

The regular permanent family circulation of The Evening Star in Washington is more than double that of any other paper whether published in the morning or in the afternoon.  
As a medium for unobjectionable advertisements it therefore stands unequalled and unapproachable.

### PIPE TRUST KILLED

Permanently Enjoined by United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

### DECISION AT CINCINNATI TODAY

Was a Restraint to Trade and Attempted Monopoly.

### DIFFERS FROM SUGAR TRUST

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 14.—The United States circuit court of appeals for the sixth circuit today decided the Cast Iron Pipe Trust case. Mr. Justice Harlan and Circuit Judges Taft and Linton composed the court. Judge Taft delivered the opinion.  
The suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court at Chattanooga by bill in equity filed by the Attorney General of the United States against six cast iron pipe companies, the Addison Company of Cincinnati, Dennis Long & Co. of Louisville, Chattanooga Pipe Works of Chattanooga, the South Pittsburg Pipe Works of South Pittsburg, Tenn., the Anliston Pipe Works of Anliston, Ala., and the Howard-Harrison Co. of Bessemer, Ala., to enjoin them from continuing to do business under a contract of association, which the bill charges was a violation of the federal antitrust act of 1890 because it was in restraint of interstate trade in cast iron pipe and an attempted monopoly. The circuit court dismissed the bill and the United States appealed.

### Divided Up Territory.

By the contract the defendants divided the country into "free" and "pay" territory. Free territory embraced New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and all states north and east of the Potomac embraced the rest of the United States.  
In free territory the associates were permitted to sell pipe at any price they saw fit. All orders for pipe in pay territory had to be submitted to a central board which fixed the price, and then assigned the job to the one of the associates which would agree to sell at the highest price. Certain large cities were reserved to particular members and on orders received from them the price and bonus were both fixed by the board. Though the aggregate tonnage capacity of the associates was only 30 per cent of the total tonnage capacity of all the mills in the country, it was made to monopolize the tonnage capacity of competing mills in pay territory. By the custom of the trade all contracts were made to include delivery by the seller at the home of the buyer.

### Decision of the Court.

The court of appeals held first that the contract of association even if the prices fixed under it were reasonable, and its only purpose was to prevent ruinous competition as claimed by defendants, was nevertheless void at common law because in restraint of trade and an attempted monopoly.  
Second, that the prices were not reasonable and the purpose was an attempted monopoly.  
Third, that the trade restrained by the contract of association was the negotiation and sale of pipe to be delivered across the state of the state of manufacture to the state of the state of sale, under all the decisions of the Supreme Court interstate commerce.

### Distinguished From Sugar Trust.

The court distinguished this case from the sugar trust case on the ground that the contract sought to be enjoined under the federal anti-trust act in that case was a contract of association for the manufacture of sugar, and did not involve, as the contract in this case did, the restraint of sales of merchandise to be delivered across state lines.  
The judgment of the circuit court of appeals reversed the decree of the circuit court and instructed that court to enter decree enjoining the defendants from continuing to do business under contract of association or from in any way maintaining the same.

### FAVORS INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

### But Mr. Balfour Has Nothing to Offer on Subject.

LONDON, February 14.—Replying to a question of Mr. Field in the house of commons today, as to whether the government intended to co-operate in promoting an international conference to consider the currency question, Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and government leader, said he was happy to say the government could be very glad to see an international conference regarding currency, but that he had nothing to add to the information already in the possession of the house.  
C. F. Ritchie, president of the board of trade, replying to William Field, parliament member for the St. Patrick's division of Glasgow, in the house of commons today, said the Canadian law forbidding gambling in grain futures was satisfactory, but he added, the government did not intend to introduce a bill on the subject at present.

### DR. ROBERT WHEATON DEAD.

Though but Thirty-five Years Old, He Had National Reputation.  
ST. PAUL, Minn., February 14.—Dr. Robert A. Wheaton, one of the best-known surgeons in the country, died suddenly last evening of apoplexy. Dr. Wheaton, while but thirty-five years of age, had a national reputation as a surgeon. He was born at Northfield, Minn., and graduated at Harvard.  
For a year and a half he was in the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. He was professor of minor surgery in the University of Minnesota and captain and assistant surgeon in the Minnesota National Guard. He was a frequent contributor to medical journals.

### ANOTHER KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

Fierce Duel With Knives in Louisville Over Family Feud.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 14.—A desperate duel was fought yesterday with knives and pistols, between George Vogt and Arthur B. Waldron in this city. Fred Vogt, the son of George Vogt, was also drawn into the encounter. As a result Waldron is lying at the city hospital in a precarious condition, and is not expected to live. Fred Vogt is at the Gray Street infirmary badly wounded and the elder Vogt is in jail charged with malicious shooting.  
The primary cause of the trouble was a murder case tried in the Jefferson county court eight years ago. The father of Arthur Waldron was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution. In consequence a bitter hatred has always existed between the two families.

### EX-GOV. ST. JOHN DENOUNCED

Prohibition Leader Had Signed Petition to Sell Liquor.

### W. C. T. U. of Olathe, Kan., Called Him to Account and Abused Him Roundly.

OLATHE, Kan., February 14.—At a mass meeting of his fellow citizens held in this city, John P. St. John, the prohibition governor, was roundly denounced for signing the liquor petition. Gov. St. John endeavored to defend himself, but was questioned so sharply that he was compelled to retreat under fire. The demonstration which followed was one of the liveliest ever witnessed in Olathe, which was the center, ten years ago, of the original package excitement.  
These local druggists had filed petitions with the probate judge asking for permission to sell liquor. The law required the signatures of twenty-five men and a like number of women of the ward in which the drug store is to locate. One of the druggists secured Gov. St. John to sign his petition. This suited up the W. C. T. U., and a mass meeting was called. Senator Parr, the first speaker, called upon Gov. St. John to explain why he—so prominent a prohibition leader and temperance advocate—had after so many years of prohibition in the city, signed the first petition to permit the sale of whiskey.  
Mr. St. John's explanation was that he wanted liquor sold legally by the druggists. In an instant the house was in an uproar, and he was called to account for his signature. Judge Hindman delivered a long speech, declaring that upon such questions the W. C. T. U. had always been right, and at this lady she would stand up to petition, and in preference to following the "leadership course" of St. John. At this utterance a veritable storm of applause broke out, and the speaker was called to account. Judge Hindman delivered a long speech, declaring that upon such questions the W. C. T. U. had always been right, and at this lady she would stand up to petition, and in preference to following the "leadership course" of St. John. At this utterance a veritable storm of applause broke out, and the speaker was called to account.

### MISS VAN NORMAN IS DEAD.

Victim of the Jealousy of Her Uncle Daniel Smith.  
HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., February 14.—Mary Van Norman, the young woman who was shot by her uncle, Daniel Smith, Saturday morning, died today. She was today Smith said: "Miss Van Norman and I were engaged to be married. She had promised to marry me when she was eighteen, which would be February 17."  
"We had formerly been very happy, and I would have died for her if necessary. But lately she had become very nervous, and that if she did not come back to me, she would both die together. My injuries are very painful. I do not know whether I will be able to get up, but I expect that if I don't die from the effects of this shot I will be hanged."

### HE HATE TAINTED CORN.

### As a Result Dr. Buckley Was Seized With Cramps.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 14.—Dr. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, was ill at the Hotel Lincoln here three days last week. His sudden sickness was laid to eating canned corn aboard a Pullman car. He suspected the corn was tainted, and ate but two spoonfuls, but was suddenly seized with severe cramps and cramps. He was able to lecture in California, Pa., Tuesday, and then left for the east. It was a very weak condition. His case seems like one of those in which of just what nature was not determined.

### ARMY AND NAVY.

### Whereabouts of the Warships—Late Orders and Personnel.

The gunboat Petrel is at Hong Kong. The gunboat Newport was at Colon yesterday. The gunboat Machias has arrived at Gibraltar on her way home from China. The torpedo boat Cushing returned to Key West yesterday from the battle ship Maine.  
Commander L. C. Logan has been detached from the Constellation and ordered to duty in this city as the representative of the navy at the Omaha exposition.  
Ensign A. A. Pratt has been detached from the Marblehead and ordered to the Cushing at once.  
Lieutenant Commander H. Winslow to the Constellation as executive officer.  
The north Atlantic squadron at Tortugas sustained several defections today. The battle ship Texas and gunboat Barnegat have gone to Galveston, the cruiser Marblehead to New Orleans and the cruiser Detroit to Mobile. The remainder of the fleet will continue their exercises in the vicinity of Tortugas.  
A board of officers has been ordered to meet at Governor's Island, New York city, to determine the fitness for promotion: Second Lieutenant Hollis C. Clark, 23d Infantry; Second Lieutenant Palmer E. Pierce, 5th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Douglas Settle, 10th Infantry, and First Lieutenant Marion E. Saffold, 13th Infantry.

Changes of the stations of officers in the ordnance department have been made as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Arnold, Jr., is relieved from the command of Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and relieve Colonel Alfred Mordecai from the command of the same.  
Colonel McClellan, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Watervliet arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and assume command of that arsenal.  
Captain Henry W. Sprale, 8th Cavalry, is relieved from duty as acting Indian agent at Fort Peck agency, Montana, and ordered to join his regiment.  
The following changes in the stations of officers of the medical department are ordered: Captain Charles C. Barnum, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Tex., and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort McIntosh, Tex., 5th Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frederick P. Reynolds, assistant surgeon, and reporting by letter to the commanding general department of Texas. Captain Reynolds, assistant surgeon, upon being thus relieved, will report in person to the commanding officer, Vancouver barracks, Washington, for duty at that station, and by letter to the commanding general department of the Columbia. Captain Paul F. Straub, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Aneguit Island, Cal., and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general department of the Columbia, for assignment to duty.  
Captain Yates Sterling of the navy is in the city on leave of absence.  
Captain Allen V. Reed, retired, is at 1425 Rhode Island avenue.  
Captain N. Ludlow registered at the Navy Department today.  
Lieutenant A. W. Dodd is in the city under orders. He has just brought an insane patient to the asylum here from the Mare Island Hospital.  
First Lieutenant Hamilton Rowan, 28th Artillery, is at the Army and Navy Club.  
Captain Robert Hanna, retired, registered at the War Department today. He is at the Eboli.  
Lieutenant Terrett, 8th Infantry, is at the Columbia on leave of absence.

### YANKEES IN CUBA

The Opinion the Spaniards Have of This Nation.

### THEY ONLY WANT THE DOLLARS

Boastful Character of the Pamphleteers in Havana.

### DON QUIXOTE CONTROLS

(Copyright, 1898, by Charles M. Pepper.)  
Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

HAVANA, Cuba, February 11, 1898.  
Yankees in Cuba have for half a century been the bane of the Spanish government. That was the term given to all people from the United States. It is yet used. The Spaniards believe that in some way it is a term of reproach. Formerly the official classes thought the Yankee was poor trash compared with the Hidalgo and the grandees of Spain. They talk of themselves as a nation of Don Quixotes and of the Yankees as a nation of shopkeepers. An echo of this talk is sometimes heard in the Spanish courts and in the Spanish press. A premier who employed in the United States has done so in the latest note. It is of passing moment that the notion has been among the Spanish official classes, more particularly the old families who may have influence in shaping the course of their government.

An idea of this feeling is had from personal intercourse, but this is only a surface impression. The Spanish official is always polite. He is too courteous to offend an American friend by blunt assertions of superiority. He contents himself with a slightly condescending smile as he greets a Don Quixote. With foreigners of other countries he may be more blunt. Recently an Englishman, half in haunter and half in earnest, was commiserating an official of high degree on the presence of the warship Maine.

"If Uncle Sam undertakes to bulldoze you," he said, "John Bull won't allow it." "Thanks, Señor John Bull," was the frigid reply. "But the navy of Spain is able to take care of Mister Uncle Sam's boats of your English navy, too."  
This Englishman was a boaster, but he supposed the strength of the British navy was so well understood that he has never thought to boast of it among his Spanish friends. He tells the story himself.  
Besides the talk that may be heard in personal intercourse, a fair understanding of this feeling regarding the Yankees is had from the newspapers. They reflect the sentiment accurately. A better impression may be had from pamphlets. Pamphleteering is not a lost art among the Spanish writers. It is a weapon of political controversy, possibly considered more weighty and dignified than the newspapers. In an afternoon stroll among the old bookstores of Havana I picked up half a dozen pamphlets, a reading of which enlivened me. One of them was a boaster, but the company within the hotel was not congenial. Through all these pamphlets runs a central idea. This is the unconquered and unconquerable valor of Spain and the scold character of the Yankees. A collateral deduction seems to be that in the event of trouble with the United States, Europe would come to the rescue of Spain.

One of these pamphlets, patterned after a famous English Navvian, describes the invasion of Cuba by America. It recounts the counts battle after battle, in which the immense superiority of the Americans in numbers gives them the victory. An unbroken chain of military triumphs extends through a series of months. There after these are culminated by a stunning defeat for the Spanish troops, the United States unexpectedly pay for peace, pays Spain a heavy indemnity and withdraws from the island. The reason for this withdrawal has learned that Spain is unconquerable. They will win battles because they have an immeasurably larger army, but they can never vanquish Spanish patriotism. So, being a people in whom the commercial instinct is strong, they get out of the scrape as best they may. They apologize to Spain for the inconvenience they have caused her, pay for the damage they have done, and retire with a lean pocket book. This is what might be called a view of the power of resistance which Spanish valor is able to show.

### Personal Mention.

Mr. Frederick Hauer has returned from Denver, where he spent a few months for his health.  
Dr. P. J. McGrath, the surgeon of the wrecked steamer Veendam, is in the city visiting his father-in-law, Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth.  
Charles R. Dean, formerly private secretary to the late French ambassador at Washington, is revisiting Washington and is staying at 1410 Q street.  
The valentine has three hearts of it, and the government at Madrid is dictating the policy of the Sagasta ministry. His sword may be rusty, his lance broken, his helmet cracked, his cap and mail threadbare, yet he wants to challenge the Yankee to mortal combat.

### Ensign Breckinridge Remains.

The Navy Department is informed that the remains of Ensign Breckinridge of the Cushing, who was drowned in the harbor of Havana Friday, have been shipped to New York, where they are due Wednesday morning. They will be immediately sent to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

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### Wilhelmina's Beauty Betrayed.

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### WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

Their Thirtieth Annual Convention Now in Session.

### MANY PROMINENT WOMEN PRESENT

Miss Susan B. Anthony Presiding Over the Deliberations.

### PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

More than 200 delegates were present today at the thirtieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, whose sessions began at 10 o'clock at the Columbia Theater. It was a notable occasion, as it was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first woman's rights convention.  
The opening session of the convention was set for 10 o'clock, but it was some time after that hour when the session began, owing to the fact that the meeting of

### Where There is Most Resentment.

The most resentment is shown against the Yankees when the future of the island is discussed. In one of the pamphlets I find the statement that no man born on the globe and of the soil of the peninsula and who has arms and strength to carry a gun can ever think even remotely that Cuba will ever cease to be Spanish. It is a reflection of the Madrid newspapers, which say succinctly that Cuba has always been and must always be Spanish. The shadow which darkens the Yankees with their love of the association and of their territory, I have tried vainly and often to explain to these Spanish Don Quixotes that public sentiment in the United States is over the matter, and that if Spain had given the colony a half-way decent government the insurrection would never have had moral support or sympathy. "You are mistaken," they reply, "the right of intervention claimed by the United States, but not yet asserted through action. The Spaniards are not to be blamed for three-quarters of a century the American people have been simply awaiting a good chance for land grabbing. When the time comes the United States will be forced to stretch forth its strong arm to establish the peace which Spain is unable to restore. He will cite its course as proof of his contention. He will say that the United States and Andrew Jackson led a horde of Yankees in the invasion of Florida, the filibusters of later years from the Gulf States were Yankees, and that the United States was the man who dreamed of Cuba as a slave state were Yankees. Coming down to the present day, it is the 'Yankee government' that has been the cause of the present selfish purpose of its own. Save one of the pamphlets: 'We do not conceal from ourselves that the end is that the neighboring republics are to be divided. It is not the indignation which such an unworthy procedure causes at the proper time, but the turn the laugh and castigate the vain and stupid pretension of these overreaching Yankees.'

### General Opinion of the Yankees.

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### The Don Quixote Controls.

While awaiting this castigation another Spanish view of American character is vouchsafed. This is from a pamphlet which complains that the Americans are a people who are not to be trusted outside of business. This writer says that the Yankee sleeps with a revolver under his head, who chews tobacco and puts his feet on the table, that is encouraging the insurrection so that he may buy corner lots in Cuba cheap. That idea of the dollar is the cause of the trouble. The old-time Spaniard can see in the United States a country that is the affair of Cuba. The picture of the Spanish mind which these pamphlets give is a cloudy one, but it is correct. This class which forms the great monopolized affairs of government has only this dark view of the United States. The knowledge that Spain is so small some of the Yankees in Cuba, little out of sorts with the patience and forbearance of their own government. One of them, a rich contractor, has been here for a quarter of a century, and who is known among the Spaniards for his aggressive Americanism, sometimes comes to me to free his mind. The contractor says: "I have seen the arrival of the Maine. 'Why did they have their sneak in?' he demanded. 'Now they're apologizing for it, and trying to make out a case for a diplomatic note. They never make a diplomatic note, but they've long enough among the Spanish classes to gain an insight into their character which diplomacy cannot give.'

These classes may overestimate their power. 'Every Spaniard is a Don Quixote' is their proverb. It is not true. The Spaniards are not to be trusted outside of business. They do not crave a combat which might be chivalrous because of its inequality. If they had their way Spain would take three hundred million dollars more to her debt, for the sake of the United States. But while these merchants may moderate the sentiment of Spain, they do not dominate it. The knowledge that Spain is so small some of the government at Madrid is dictating the policy of the Sagasta ministry. His sword may be rusty, his lance broken, his helmet cracked, his cap and mail threadbare, yet he wants to challenge the Yankee to mortal combat.

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### JAPANESE FOR MEXICO

Count Enomoto Has Bought One Hundred Thousand Acres Near San Benito.

### Advance Agents Now En Route to Latter Place to Make Necessary Arrangements.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 14.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Guille were M. Kobayashi and H. Kawamura, who are on their way to Mexico to further the interests of a colossal Japanese colonization project. The first named gentleman said that the preparations are being made for the establishment of a Japanese colony on a big tract of land adjacent to the port of San Benito and contiguous to the Guatemala boundary.

In accordance with a treaty between the Japanese and Mexican governments, ratified last year, Count Enomoto, ex-minister of agriculture and a wealthy Japanese landowner, purchased 100,000 acres of land in Mexico in the locality of San Benito. It is in this tract that the Japanese colony is to be established. The enterprise is receiving the support of the Japanese government.

It is the purpose of the two visitors to have the land surveyed and laid out for the colonists, and this will be done as quickly as possible. The entire acreage, they declare, will be used for the cultivation of coffee. It is also planned to establish a line of Japanese steamers between the city and Acapulco to connect with the Japanese trans-Pacific line.

### REAR ADMIRAL'S FLAG RAISED.

Recognition of Commodore Norton's Promotions.  
In recognition of his promotion the rear admiral's flag was raised over the house of Rear Admiral Charles Stuart Norton, in the navy yard at noon today, and the commodore's flag was taken down. At the same instant a salute of thirteen guns was fired. With this promotion Rear Admiral Norton reaches the highest position possible in the naval service.

He was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1836, and at the age of fifteen years entered the Naval Academy. He graduated in June, 1855, and was attached first to the frigate Potomac and later to the Walcott of the home squadron. At twenty-four he was lieutenant and at twenty-six a lieutenant commander. Other promotions followed. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1884, and was in command of the Albatross, serving on that vessel for a few months, and establishing for himself a notable reputation.

His duties have called him to all the naval stations in the United States, and he has accompanied our ships to almost every port in the world. Among other important positions Rear Admiral Norton has been house inspector, member of the board of inspectors, and president of the board of examination of naval officers. In 1884 he received a temporary appointment as rear admiral, which lasted sixteen months, during which time he was in command of the South Atlantic division, which included the west coast of Africa, the east coast of South America and many other points. He has returned from this commission, in 1890, he has returned from the United States navy yard here. From law he will have served his country for forty-seven years.

### Director Roberts Sworn In.

New Head of the Mint Bureau Takes Charge.  
George E. Roberts was sworn in today and took charge of the mint bureau of the treasury as director. He will make no changes for the present.  
Mr. Roberts is forty years old, and his home is in Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Mr. Roberts is one of the leading young Republicans of Iowa, of which he is a native, and has long been a journalist and a forceful writer on political and financial subjects. He began his career as printer in the office of the Fort Dodge Messenger, and before he had arrived at his majority he was part owner of the plant, and a few years afterward its sole owner.

Mr. Roberts has a national reputation as a speaker and a writer. He has been a member of the United States House of Representatives, and before he had arrived at his majority he was part owner of the plant, and a few years afterward its sole owner.

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### Director Smith's Successor.

About a Dozen Candidates for the Position.  
The President has already received several applications for appointment as director of the bureau of American Republics, vacated by the death of Mr. Joseph P. Smith, but the indications are that the President is not disposed to act in the matter just at present. There are about a dozen candidates in the field. Mr. Murat Halstead, formerly of Ohio, but now of New York, is said to stand the best chance of selection. The office is filled by the Secretary of State as a result of competitive examination, but it is not in the line of service. The incumbent receives \$5,000 per annum.

### Prince Albert's Visit.

Lieut. Langhorne Detailed to Escort Him.  
The State Department has been officially notified, through United States Minister Storer at Brussels, that the Crown Prince Albert of Belgium will visit the United States this spring. At the suggestion of the minister, the department has authorized Lieut. Langhorne, the United States military attaché at Brussels, to accompany the distinguished visitor on his tour of the United States, which, it is believed, will be some time in May. It is not known if the prince comes "inco," or in