for April, gives an account of the experience of Great Britain with the Malays, with the suggestion that our efforts in the Philippines will prove disappointing if much is expected in a short time. This caution may be timely, yet at the same time that it is given comes the statement of Mr. Atkinson, the superintendent of public education in the Philippines, which shows that in the day schools there are 100,000 pupils with 5,000 teachers, and in the evening schools for adults 20,000 pupils, all of whom are receiving English education. It must be admitted that this is a great beginning for three years in a population of several millions.

THE HUMORISTS.

So It Does.

Life.

"What's the purpose of bacteriology, anyway?"

"Well, it reduces worrying to a positive science, for one thing."

Wanted a Widower.

Chicago Post.

"No," said the widow decisively, "I will not marry you. I've trained one husband, and that's enough. My second husband must be a widower."

His No Longer.

Philadelphia Press.

"I suppose you own the house you live in?"

"I used to."

"Sold it, eh?"

"No; got married."

His Worst Action.

Chicago Tribune.

Avery Baddun—What was the meanest thing you ever done?

Goodman Gonrong—The thing I've always hated myself most for was getting mad at a barkeep once and throwin' a glass of beer in his face. It didn't hurt 'im any, and it wasted the beer.

Saved by the Signal Service.

Chicago News.

Longleigh—Then you didn't propose to Miss Gotrox after all?

Shortleigh—No. My knowledge of the signal-service code saved me from making a fool of myself.

Longleigh—Well, put me on.

Shortleigh—Just as I was about to commit myself she hoisted the cold-wave flag.

April Fool.

The crocus pushed a bud up—
The weather made it bold.
It opened in the sunshine,
A disk of yellow gold.
Down came a sudden norther
To ice the garden pool;
Above the frozen crocus
It whispered, "April fool!"

—Judge.

Self-Evident.

Chicago Record-Herald.

"I see James J. Hill's daughter has married an attorney."

"Yes, and it was undoubtedly a pure love match, as far as she was concerned."

"What makes you think so?"

"She must have known that her father was fully able to hire a lawyer if he needed one in the family."

KING EDWARD WILLING

NOT AVERSE TO THE PRINCE OF WALES VISITING THIS COUNTRY.

Questions of Etiquette, However, Must Be Disposed of Before Invitation Is Accepted.

NEW YORK, April 7.—"The suggestion that the Prince of Wales attend the dedication of the new home of the New York Chamber of Commerce excites the liveliest surprise here, coupled with satisfaction at the indication of good-feeling on the part of leading members of America's industrial community," cables the World's London correspondent. "Undoubtedly it is hoped in political circles that the expected invitation will be accepted. Inquiries have elicited the fact that in court and official circles it is recognized that there are certain obstacles in the way, but it is hoped they will not prove insurmountable.

"In the first place a court official of experience says, as the Prince of Wales represents the King, it will be unusual for him to visit any foreign country officially, except as the guest of that country's chief of state or its government. King Edward, personally, is said to be strongly favorable to such a visit, yet he may be slow to establish a precedent which hereafter might lead to trouble or misunderstanding. Then the fact that other European royal heirs apparent and other eminent persons have been invited, raises questions of etiquette which assumes very large proportions in the eyes of royal court functionaries. It has been arranged already that the prince shall go to India next winter to make a tour of the empire and to attend the proclaiming of his father emperor of that dependency. The court official heretofore mentioned points out that unless the prince can visit New York on the way it will be too great a strain on him to cross the Atlantic and back in the autumn, especially as heavy demands on his by no means robust constitution will be made by the coronation festivities. Anyway, it is a fact that such a visit would be extremely popular here, and it is believed in court circles that the King, who is well aware of the international advantages of such an interchange of courtesies, will do all in his power to accede to the New York Chamber of Commerce's hospitable invitation."

Eagle Defies Governor Davis.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 7.—Former Governor James P. Eagle to-night formally declined to tender his resignation as a member of the State Capitol Commission at the request of Governor Davis. "I am not willing to step out on the demand of the Governor when I have committed no offense to justify such demand," said ex-Governor Eagle. Governor Davis to-day tendered his resignation as vice president of the Baptist State Association, a communication to that effect being sent to ex-Governor Eagle as president of the association. Both these incidents had their origin in the recent heated State campaign.

AFTER J. J. HILL AGAIN

ANTI-MERGERITES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Attorney General of Washington State Asks Permission to File a Bill of Complaint.

TWO BRIEFS IN OPPOSITION

ONE FILED BY FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL J. W. GRIGGS.

Several Cases Decided by the Court, Two Relating to Appropriation of Streams of Water.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Attorney General Stratton, of the State of Washigton, to-day brought to the attention of the United States Supreme Court the desire of that State to bring suit to prevent the merger of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads by moving for leave to file a bill of complaint on behalf of the State versus the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern companies and the Northern Securities Company. In making the motion Mr. Stratton said that counsel for the defendants was present and prepared to proceed with an oral argument, and the court was prepared to hear them, adding that the case involves the same questions as were presented in the Minnesota case. He added that an immediate hearing was desired, because it would save another trip from the State of Washington. Ex-Attorney General Griggs, who was present as the representative of the railroad companies, acquiesced in what Mr. Stratton said as to the desirability of an early hearing, but the court declined to announce an immediate decision on that point. The chief justice said, however, that an early response would be given.

In connection with his motion for leave to file his bill of complaint Mr. Stratton submitted copies of his bill and a brief in its support. To avoid the objection under which this court refused to entertain the bill of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company the State of Washington has made the Great Northern Railway Company and the Northern Pacific Railway Company defendants. The bill asks for a general order of restraint and injunction, and is a general recital of the acts of merger which it is claimed are in contravention of the laws of the State of Washington prohibiting the consolidation of competing lines of railroad. It is charged specifically that "the Northern Securities Company was organized solely for the purpose of carrying and accepting the designs, agreement and plans of James J. Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan and their associate stockholders to effect a consolidation of the property, railway lines, corporate powers and franchises of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway companies respectively through the Northern Securities Company."

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

This combination is characterized as a "conspiracy," and it is asserted that the "interest of the individual stockholders in the property and franchise of the two railway companies was to terminate and to be converted into an interest in the property and franchise of the Northern Securities Company. The individual stockholders were no longer to hold an interest in or draw their dividends from the earnings of either of said railway companies, but rather from the earnings of both systems, collected and distributed by such holding corporation. That the defendant, the Northern Securities Company, is not only exercising the right of ownership of such stock, but also dictating the management of said railway companies."

The interest of the State in maintaining independent lines of roads is fully set forth, and in the accompanying brief the legal reasons in support of the action are set out in detail. Among these is the plea that unless the Supreme Court assumes jurisdiction the State of Washington is without a forum to which the controversy may be presented.

The brief, referring to the former case brought by the State of Minnesota, says: "Under the authority of the recent decision of this court in the State of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities Company, it is clear that the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railway companies are necessary parties defendant, not only in this, but any other court having equitable jurisdiction, in an action brought by the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company.

"This rule bars the State of Washington from maintaining such an action in the courts of New Jersey, for the reason that said railway companies are not within the State for the purpose of giving the court jurisdiction over them. An action against the Northern Securities Company will not lie in the State of Washington, for the reason that the courts are powerless to obtain jurisdiction over its person. Careful inquiry has been made and it has been found that the State of New York is the only State in the Union in which each of said parties defendants has designated an agent upon whom court processes may be served, and it is clear that such an action against the defendants (all being nonresidents of the State of New York) cannot be maintained therein, under Section 1780 of the New York code of civil procedure."

MR. GRIGGS'S BRIEF.

Two briefs were filed in opposition to the prayer of the complaint, one of these being by Messrs. George B. Young, M. D. Grover and C. W. Bunn, and the other by former Attorney General John W. Griggs. Mr. Griggs takes the position that the bill of complaint does not present a case of a controversy of a civil nature which under the Constitution and laws of the United States is justifiable in this court; that it is a suit to enforce the local law and policy of a State, whose right to make laws and to enforce them exist only within itself and by means of its own agencies, and is limited to its own territory, and that "whatever the law of the State of Washington is upon the subject of the consolidation of railway corporations, it is a municipal or police law, and not one conferring rights of a proprietary or contractual nature." He contends that "neither the courts of the United States nor of any other jurisdiction outside of the State of Washington will lend their aid to the enforcement of the police laws of Washington."

He points out that none of the acts complained of is alleged to have been done within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington, and says: "Every specific thing charged in the bill of complaint as having been done by the Northern Securities Company and its stockholders and by the stockholders of the two railway companies was in the exercise of a usual universally conceded right in and over personal property—the right to buy, sell, hold and vote stock, and to pay and receive dividends thereon. The suggested injury that is feared is admitted to spring from the fact that one person or a number of persons who are of one purpose hold a majority or controlling interest in the stock of two competing lines of railway—a thing not forbidden by the law of Washington or any other State. It is certainly an astonishing proposition that Washington has a right to complain that a New Jersey corporation has acquired a majority of the capital stock of two railroad companies, one a Wisconsin corporation and the other a Minnesota company, merely because the railroad companies operate roads in Washington."

Mr. Griggs also makes the assertion that "as a matter of fact none of the defendants has combined or made any contract for any of the purposes charged." Quoting the laws of Washington bearing on this point, he says: "Nothing in any of these sections forbids one person, whether a natural person or a corporation, from acquiring a majority of the stock in two competing railroad companies. The prohibition is placed upon the companies themselves. It is their acts done for the purpose of consolidation and combination which are regulated, not the acts of the individual stockholders in selling their stock or transferring it to one person or a syndicate of persons for the purpose of control."

DISPUTE BETWEEN STATES.

Court Wants More Facts in the Colorado-Kansas Water Case.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The United States Supreme Court in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Fuller to-day overruled the demurrer of the State of Colorado in the case of the State of Kansas vs. the State of Colorado. The case involves the right of Colorado to appropriate for purposes of irrigation the waters of the Arkansas river, which Kansas sought by an original action to restrain, on the ground that the stream flows through Kansas and the people of the latter State are injured by Colorado's appropriation of the water. Colorado contested the jurisdiction of the court in the case and filed a demurrer. The chief justice said the case is one in which the court can properly assume jurisdiction. He said also that the action of the court in overruling the demurrer was intended to be without prejudice, but was taken because the importance of the case is such that it should not be decided without full proof on the questions set up in the allegations of damages made by the State of Kansas.

On the point of jurisdiction the chief justice said: "Without subjecting the bill to minute criticism, we think its averments sufficient to present the question as to the power of one State of the Union to wholly deprive another of the benefit of water from a river rising in the former and, by nature, flowing into and through the latter, and that, therefore, this court, speaking broadly, had jurisdiction."

Coming to the question of the demurrer, he said: "The general rule is that the truth of matter and relevant matters set forth with requisite precision are admitted by demurrer, but in a case of this magnitude, involving questions of so grave and far reaching importance, it does not seem to us wise to apply that rule and we must decline to do so."

He then stated the averments of the contention of the States of Kansas and Colorado, concluding as follows: "Sitting as it were as an international as well as a domestic tribunal, we apply federal law, State law and international law, as the exigencies of the particular case may demand and we are unwilling in this case to proceed on the mere technical admissions made by demurrer.

"Nor do we regard it as necessary, whatever imperfections a close analysis of the pending bill may disclose, to compel its amendment at this stage of the litigation. We think the record should show on proofs whether Colorado is herself actually threatening to wholly exhaust the flow of the Arkansas river in Kansas, whether what is described in the bill as the 'underflow' is a subterranean stream flowing in a known and defined channel, and not merely water percolating through the strata below; whether certain persons firms and corporations in Colorado must be made parties thereto; what lands in Kansas are actually situated on the banks of the river and what either in Colorado and Kansas are absolutely dependent on water therefrom; the extent of the watershed or the drainage area of the Arkansas river; the possibilities of the maintenance of a sustained flow through the control of flood waters; in short, the circumstances, a variation in which might induce a court to either grant, modify or deny the relief sought or any part thereof. In view of the intricate questions arising on the record, we are constrained to forbear proceedings until all the facts are before us on the evidence."

There was no dissenting opinion.

OTHER DECISIONS.

Cities Cannot Appropriate All Water in Streams Without Paying for It.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—In the United States Supreme Court an opinion was delivered to-day by Justice Brewer, in the case of Pine and others against the city of New York and Controller Bird S. Coler, involving the right of the city to appropriate all the water of a stream along which the complainants resided. The case was decided against the city by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second district, but to-day's opinion reversed that finding and remanded the case for further hearing, with instructions to consider the question of damages.

The United States Supreme Court refused to grant the motion recently made to dismiss the case of Admiral Sampson, in which he seeks to recover prize money for the guns and armament of the Spanish vessel Maria Theresa, in connection with her capture off Santiago.

The court granted the motion to advance the case of Lone Wolf vs. Secretary Hitchcock and set the hearing for Oct. 20 next. The case involves the validity of the proceedings for the opening of the Kiowa, Comanchee and Apache reservations in Oklahoma which occurred last summer.

The case of B. A. Stockard and others vs. Clint Morgan and others, raising the question of the validity of the Tennessee statute providing for the collection of a privilege tax on merchandise brokers, was decided. The brokers, Stockard and others, contended that their business consisted solely in taking orders for outside firms and that the State law is an interference with interstate commerce. The decision rendered to-day, which was announced by Justice Peckham, sustained this view, reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.

The court affirmed the opinion of the Court of Claims in the case of Admiral Frederick Rogers. The case was a question of the difference of pay under the navy personnel act of 1899. He was appointed a rear admiral in that year and from then until 1901 was one of the nine rear admirals of lower rank. He received the same pay as a brigadier general in the army while on sea duty and 15 per cent. less while on duty on shore. Suit was brought to secure full compensation. The decision in both courts was against him.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered an opinion declining to consider the case of the Michigan Sugar Company vs. Roscoe D. Dix, auditor general of the State of Michigan, on the ground that no federal question is involved. The case was an effort to secure the bounty on beet sugar offered by the State under State laws of 1897 and 1898, which the State Supreme Court held to be unconstitutional. To-day's opinion practically affirms the State Court's opinion.

BOUND FOR THE ORIENT.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans to Sail from San Francisco To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans has arrived here from Washington and will leave on Tuesday for the Orient to become senior squadron commander under Rear Admiral Rodgers, whom he will succeed as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station six months hence, when the latter officer will be retired. When asked regarding his plans Rear Admiral Evans said:

"I do not know whether I shall be stationed at China or the Philippines, but from the fact that Admiral Frank Wildes is now stationed at Manila, I presume I will be placed in command of the squadron in the Chinese waters. It is intended that the two squadrons shall exchange places every six months and thus afford a regular period of rest for the men after half a year of active service in the Philippines. It is also intended, under the new arrangement, that the commander-in-chief of the station shall bring the two squadrons together once a year for three months of drill."

The rear admiral declined to discuss affairs in the Orient, contenting himself with saying that he would deal with emergencies as they arose.

Paderewski Asks for a Pardon.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Ignace Paderewski appeared before Governor Odell this afternoon and asked that a pardon be granted Anton Werner, at present serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison. Werner pleaded guilty to the murder of J. T. Fisher in Dutchess county in March, 1888. Fisher had made a charge of bigamy against Werner, and upon the latter meeting him he shot Fisher. The Governor took the request under consideration.

Victory for the Postal.

DENVER, April 7.—The Supreme Court of Colorado decided to-day that the Postal Telegraph Company may construct lines along the right of way of the Union Pacific Railway. The Union Pacific and the Western Union Telegraph Company had resisted the application of the Postal Company for right of way.

MADE MORE DRASTIC

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL AMENDED AND PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Mongolians of Mixed Blood as Well as Pure Natives to Be Kept Out of the United States.

ALSO BARRED OFF OUR SHIPS

AND CANNOT ENTER ANY OF THIS COUNTRY'S ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Democrats Surprised by Suspension of Rules and Passage of the Bank Charter Extension Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The House to-day passed the Chinese exclusion bill, after incorporating in it several amendments which increased the drastic character of the measure.

The principal one not only excludes Chinese by birth and descent, but all Chinese of mixed blood. The chief struggle was over an amendment to prohibit the employment of Chinese sailors on American ships. An amendment covering this proposition was at first ruled out on a point of order, but subsequently was modified to evade the ruling and was adopted—100 to 74. The amendment was offered by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and read as follows:

"And it shall be unlawful for any vessel holding an American register to have or to employ in its crew any Chinese person not entitled to admission to the United States, or into the portion of the territory of the United States to which such vessel plies; and any violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $2,000."

Mr. Clark made a strong plea for the amendment, declaring that the purpose of the exclusion bill was to protect American labor. His amendment, he said, was to protect American sailors. The amendment was subsequently broadened to provide for the temporary employment of Chinese sailors where a vessel in distress has lost part of her crew.

Against the modified amendment Mr. Perkins, of New York, raised the point of order that it was not germane and Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, sustained the point, but in the course of his ruling indicated how the amendment might be made germane. Thereupon Mr. Kahn, of California, modified the amendment to make it conform to the ruling of the chair, his modified amendment providing that it should be unlawful for an American ship for a voyage terminating at an American port to employ Chinese sailors.

Mr. Hitt vigorously opposed the amendment. He declared that such a provision would drive the American ships on the Pacific under the British flag.

Mr. Clark served notice that if the provision was defeated he would offer it as an amendment to the ship subsidy bill.

At this point the committee arose to permit Mr. Payne, the majority leader, to call up the conference report on the war revenue bill.

Mr. Richardson, the Democratic member of the House conferees, explained why he declined to sign the report. He said the Democrats did not believe that all the war revenue taxes should be repealed and taxes on the necessaries of life remain. For instance, he said, he favored the Senate amendment which would have allowed the tax on bucketshops to remain, but which the conferees disagreed to.

Mr. Payne, in reply, said he had opposed the Senate amendment because he did not believe in taxing the small gamblers and allowing the big ones to go scot free. "Besides," said he, "we promised the people that we would remove every vestige of the war taxes, and we want to keep our promise." The report was adopted without division.

Consideration of the pending amendment to the exclusion act was then resumed. Mr. Cannon agreed with Mr. Hitt that the adoption of this provision would force American ships to sail under foreign register.

The amendment was adopted on a vote by tellers—100 to 74.

On motion of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, an amendment was adopted adding to the bill's definition of Chinese those of mixed Chinese blood. Mr. Clark announced that as the main features of the minority bill had been placed upon the majority bill, and in that way had made it more drastic than the original majority bill, he would not ask a vote upon the substitute.

As amended the bill then was passed without division. As passed the bill practically re-enacts all the existing exclusion laws and incorporates with them the existing treaty regulations. It extends these exclusion laws to the Philippines and the other possessions of the United States and forbids Chinese laborers in our colonial possessions coming into this country. The Philippine commission, by the terms of the bill, is directed to adopt proper measures for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill in the Philippines.

The conference report on the war revenue tax repeal bill was adopted and the bill sent to the White House.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Fowler, of New Jersey, moved to pass, under suspension of the rules, the Senate bill to extend the charters of national banks for twenty years. The Democrats were taken completely by surprise. As it was after the usual hour for adjournment the attendance was slim. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but a call of the House finally secured a quorum and the bill was passed.

SENATE RECEDED.

War Tax on Bucket Shop Transactions Will Be Repealed.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Considerable time was consumed by the Senate to-day in a discussion of the conference report on the bill to reduce war-revenue taxes. As passed by the Senate, the tax on transactions in so-called bucket-shops was retained. The conferees struck out that provision, it being explained that the House would not consent to its retention. Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Mr. Bacon of Georgia and Mr. Pettus of Alabama insisted that the Senate should demand the retention of the tax. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, while they were in favor of the tax, explained that it could not be retained without endangering the entire measure. The conference report finally was adopted—36 to 20.

Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina, explained briefly why he should support the Chinese exclusion bill, although he frankly said he would do so with some reluctance. The exclusion bill was read for committee amendment, the reading occupying considerable time.

Among the bills passed to-day were the following: To provide for a clerk for the Circuit and District Courts at Wilmington, N. C.; providing for the promotion of anatomical science and for the prevention of the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; appropriating $15,731 to pay Robert J. Spottswood and the heirs of William C. McClellan for transporting the mails into Colorado in 1879; to amend an act for the relief and the civilization of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.

A. F. German's Shortage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—In the Federal Court to-day, during the trial of Albert F. German, charged with embezzling funds of the Third National Bank of this city and making false entries on the bank's books, Bank Examiner Garrett gave evidence tending to show that the alleged shortage was over $19,000. It was stated at first that a discrepancy had been discovered in German's accounts amounting to about $10,000.

Attorney Sent to the Workhouse.

PEORIA, Ill., April 7.—George T. Gilliam, a prominent Peoria attorney, was to-day sentenced to serve six months in the Workhouse and to pay a fine of $400 and costs. He was found guilty of defrauding a woman of