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When Attorney General Knox says that the anti-trust measures passed by the present Congress are a long stride in advance and will do much good, it does not matter much what Democratic politicians say.

Mr. Bryan does not fill so much space in the columns of the Democratic papers as he did four or six years ago, but his suggestion relative to organizing Kansas City platform clubs may be worth the attention of the reorganizers.

The British Parliament will reassemble to-day. Two important measures that will probably be disposed of at this session are the Irish land bill and the London education bill, both of which have been subjects of much discussion.

Some person claims to have invented a process for making anthracite coal from soft coal at a cost of $2 a ton. It is feared, however, that the inventor is the victim of his imagination, but if he has a sure thing he is the man the country desires to see.

The anthracite miners have resolved to raise a purse of $75,000 for John Mitchell, and think it can easily be done. But will this not have a tendency to alienate that part of the public which is disposed to weep and sentimentalize over the "starvation wages" of the down-trodden miners?

The appointment of Hon. George B. Cortelyou to be head of the new Department of Commerce has been expected and will give general satisfaction. Mr. Cortelyou has held a number of important public offices, the last one being secretary to the President, and is well equipped for the new position.

Senator "Pitchfork" Tillman's speech at the New York Press Club banquet was one of the most disgraceful he ever delivered. In discussing crime and lynch law in the South he became so coarse that many women left the galleries, while men hissed him. He should never be invited to speak in any Northern city again.

The new Department of Commerce will deal with the largest commercial interests of the world. It is estimated that the internal commerce of the United States during the last year amounted to fully $20,000,000,000. This includes manufactures, agriculture, mining and fisheries, but not foreign commerce. The new department will be in close touch with all of these interests.

The Allgemeine Zeitung, the leading paper of Vienna, declares that the outcome of the Venezuelan affair is "a great political success for the Americans, and a still greater one for the Monroe doctrine." It laments the jealousies of European powers and urges the adoption of a defensive policy against American aggressiveness, both political and commercial. The only way to head off the great Republic is to form a greater one.

When the attempt was made, on Saturday, to call up the bill reducing the duties on Philippine products to 25 per cent. of the present tariff, the two Democratic senators from Colorado objected vigorously, both championing the protection of sugar. Senator Patterson became very angry when Mr. Beveridge asked him if he did not believe in a tariff for revenue only. All of which goes to show that most men are protectionists when their own interests are affected.

It is said President Roosevelt has refused to approve several bills which have passed Congress and which restore to the army retired list officers who have been out of the service for a long time and whose withdrawal from the army was due in some cases to the sentences of courts-martial. The President has been informed by the secretary of war that several such bills were passed against the advice and almost the protest of the department, and he himself is against padding the retired list by placing on it officers except such as are fully entitled to the distinction. The retired list of both the army and the navy is, in theory, a roll of honor, and its character, in this respect, should be jealously guarded.

It is not granted to many men to have as long and unsullied a career in the same community and to die as universally regretted as was George W. Sloan. To have lived in the same town sixty-six years; to have been engaged in active business fifty-five years; to have been honorably identified with many public interests and to have died at an advanced age respected and beloved by all who knew him, was a record which only a good man could have made and of which his posterity should be proud. Without courting notoriety, publicity or even popularity he became one of the best known and most popular men in the city which he saw grow from a small frontier village to its present metropolitan proportions. A community does well to mourn the loss and honor the memory of such a man.

REPUBLICAN PLEDGES REDEEMED.

The Republican Congress has kept the pledges made during the campaign last fall relative to anti-trust legislation. Everything that was distinctly outlined as necessary in the way of legislation was completed by the passage of the Elkins bill to prevent and punish discriminations among railroad shippers. Stated in the order of their final enactment, the four laws for the regulation of corporations are as follows:

First—An appropriation of $500,000 to be used by the attorney general in the employment of legal talent in the prosecution of suits against monopolies under the various acts for their regulation.

Second—The passage of the bill to expedite cases pending in the federal courts against monopolies.

Third—The publicity amendment and the machinery for carrying it into effect contained in the bill creating the Department of Commerce.

Fourth—The passage of the Elkins anti-rebate bill, which is designed to put to an end the evils growing out of rate discrimination.

It is not expected that these acts will solve the anti-trust problem, for it is an exceedingly complex one. But these measures are such a beginning of the solution that when they are put in force it will be seen what further is necessary to check those corporations which are designed by their managers to be monopolies. Those who have given any serious attention to the causes which have built up the great monopolies will find railroad discriminations the chief. But for such railroad rebates there would have been no Standard Oil Company, nor would four or five packing houses control the meat business of the country and of a part of Europe.

The enactment of the laws above referred to will enable the Republicans to say that all that has been promised by the President and party leaders has been performed. It is a great satisfaction to be able to say this after it has been so loudly proclaimed that the Republican Congress could do nothing during the short session in regard to trusts, mainly for the reason that it did not want to do anything. It is worth while to recall that after the hostility of two extensive concerns, the Standard Oil Company and the American Sugar Refining Company, was made known, the Republicans proceeded with greater alacrity to pass the laws which are obnoxious to two would-be monopolies.

THE GROWTH OF A DOCTRINE.

As the Venezuelan controversy is practically closed, except the question of preferential treatment, which is to be arbitrated by The Hague, it is in order to remark that the United States comes out of it with increased prestige and that it has resulted in greatly strengthening the Monroe doctrine. The growth of that doctrine, as evidenced by the increasing recognition it has received from European powers, is one of the most instructive passages in American history. Its growth has kept pace with that of the republic. For many years after its first promulgation there was no occasion to apply it, and it existed only as an academic doctrine or political theory, without any acceptance by foreign powers. After its first assertion by Monroe in 1823 it was not referred to by any President for more than twenty years, when, in 1845, President Polk reiterated it as an American policy but made no practical application of it. It was first applied effectively in 1865 for the repulsion of French troops from Mexico, though even then it got no recognition except a compulsory one. If our civil war had not come to an end Louis Napoleon would never have recognized the Monroe doctrine as having any vital force.

The next practical application of the doctrine was by President Cleveland in the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute in 1895. On this occasion the doctrine was very positively and ably asserted. It was the first time that an attempt was made to compel recognition of the doctrine as an international principle, and it was not altogether successful. The United States did succeed completely in its contention that the boundary dispute should be submitted to arbitration, but it did not get much recognition for the Monroe doctrine, as such. Secretary Olney asserted it very vigorously. In reply the British premier wrote that as far as he was aware "the Monroe doctrine has never before been advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the governments of other nations, but it has been generally adopted and assumed as true by many ancient writers and politicians in the United States." That was true, for while the doctrine had been reiterated in the messages of several Presidents and had been more or less discussed in Congress, it had never before that time been formally asserted in a diplomatic correspondence with any European government. The British premier, in 1895, referred to it rather contemptuously as an untenable proposition, maintained by American "politicians." He wrote further:

In the remarks which I have made I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine in itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of her Majesty's government. * * * International law is founded on the general consent of nations; and no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country. The United States have a right, like any other nation, to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected; and they are the judge whether those interests are touched, and in what measure they should be sustained. But their rights are in no way strengthened or extended by the fact that the controversy affects some territory which is called America.

This argument was continued at some length, and it went to a rejection of the Monroe doctrine as a rule of international law or action.

The diplomatic correspondence from which the above quotations are made took place in 1895. Three years later came the war between the United States and Spain. Prior to that time the United States navy had not been heard from on the high seas for more than three-quarters of a century. We had had no war with any European power since that of 1812. The United States was not regarded as a world power, or as likely to become one. It was not regarded as a naval power. The battles of Manila bay and Santiago worked a complete change in the situation. Admiral Dewey's guns announced to the world that a new power was to be reckoned with, and it was at once recognized as a power that could back up its reasonable claims with tremendous force. That was the beginning of the first real recognition of the Monroe doctrine by European powers. From the first inception of the recent trouble with Venezuela both Great Britain and Germany took special pains to assure the United States that they did not intend any acquisition of Venezuelan territory. Through diplomatic channels and through the press of both countries they caused it to be known that they had no intention of violating the Monroe doctrine. Before the alliance was formed the German ambassador at Washington informed Secretary Hay in writing that "we declare especially that under no circumstances do we consider in our proceedings the acquisition or the permanent occupation of Venezuelan territory." A few days ago it was stated by authority of the German government that from the beginning it had recognized the fact that it was impossible to eliminate the United States from the Venezuelan controversy. This was a recognition of the Monroe doctrine and the ability of the United States to enforce it. Thus has the doctrine grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the United States until, from an unrecognized theory, it has become an accepted condition.

TRAINED DIPLOMATISTS BLUNDER.

The protocols having been signed between Venezuela and the creditor powers inquiry has begun to be made as to the practical operation of the agreements. The first discovery is that through failure of the diplomatic representatives of Germany, Great Britain and Italy to take in the business situation Venezuela will get the cream of the customs revenues at her two most important ports before the powers will handle a dollar of them.

The protocols provide that Great Britain and Italy are each to receive $27,500, one on the day the protocol was signed and the other sixty days from date, while Germany was to receive $340,000, to be paid in five monthly installments, beginning March 15. Subsequent payments were provided for as follows in each of the protocols:

Art. 5. The Venezuelan government being unwilling to provide a sum sufficient for the payment within a reasonable time of the claims specified in Article III, and similar claims preferred by other governments, undertake to assign to the British government, commencing the first day of March, 1903, for this purpose, and to alienate to no other purpose, 30 per cent. in monthly payments of the customs revenues of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello. In case of failure to carry out this undertaking Belgian officials shall be placed in charge of the customs of the two ports and shall administer them until the liabilities of the Venezuelan government, in respect of the above-mentioned claims, shall have been discharged. Any question as to the distribution of the customs revenues so to be assigned and as to the rights of Great Britain, Germany and Italy to a separate settlement of their claims, shall be determined in default of arrangement by the tribunal at The Hague, to which any other power interested may appeal. Pending the decision of The Hague tribunal the said 30 per cent. of the receipts of the customs of the ports of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello are to be paid over to the representatives of the Bank of England at Caracas.

It is presumed that the able representatives of the three powers, who are trained diplomatists, thought they were getting a "cinch" on Venezuela which would require her to pay them 30 per cent. a month of the customs revenues at her two principal ports, leaving her 70 per cent. As the arrangement takes effect March 1, the first monthly payment by Venezuela will not be due till March 31. The able trained diplomatists probably thought there was no harm in giving Venezuela until March 1 to make arrangements for a division of the revenues, and Mr. Bowen, who, in the eyes of the powers, is not a trained diplomatist, probably represented that under the circumstances they could afford to give Venezuela two weeks' breathing spell. The able trained diplomatists probably had in their minds visions of vessels sailing from distant ports as soon as it should be announced that the blockade was raised, and reaching Laguayra and Puerto Cabello a few days after March 1 and discharging their cargoes, on which would be collected large revenues, of which they would receive 30 per cent. But the able trained diplomatists overlooked one fact which Mr. Bowen was doubtless aware of, viz., that a large number of vessels loaded with valuable cargoes are lying in different island harbors only a short distance from Venezuela, and that the moment the blockade is raised they will steam for Laguayra and Puerto Cabello, arriving there several days before March 1, and that all the duties collected on their cargoes will go to Venezuela. The chances are that more dutiable products will pass through the Venezuelan customhouses between now and March 1 than during the two months following. Thus Venezuela will get the cream and the allied powers will get the skimmed milk. The moral of this little object lesson seems to be that able trained diplomatists sometimes possess very little insight into business and commercial affairs. Mr. Bowen may not be a trained diplomatist in European eyes, but he seems to have done fairly well for Venezuela.

That was a significant statement of the German minister of commerce in a public address. After stating that the United States would be Germany's chief competitor in the world's markets in the future, he said: "We must, therefore, learn from the Americans to adopt their business methods, the most marked feature of which is the concentration of capital and trade into trusts." This is a frank admission of the value of industrial combinations as commercial agencies. Their possible evils opens up another branch of the subject.

"There is reason to believe that Mr. Rockefeller did not object to the Elkins bill. It passed." So says the local Democratic organ, but as a matter of fact Mr. Rockefeller did most strenuously object to the Elkins bill. It is notorious that for years past the Standard Oil Company has had rebates of freight rates from all the principal railroads, and that this has been a large factor in enabling it to stifle competition. As the Elkins bill prohibits rebates it will cut off one of the Standard company's main sources of strength.

The City Directory, which the publishers began to circulate yesterday, is probably the book which will be most perused in this city during the next year. Almost everybody has to consult the directory, and often frequently. "You will find him in the directory" are the words one hears many times a day. "If he isn't in the directory it will be impossible to find him," is a true statement. "If his name isn't in the directory he either has no business or has not long been in town," is another equally true statement, since the publishers do their work so thoroughly that very few residents connected with the life of the city are not recorded. The article most borrowed is the directory. In many drug stores it is so much borrowed that two sets are worn out in a year. When there is but one directory in a square, or in a large building, it may be said to be in use at all the hours of the day. While the directory would come under the head of current literature, it has a historic value, since those who have kept a series of them can ascertain when residents went into business, where they lived, and practically when they died, since only the living find a place in its pages. From the directory could be written a history of the growth of the city and the direction in which it has extended. Only a few years ago there was not much in population north of what is now Sixteenth street. In it can be found an estimate of the annual population—a little in excess of the enumeration of Uncle Sam's census takers, but probably as correct, because the directory is made by trained men. We may think so little of the directory that many of us do not purchase, but if there were none that could be bought or borrowed people whom we desire to find would be much like needles in a haystack.

In Cleveland a committee of club women has been appointed to urge the street car companies to put longer and larger cars on the tracks between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening, and to have those cars marked "Workingmen," with the understanding that only workingmen could ride therein, and to have the fare in those cars reduced to 3 cents. Should such a plan go into operation every man—lawyer, doctor, banker, clerk, shopkeeper, as well as artisan—whose day's duties are ended will class himself as a workingman, and properly so, and board one of those cars. Business women also will demand to be included under the head "workingmen." This will leave shoppers and other women who are down town at that hour out in the cold and make it necessary to walk home or wait until all the workingmen's cars roll by. And then there will be trouble!

After a quarter of a column devoted to condemnation of Dr. Alexander, whom eight out of twelve jurymen decided to be innocent of the charges made against him, and to demanding another trial which shall secure his conviction, the News says: "As any discussion of the case now would only have the effect of making it difficult to get a jury for the next trial of Dr. Alexander, we think it would be well for the papers to refrain from discussing the questions involved." Only "we," the absolutely fair and unprejudiced, may talk. Great guns!

THE HUMORISTS.

Everywhere.

Miles of sooty smirches,
Endless streaks of grime,
Will write the coal-strike story
On the corridors of time.
—Washington Star.

Letting Her Down.

Philadelphia Press.

Miss Kreech—I overheard Signor Adagio remark that I had an extraordinary voice.

Miss Pepprey—Yes, he did say extra ordinary, and he asked me afterward if "extra" didn't mean the same as "exceedingly."

Needless Alarm.

Die Jugend.

Railroad Surveyor—We are going to run a railroad through your barn.

Farmer's Wife—All right. I don't mind—but you remember that I will have no trains after 9 o'clock at night. I have no intention of getting up after that to open the door for the trains to go through.

The Real Thing.

Chicago Daily News.

"And what is this?" asked the foreigner, who was doing New York.

"This," replied the native who was showing him the sights, "is Wall street."

"For what is it noted?" asked the visitor.

"For its fame as a watering place," answered the native, winking his off eye.

The Cheerful Idiot.

Baltimore American.

"What," answered the Cheerful Idiot, "is the difference between a man who is irregular at his work and the tail of a wealthy man's carriage horse?"

"I don't know," wearily responded his victim.

"Because," replied the Cheerful Idiot, without the slightest encouragement, "one is docked because it's absent and the other is absent because it is docked—ha, ha!"

His Dread Secret.

New York Times.

"What makes Enbody always so awkward and nervous and ill at ease when you're around?"

"Oh, he knows that I know all about him."

"Why, has he any dreadful secret he's ashamed of?"

"Um."

"What is it?"

"He buys patent medicines. I caught him at it."

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Reasons Why the Bill Calling for Its Removal Should Pass.

The Silent Hoosier.

A bill was introduced in the upper branch of the Indiana General Assembly last week by Senator Goodwine for the sale of the buildings and grounds now held and occupied by this institution. The bill creates a commission, consisting of the Governor, attorney general, auditor of state and two citizens to be named by the Governor, to sell the lands and to select a new site within five miles of Indianapolis. The land is to be appraised by a commission of three members selected by the commission named and it cannot be sold for less than its appraisement. The proceeds of the sale are to be used to buy a new site and erect new buildings. The amount that the commission may expend for the new site is $250,000. The bill authorizes the commission to select any other state lands within the specified limits if it so chooses.

The proposition to sell the old institution holdings and to build a new institution somewhere outside the city limits is one that has been advocated for some years by the superintendent and board of trustees. There are many arguments in favor of such procedure, the most important of which is that the buildings are old, and, if retained, will require considerable expenditures for improvements. The institution has grown from a comparatively small beginning, and, as a natural consequence, the buildings are ill-arranged, some are unsuitable and others inadequate. The heating, lighting, water supply and sanitary arrangements are out of date and are sources of continual expense for renewals and repairs. It is thought that it will prove more profitable to the State to sell the old plant and build an entirely new institution. It is thought that this may be done, and that the proceeds of the present valuable lands owned by the institution will be sufficient to construct and equip a new school without it costing the State a cent.

It is impossible at this writing to foretell the fate of the bill, but we bespeak from the legislators the careful consideration of the question which its importance deserves.

Collecting His Poll Tax.

Salt Lake Tribune.

The Christian world having contributed liberally to the aid of the Armenians, the Sultan thinks they are able to pay up their arrears of poll tax, and so has ordered the collection of the arrearages. It is a great scheme; first rob and massacre the Armenians until the pity of the world is moved in their behalf, wait till the contributions are all in and then grab them under pretense of arrearages of taxation. It is a horrible situation for the wretched Armenians, and probably we shall soon hear again of more Armenian massacres to compel the poor devils to shell out their last piaster. "The unspeakable Turk" still maintains his unspeakableness.

MONEY FOR FILIPINOS

AN IMPORTANT CURRENCY BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Unit of Value on the Islands to Be the Gold Peso of Twelve and Nine-Tenths Grains of Gold.

SILVER AND CERTIFICATES

TO BE COINED AND PRINTED FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION.

General Reyes Denounced by Senator Morgan—Safety Appliance Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—There was no debate on the statehood bill in the Senate to-day. The Indian appropriation bill and the Philippine currency bill both were passed. Mr. Vest, while the Indian bill was up, called attention to a point of order which had been made against one of its provisions on the ground that it was new legislation. The Senate, he said, had passed the Philippine government bill as a rider to the army appropriation bill, and yet ruled other provisions out. All rules, he said, were violated when a majority was in favor of any measure.

Mr. Morgan, as a question of privilege, had read a recent communication addressed to him by Rafael Reyes, Colombian minister to Mexico, and which appeared in the public press, denying the accuracy of a certain statement alleged to have been made by Morgan in the Senate on Feb. 12, that the President of Colombia had sold out and abdicated for $1,000,000. He declared that if anything was said by him it was in secret session of the Senate. Reyes, he said, was determined on the success of the Panama scheme. "The coincidence of the double assault on me," he said, "is quite cute enough to have been enacted in the Panama canal school, and is brazen enough to have been prepared in the office of a New York railroad wrecker. As the statements of his (Morgan's) did not appear in the public records of the Senate the statement, he said, is false or was surreptitiously obtained."

He then spoke of "leaks" in the Senate. For years, he said, he had witnessed the abuse of senators by eavesdropping or betrayal by persons who have had the right or privilege of being present at executive sessions of the Senate, and he had long since ceased to expect anything else. It was a cowardly form of calling a senator to account for remarks or statements made in confidence. The evil seems to be without remedy, he continued, and the only safety of senators is in open sessions. Reyes, he said, violated a principle of diplomacy by obtaining his information surreptitiously through persons who violated their trust.

"I did not say," continued he, "at any time that the President had received $1,000,000 in April, 1900, as pay for resigning. I said that after he received $1,000,000, in April, 1900, he retired to his home, and the Vice President was substituted in his place."

Reverting to the subject of giving out information concerning executive sessions, Mr. Morgan said: "It is only a repetition of the crimes that have been committed by senators heretofore." It was not an unusual thing, he said, but no such accusation could be laid at his door.

The Philippine currency bill passed by the Senate to-day prescribes that the unit of value in the Philippines shall be the gold peso of 12.9 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, said gold peso to become the unit of value when the government in the Philippines shall have coined and ready for circulation not less than 5,000,000 of the silver pesos provided for in the bill. The gold coins of the United States, at the rate of $1 for two pesos, shall be legal tender in the islands. The bill also provides for an additional coinage of 75,000,000 silver coins of the denomination of one peso, which shall be legal tender except where provided by contract. Coins of the denomination of 50 centavos, 25 centavos, 20 centavos and of 10 centavos also are provided for, all such coinage to be under the authority of the government of the Philippine islands, in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the secretary of war.

The bill also provides for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to maintain the parity of the silver and gold pesos, such certificates at any time to be limited to $10,000,000 or 20,000,000 pesos. The Mexican dollar and the Spanish coins heretofore used shall be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the civil Governor of the islands, preference, however, being given to the Philippine coins and certificates. Provision is made for the issuance of silver certificates. The option is given for the coinage of the silver pesos either in Manila or any mint in the United States, which coins shall bear inscriptions or devices expressing the sovereignty of the United States. The act making any form of money legal tender after Dec. 31, 1903, is repealed.

The Patterson amendment providing for an international conference to fix a commercial exchange was adopted by the Senate.

Chairman Cooper, of the House committee on insular affairs, says that as soon as the bill is received from the Senate by the House it will be sent to conference.

The Statehood Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Much time was spent to-day by Republican senators in conference in an effort to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the legislative problem in the Senate caused by the statehood bill, and after the Senate adjourned the Republican steering committee held a meeting with the same end in view. No decision was reached, but the favorite plan is to attempt to displace the statehood bill with some measure which will catch the votes of many of the friends of the statehood bill, such as the anti-trust bill to be reported to-morrow from the Senate committee on the judiciary, or the eight-hour bill. If this plan, upon later investigation or actual experiment, should prove impracticable, the consolidation compromise bill probably will be reported from the committee on territories, and an effort will be made to pass it by continuous sessions, thus exhausting debate. When the steering committee adjourned the understanding was that the proposed coup would be undertaken to-morrow or next day.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Safety Appliance Law Amended and Other Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House disposed of a number of bills to-day under suspension of the rules, defeating two. The most important measure passed was the Senate bill to amend the Senate safety appliance law. A special order was adopted which practically makes the Fowler currency bill a continuing order for the remainder of the session, not, however, to interfere with conference reports, appropriation bills and other privileged matters.

Among the bills passed were the following: To amend the river and harbor act so as to authorize the expenditure of $125,000 for the construction of a channel through Sabine lake to connect with Taylor's bayou, or Port Arthur canal, Texas; to authorize the construction of a life-saving station at the mouth of Black river, near Lorain, O.; to authorize the President to appoint and retire George A. Detchemedy as a captain of infantry; to extend for three years the time for making final proof of the Colorado co-operative colony; to effectuate the additional act of the international convention for the protection of industrial property; to amend the act to establish a lighthouse depot for the second lighthouse district in Boston harbor so as to permit the secretary of the treasury to locate the site on ground owned by the United States; to authorize the President to appoint and retire William McCarthy Little as a captain in the navy; to authorize the Arkansas Coal and Mineral Company to construct a bridge across the Arkansas river at Moore's rocks; to grant an American register to the steamer Beaumont; for the erection of a keeper's dwelling at Grosse isle, Detroit river; to authorize a bridge across the Tennessee river at a point between Lewis Bluff and Guntersville, Ala.; to construct a lighthouse and fog signal at Burrows island, Washington; to issue a patent to certain lands at Buffalo, Wyo.; to grant the Kenova & Big Sandy Railroad a right of way through Locks 2 and 3 of the Big Sandy river; to grant the Central Arizona Company a right of way through the San Francisco mountain reserve and to extend the coal land laws to the district of Alaska. A bill to authorize George A. Campbell and associates to use the waters of the Coosa river, in Alabama, for the purpose of generating electricity was defeated—65 to 47—(not two-thirds), as was a bill to open to settlement 505,000 acres of land in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation—35 to 52. At 5:10 the House adjourned.

MISTAKEN FOR THIEVES.

Yale Students Arrested While Running to Catch a Train.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Nine members of the senior and junior classes at Yale, who came here Saturday to play whist against Columbia, had a more lively time than they expected before they finally caught the midnight train for New Haven. They were chased up Broadway by an alarmed hotel proprietor and finalled stopped by a policeman, who emptied his revolver in the air. It was alleged they wanted to go home on the 11 o'clock train and started for it so late that it was a case of sprint or lose it. After defeating Columbia in the afternoon they continued playing whist in the evening at the Victoria Hotel and were so interested that they did not notice the time until 10:45 o'clock. They got into their overcoats in a jiffy and dashed pell-mell down the stairs. The last of them had his overcoat tucked under his arm, and it looked as if he were concealing something. The proprietor of the Victoria was sure his house was being robbed and shouted after the fleeing students. The porter took up the cry and started after them. Others fell into his wake and gave volume to the shouting. Finally a patrolman came along, drew his revolver and began shooting in the air. Then, and not until then, did the card players stop. The porter and policeman rounded them up and led them back to the hotel. It took but a minute to explain, and there was no end of apologies. Meantime, however, the 11 o'clock express was whistling for Mount Vernon.

To Receive Honorary Degrees.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Honorary degrees will be conferred at the University of Pennsylvania exercises on Saturday next. Provost Harrison to-day announced the names of the men who will be honored. They are President Alexander C. Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., the degree of doctor of science; President Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University; Principal William Peterson, principal of McGill University, Montreal; John Singer Sargent, artist, and Brigadier General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., all the degree of doctor of laws.

Won by State University.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 16.—In the first annual track meet between the freshmen classes of Indiana and Purdue, held here Saturday night, Indiana took 39 of the points to the visitors' 22. Purdue fell short throughout except in the mile and relay races, which were carried clear. Indiana took three contests clear.

Honor Students at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The faculty of Vassar College conferred honors to-day on members of the senior class for high standing throughout the college course. The honor students included Miss Alice M. Chamberlain, Geneva, O.; Mary F. Mills, Decatur, Ill.; Catherine M. Morgan, Kansas City, Mo., and Clara M. Thompson, Atlanta, Ga.

MAY GO TO EUROPE.

Home Squadron May Show the Old World American Naval Strength.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Herald's Washington letter this morning says: "European nations will be given a view of the most powerful and efficient squadron that ever sailed under the stars and stripes next summer, when, it is planned, the North Atlantic squadron will make a cruise to the principal ports of Europe.

"The sending of the home fleet abroad is an unusual proceeding and will undoubtedly arouse much interest in Europe. In the Navy Department it is stated that the cruise is contemplated only as a test of the cruising efficiency of the fleet, which, it is purposed, shall rendezvous at Norfolk in May, preparatory to crossing the Atlantic. The present commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station, Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, will probably then be succeeded by Rear Admiral Barker, now commandant of the New York navy yard.

"The squadron will consist of the Kearsarge as flagship, the Alabama, the Illinois, the Iowa, the Massachusetts and the Indiana. The North Atlantic squadron was mobilized as a battle squadron immediately after the maneuvers, and, as a result of the exercises off Culebra, is in a more efficient condition than ever before. The fleets which have heretofore visited and been stationed in European waters have not been homogeneous. They have been composed both of battleships and cruisers.

"The fleet will touch first at the Cape Verde islands and then at Lisbon. The rest of the itinerary is yet to be outlined."

WEALTH IS DEGRADING.

Bishop Spalding Says Only One Rich Man, Carnegie, Is Really Good.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Addressing a gathering at Carnegie Hall, Sunday night, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., who was prominently mentioned as a possible successor of the late Archbishop Corrigan, received great applause when he declared that great wealth is almost certain to degrade the possessor of it, and out of all the men who are known to reckon their possessions in the millions he named only one—Andrew Carnegie—as a man able to rise above his surroundings. Bishop Spalding admitted the great power of money and declared that it appeared to be almost the real form of power in our day, "giving the man who possesses it," he said, "a hold on things that neither intellectual power nor faith can give. It is the quality of a man's thought by the things he yearns for that you must judge him," he said. "A man may have the wealth of Mr. Carnegie and still be a thief, an idiot and a brute. It is by how much greater a man is than are things with which he has surrounded himself that he is to be judged. It is not what you have, but what you are."

Baer's Address Taxed His Strength.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—An act on the part of George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway Company, which was held by many to be discourteous to the miners' counsel in the strike hearing, was explained by the news that the the last three days he had been ill in Atlantic City. Immediately after finishing his address before the commission on Thursday at noon he left the room in the Federal building, in which the hearing was held, and though his chief opponent, Clarence S. Darrow, began his address in the afternoon, he did not appear. It has developed that Mr. Baer went to Atlantic City in a state of physical collapse. He is much better to-day.

W. J. Bryan Talks to Women.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Many women were present to hear William J. Bryan speak before the Women's Democratic Club in Brooklyn this afternoon. It was in no sense a reception to Mr. Bryan, for he said: "I have been restrained from taking part in anything like a reception for fear that my motives might have been misconstrued. In New York," continued Bryan, "a man can't do anything without being misconstrued. If he says anything they are not willing to let it stop at that, and if he says nothing they make up something for him." Mrs. Eugene V. Brewster, president of the league, cordially greeted Mr. Bryan and eulogized him.

CHANGED BY SENATORS

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS TO THE LITTLEFIELD ANTI-TRUST BILL.

Complete Substitutes for Sections 6 and 7 Recommended by the Committee on Judiciary.

PENALTIES MORE SEVERE

WORDS "COMMON CARRIER" MADE TO READ "CORPORATION."

Forfeiture to the United States Provided for Violations of the Interstate-Commerce Features.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate committee on the judiciary to-day concluded consideration of the Littlefield anti-trust bill and decided to report it to the Senate with a number of important amendments. The most important changes were made in connection with Sections 6 and 7 of the House bill, for which the Senate committee will recommend complete substitutes.

Section 6, as the bill passed the House, prohibited persons engaged in violating the provisions of the law from using any of the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. This purpose is retained in the substitute of the Senate committee, but the scope of the provision is enlarged, so that as agreed on, it reads as follows: "That no corporation engaged in the production, manufacture or sale of any article which may be the subject of interstate commerce attempting to monopolize the production, manufacture or sale thereof in any State, by discrimination in prices, or by giving special privileges or rebates, or in any other manner whatever, in order to prevent or hinder competition therein, with respect to such article, shall in any way engage in interstate commerce for the purpose of aiding or facilitating, either directly or indirectly, such production, manufacture or sale with intent to monopolize the production, manufacture or sale of any such article; nor shall any other person or corporation in any way engage in interstate commerce, in buying, selling or disposing of any such article of commerce, for the purpose of enabling such first mentioned corporation to engage or continue to engage in such production, manufacture or sale with such intent. The business of any person or corporation engaged in the manufacture, production or sale of any manufactured article that may be the subject of interstate commerce, which by reason of ownership or control of lands, growing timber or other vegetable products, or containing coal, oil, iron or other minerals or metals used in the manufacture of such articles, or by reason of ownership or control of the instrumentalities of manufacture, production or sale shall have the power to control or affect, in whole or in part, the price of said articles throughout the United States, so as to prevent, forestall, stifle, destroy or hinder competition, is hereby declared to be a monopoly within the meaning of this section. The foregoing definition shall not be held to include a business founded on a secret process, so long as the secret is confined to one manufacturer or producer.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

"Any person violating either of the provisions of this section, or aiding, abetting, assisting or counseling any other person or corporation to violate the same, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than five years or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. Any corporation violating the provisions of this section shall for every such act forfeit to the United States the sum of $5,000, to be recovered as in other cases of penalties, and for the purpose of said forfeiture every sale of goods, wares or merchandise for shipment outside the State where said corporation is located and doing business, with the intent so to monopolize, and every contract for such sale and every shipment of such articles pursuant to such sale or contract, and every act of discrimination, with such intent, in prices, or of giving special privileges or rebates, shall be considered a violation of this section."

The new section also prescribes the conditions under which it shall be unlawful for any corporation hereafter organized to engage in interstate commerce. These conditions are as follows:

"First—The capital stock of such corporation has been fixed at a sum greater than the sum actually paid in cash or in property at its actual cash value, unless the excess has been actually subscribed by bona fide subscribers and is subject to call in the manner provided by the law of the State where organized.

"Second—The paid-up capaital stock of such corporation has been increased by the purchase with its own stock or other corporations at a value in excess of a fair cash value of the latter, or paid for with its own stock at a valuation less than a fair cash value.

"Third—The paid up capital stock of such corporation has been increased by the purchase with its own stock at par or less of property at a valuation based on earning capacity and good will, when such valuation is in excess of the cost of duplicating said property, if the property be manufacturing or producing plants, railways or steam vessels, or is in excess of its fair cash value if the property be mines, real estate or any class of unimproved property."

Section 7 of the House bill imposes a fine of $5,000 on common carriers for the violation of this act or the existing interstate-commerce law. The substitute uses the word "corporation" instead of the words "common carrier," and provides for a forfeit to the United States, and adds: "For the purposes of said forfeiture every sale of goods, wares or merchandise for shipment outside the State where such corporation is located and doing business, and every contract for such sale and every shipment of such articles pursuant to such sale or contract, and, if such corporation be a common carrier, every day that it engages in the business of carrying on interstate commerce shall constitute a violation of this section."

A fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for five years, or both, is imposed on persons who may knowingly cause or aid any corporation to violate these statutes.

DEMOCRATS VOTED YEA.

It was over these two substitutes that the committee had its sharpest contest and closest votes. They were carried by the full Democratic vote with the assistance of three Republicans, the senators voting for the amendment being Messrs. Hoar, Nelson and McComas, Republicans, and Bacon, Pettus, Turner, Blackburn and Culberson, Democrats. The negative votes were cast by Senators Platt of Connecticut, Clark of Wyoming, Fairbanks, Simon and Depew, all Republicans.

Many other changes were made in the text of the bill. The first few lines of Section 1 were stricken out and the following substituted: "That whenever the Interstate-commerce Commission in cases of common carriers or the Department of Commerce and Labor in other cases, shall deem it desirable to inquire whether any corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce has restrained or monopolized such trade or commerce, or attempted to restrain or monopolize such trade or commerce, said Interstate-commerce Commission or the Department of Commerce and Labor, as the case may be, shall require such corporation to file returns with the Interstate-commerce Commission, or the Department of Commerce and Labor, at such times as said commission, or the Department of Commerce and Labor may require, which returns shall be in addition to any other returns required by law. Any corporation refusing to file returns under the provisions of this section shall state, among other things which said Interstate-commerce Commis-