

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON

The Durban Despatch Readily Believed by the Public.

Lord Dundonald's Entrance into Ladysmith Credited—The Commander's Dashing Success at Acton Homes Invites General Confidence. His Position Always in the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Great excitement and enthusiasm were caused here today by a despatch from Durban saying that Lord Dundonald with his flying column of Hussars and Light Artillery, had entered Ladysmith. Though the news was not officially confirmed the public was ready to believe it on account of Dundonald's dashing success at Acton Homes and the fact that no details had been received from him since the cable statement of the "London Journal's" correspondent at the scene of fighting that the doughty commander after that victory was "feeling his way toward Ladysmith."

It has been known that Dundonald was working around the extreme right of the Boers, and the statement was cable after the Acton Homes action that this success gave him control of a road that should lead him to Ladysmith without great difficulty. Here is the Durban despatch, under yesterday's date:

"The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg, that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith, with 1,600 men. This is not confirmed, but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the line of advance."

Dundonald's army led the advance of Buller's army from the time they started from Frere and Chieveley, two weeks ago. He has with him a squadron of light cavalry and light artillery. He captured Potgieter's Drift, taking the Boers by surprise, seized the ferry, and held it till the army came up. Then he dashed north-west.

METHUEN AND GOUGH.

London Believes There Was a Disagreement Between Them.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In reference to the alleged refusal of Colonel Gough to obey General Methuen at the battle of the Modder River, it is authoritatively stated that no accusations have been made by either side, though it is evident that there must have been a serious disagreement, else Gough would not have left his command.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP CASUALTIES.

Six Captains and Five Lieutenants Wounded in Saturday's Fight.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch to the War Office from Spearman's Camp gives the names of six captains and five lieutenants who were wounded in the fighting on January 20. One captain has since died.

DR. LEYDS CONFIDENT.

Boer Defeat Will Only Strengthen Their Determination to Hold Out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Brussels quotes Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Transvaal Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Europe, as follows:

"Let me say at the outset that I am as confident as ever of the ultimate triumph of our cause. A temporary success of the British army would merely have the effect of infusing fresh vigor into our men and strengthening their determination to hold out at whatever cost."

Although not a signatory to the Peace Conference the Transvaal has ever been willing to profit by that portion of the Hague convention which invites friendly interference on the part of a neutral power. Moreover, indications have not been wanting since the outbreak of hostilities that President Kruger would never bar the door to a resumption of the negotiations which were broken, if not through the bad faith of the British Government, at least by an unfortunate misunderstanding which friendly conference might at that time have settled.

"But it is not our place—especially while England is hurrying fresh troops to South Africa—to make a first overture. Past events absolutely preclude the latter, and I am equally confident of the future."

"Yet this does not alter the fact that President Kruger's attitude is and will remain one of conciliation, and that he would be both ready and desirous to treat on any terms which assured the South African Republic that independence, much insisted on in a British statement during the earlier period of the negotiations."

LOYAL SUBJECTS LEND AID.

Englishmen at Harvard Raise a Soldiers' Relief Fund.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 23.—Since the beginning of December a movement, which was at first private, has been carried on by Prof. De Sambrich, of the Department of French at Harvard, to establish a relief fund for the English soldiers in the Transvaal. The money is subscribed by English subjects in and about the university.

At Christmas time a committee, of which Professor De Sambrich was chairman, was formed to solicit contributions. W. J. Ashley, the Rev. W. B. King, rector of Christ Church, Dr. B. Rand, Ellis Marks, Dr. W. H. Schofield, and W. G. Cole, since then a public appeal has been made, several hundred dollars has been raised, and more promised.

The movement is confined to those in the university who originally hail from England or one of the British colonies.

Fighting at Coloburg.

PRETORIA, Jan. 21.—The British attacked the Boers at Coloburg this morning, and there was heavy firing. The Boers are holding their positions.

MacDonald Off for the Modder.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 22.—Gen. Hector MacDonald has started for the Modder River.

The Death Record at Ladysmith.

DURBAN, Jan. 22.—General White's weekly report from Ladysmith shows that deaths from enteric fever and dysentery at that place average ten a day. The report also shows that there are 113 serious cases of illness in the camp.

The Bundesrats Release Confirmed.

DURBAN, Jan. 22.—The German steamship Bundesrat has been released and will sail for the east coast.

Brooke Coming to Washington.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 23.—Major Gen. John R. Brooke, recent Governor-General of Cuba, with his family, left here last night for Washington.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

Delightful trips daily at 6:25 p. m. to Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, and Virginia Beach. For schedule, see page 7.

PROF. H. A. HAZEN SINKING.

The Condition of the Meteorologist Very Critical.

The life of Prof. Henry A. Hazen, meteorologist of the Weather Bureau, who was thrown from his bicycle, the result of a collision with Edward Higgins, a colored butler, at the corner of Sixteenth and M streets northwest, last night, is deplored by the physicians at the Emergency Hospital. His condition this afternoon was reported to be even worse than last night, and the physicians say that death is almost momentarily expected.

Prof. Hazen is still unconscious and very weak. The operation performed on his skull last night was a last resort to save his life, but the injury sustained by the eminent scientist is of such a nature that surgical skill will hardly prevail against it. Many enquiries were made at the hospital during last night and today by anxious friends of Prof. Hazen, and several persons called at the institution to enquire as to his condition. His sister was at the hospital at an early hour, and remained for some time.

Under the condition of Prof. Hazen was made known to her, Chief Willis L. Moore, of the Weather Bureau; Prof. Henry S. Pritchett, and other scientific men were among the many callers. A woman extremely solicitous for Prof. Hazen, and expressed deep sorrow at the sad accident. Higgins, the colored man with whom Prof. Hazen collided, is still held as a prisoner at No. 3 station, having been unable to secure his release on bond.

A COLLISION AT SEA.

One Ship Founders and Two Men Lose Their Lives.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 23.—The steamer Herman Winter, from Boston for New York, arriving here this forenoon with her bow some, having been in collision with the British steamer Ardanhu, from New London, Conn., for Baltimore, 4 o'clock this morning, off Robinson's Hole, in Vineyard sound. The Ardanhu was sunk by the stern, but her compartments kept her bow out of water. Two men, the chief engineer, James Henderson, and the second mate, Fred Dowse, were lost. The Ardanhu was struck about midships on her starboard side by the Herman Winter's bow, and was cut half-way through, and sank immediately.

The crew made a rush and it was thought that all had succeeded in getting aboard the New York vessel and it was not until there was a consultation that two men were found missing. The Ardanhu drifted toward the shore before she could be rescued, and she struck the southwest end of Naushon Island and foundered stern first, her bow remaining out of the water. She lies in about the position of the wreck of the Cherokee, which stranded on Naushon Island several months ago.

The Winter has a large hole in her bow, which has caused her to present the water from working aft, and she had little difficulty in making this port. When the Winter reached port, she quickly reported the accident to the agent. The Boston Tow boat company also was notified of the disaster, and a tug was sent to the wreck at once to ascertain whether the Ardanhu could be saved. Captain Dundas thinks it doubtful whether the steamer can be floated.

THE DINNER TO BRYAN.

The Democratic Club Fears It May Be Misconstrued.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Although President Keller, of the Democratic Club, has declared that his dinner to Colonel Bryan is purely a personal affair, some of the members of the club, including a majority of the board of directors, are fearful that it might be construed as a dinner presented to Bryan. To make clear that such is not the case a letter has been sent to Mr. Keller last night, which says:

"We sincerely but respectfully urge upon you, occupying as you do the position of president of the club, to abstain from any action which would tend to forestall the action of the next Democratic National Convention. As individuals we insist upon the right to express our opinion in regard to the future policy of our party and the selection of its nominee. We believe it unwise to permit the opinion to go broad to a resumption of the negotiations which were broken, if not through the bad faith of the British Government, at least by an unfortunate misunderstanding which friendly conference might at that time have settled."

"But it is not our place—especially while England is hurrying fresh troops to South Africa—to make a first overture. Past events absolutely preclude the latter, and I am equally confident of the future."

"Yet this does not alter the fact that President Kruger's attitude is and will remain one of conciliation, and that he would be both ready and desirous to treat on any terms which assured the South African Republic that independence, much insisted on in a British statement during the earlier period of the negotiations."

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THE BOERS OUGHLED.

Mr. Turner Concludes His Speech in the Senate.

At the conclusion of routine business in the Senate today, Mr. Turner concluded the speech begun yesterday.

He eulogized the Boers of South Africa as proving themselves "worthy sons of heroic sires." Had they lived in that day they would have taken a part in the fight of William the Silent, or fought in the ranks of Maurice of Nassau.

Now they were "bravely fighting for their homes and their freedom, and they are given right to govern themselves." They undoubtedly carried with them, in their struggle the profound sympathy of the American people, and that sympathy would have been expressed through Governmental channels, but now, said Mr. Turner, "we dare not. The ghost of liberty-murdered people is haunting us in the way. I can say to them now, 'Last relic of a heroic race, hail and farewell.'"

THE SULLY TREATY.

Mr. Pettigrew Desires Information Concerning Rates Agreement.

Mr. Pettigrew offered a resolution in the Senate today calling on the President for a copy of the report and all accompanying papers in the matter of the treaty of agreement made by Bryan, Gen. John Bates with the Sultan of Sulu, and to state out of what fund the salaries thereunder should be paid, and whether or not his chief officers should be paid for the services they are to perform for the United States, and whether they are to come under the civil service rules. Mr. Wolcott objected, and the resolution went over.

INFORMATION FROM MR. GAGE.

Mr. Allen's Resolution Agreed to by the Senate.

The resolution offered yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Allen calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all the correspondence touching the transfer of Government funds to the National City Bank, was taken up today and was agreed to without objection.

Flyn's Business College, 8th and K.

66—Conus Office Examination—38.

FOR AND AGAINST QUAY

Reports on His Right to a Seat Laid Before the Senate.

Contentions of the Majority in Support of an Adverse Finding—Well-Established Precedent Should Not Be Ignored—The Minority Quotes From the Bible and the Dictionary.

The reports of the majority and minority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on the contest of M. S. Quay for a seat in the Senate on appointment from the Governor of Pennsylvania, were presented to the Senate today.

The majority report is signed by Senators Caffery, Pettus, Turley, Harris, and Burrows, and declares that Mr. Quay is ineligible to the seat. After reciting the history of the legislature, which adjourned without effecting an election, and the appointment of Mr. Quay by the Governor of Pennsylvania, the majority lay down the opinion that whenever the legislature has had a right and an opportunity to fill a vacancy, either before or after it begins, the executive cannot lawfully appoint.

In support of this they quote the provision of the Constitution concerning the Senate and the method to be pursued regarding vacancies. The latter is: "And if a vacancy happens by expiration or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any State the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The report asks: "What is a vacancy in the office of Senator? The original or full term is for six years, and if the incumbent dies or resigns, a vacancy occurs, happens or begins. When the legislature has filled this vacancy it ceases to exist, and the term of the Senator begins. The second is measured by the unexpired term of the original term. A vacancy may occur in the term of office of a second Senator, which will be filled by the legislature, and the term of office of the Senator thus chosen will again be measured by the unexpired term of the original term. It is thus manifest that there can be but one vacancy in any one term. A vacancy in an office is a unit. It cannot happen or occur but once."

Turning up the history of the word "happened" as used in the Constitution and its application to a vacancy, the report says that the vacancy takes place, occurs, or comes to pass at a fixed moment, and that the moment is not to be determined until the legislature has acted. Hence a vacancy must begin or commence during a recess of a legislature before the executive can appoint.

The Constitution provided every contingency for membership in the Senate, the report argues, except the sole contingency where the legislature is prevented from doing its duty. Against a contingency of this kind the framers of the Constitution did not intend to provide. In support of this contention the report quotes the proceedings of the Federal Convention when the provision as to Senate was under discussion to show that the original language of the paragraph was afterward amended, with this end in view.

The action of the Senate in the first instance of this kind is also detailed, when five members of the Federal Convention who were then members of the Senate, four voted against the right of the claimant to his seat. After citing the numerous contentions which have arisen since the appointment by governor, the majority reports says:

"The statement of these cases and precedents shows that from the beginning of the Government down to the present time the Senate has never recognized the right of a State executive to make a temporary appointment, and that no such appointment or occurred during a session of the legislature. It shows, further, that for seventy-five years the Senate has refused to recognize the right of a State executive to make a temporary appointment, and that no such appointment or occurred during a recess of the legislature, if the legislature, either before or after it occurred and prior to the expiration of its term, had an opportunity to fill it."

The fundamental principle thus established is that, if the legislature, either before or after it occurred and prior to the expiration of its term, has had an opportunity to fill it, then there is no power in the State executive to appoint. The result is fatal to the claims of Mr. Quay. No danger of evil has resulted to the Government from the enforcement of this principle. We therefore submit that the Senate, for its own honor and dignity, should stand by the principle, and should deliberate decision, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Hon. M. S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania."

The views of the minority (Senators Hoar, Chandler, Pritchard, and McComas) are in favor of Mr. Quay's right to the seat. Their report also cites the constitutional provision as to the Senate, and suggests that it was the intent of the Constitution to provide, as far as possible, that every State should have two Senators, and therefore all vacancies should be filled where a legislature has been in session and those where a legislature has not been in session, between vacancies at the beginning and the end of the term, by the term itself, has begun, and the office for that time occupied, are without importance.

They believe the intent of the framers of the Constitution was that, for the interests of the State and of the whole country, the Senate should always be full, so far as they could be filled, and that the mechanism to accomplish that purpose. The debates in convention showed that such was the understanding of all the members. It seems clear to the committee that the Federal convention meant to use language which would give the executive power to fill a vacancy whenever it existed.

The minority also quote from the dictionary and the Bible as to the word "happen," and concludes that "when vacancies happen," means "whenever there are vacancies," which is the meaning of the phrase "during the recess of the legislature" applied to every recess, the whole recess, and to all the time when under whatever condition or from whatever cause there is a vacancy during the recess. Taking up the argument that if a legislature has been in session after a vacancy, and has failed to fill it, the State is not to be held responsible for the neglected duty, and so it is not unjust that the State should suffer, if the minority answers:

"That it is for the interest of the whole people that every State should be fully represented, and second that there is no fault to be imputed to the legislature of the State or to the people where a majority is required if there be a failure to elect."

The minority in conclusion, think that a decision which must inevitably deprive States in the Union for long periods of time of their rightful representation under the Constitution will not be permitted long to stand, and that no settlement of the question in derogation of the rights of States and in violation of the intent of the framers of the Constitution, should be acquiesced in. They therefore recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring Mr. Quay entitled to the seat.

THE CLARK INVESTIGATION.

The Letters of a Witness Ector Submitted in Evidence and Elections of the Senate met at the usual time this morning, and continued the investigation of the charges preferred against Senator William A. Clark of Montana by certain citizens of that State. When Mr. Chandler called the committee to order he read a clipping from a local newspaper which indicated that John P. Murphy, the missing witness, had been seen at Columbus, Ohio, and had discussed the Clark case with a hotel clerk in that city.

Mr. Faulkner, counsel-in-chief for Senator Clark, announced that a package of the Ector letters, which had been sent by express from Butte nine days ago reached Washington yesterday. Two letters were missing from the packages. He asked time to have a thorough search made for them. There was some discussion between Senator Chandler and counsel for the memorialists and the defense. Mr. Faulkner said he did not open the express package containing the letters, but was confident that all that had been sent to Washington had been turned over to the committee.

Senator Chandler then handed to Mr. Campbell, counsel-in-chief for the memorialists, a package which contained the following letters: E. L. F. Ector to William M. Bickford, five dated Stevensville, Mont., November 17, 1898, November 18, 1898, November 19, 1898, April 18, 1899, July 24, 1899, and a receipt for \$100, dated July 24, 1899. There were four letters to Senator Clark, dated December 7, 1898, March 15, 1899, August 7, 1899, and October 21, 1899.

Mr. Ector was then recalled to the stand and he identified the letters shown him as those which he had written to Walter M. Bickford and Senator Clark. "Are those the letters you referred to in your examination a few days ago?" asked Mr. Birney. "They are."

Mr. Birney then proceeded to read the letters. These contained plans for money to be paid to the Ector family, and gave information concerning the mortgage on the ranch of the candidate for the legislature for whom Ector was "working." In these letters, Ector sought to get money from Mr. Bickford for a campaign manager for Senator Clark.

The letters from Ector to Clark were "These letters contain several intimations that the writer, Ector, could 'see' or 'fix' a certain member of the legislature. In one of the letters of March 15, 1899, Ector says that he had secured the Clark of bad treatment. He wrote that two Daly men had offered him \$5,000 to 'find out what the Clark people are doing.'"

Mr. Chandler asked if Charles W. Clark were in the room. He was not, but was as at the very beginning of the proceedings. Mr. Clark said that he had opened the package of letters at his rooms at the Arlington Hotel. He had retained for himself one letter, all the others had given to Mr. Birney as witness. He read the letter. It was produced. The witness then said that all the letters which had been sent to him by Ector were in evidence before the committee.

When Mr. Clark left the witness stand Mr. Ector returned. He was examined by Mr. Birney as to certain references to unnamed persons in the letters. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Faulkner. It was shown that Mr. Woods, with the witness, Ector, sought to get money from Bickford to influence a Clark man all the time. He said he was never authorized by Mr. Woods to dispose of his vote in the Senatorial contest.

"What is Mr. Woods' character?" asked Mr. Faulkner. "He is a gentleman and a square man. He is a farmer."

"Did you get money from Mr. Bickford, and did you not seek to get more for the purpose solely of aiding in the election of Mr. Woods?" "No, sir."

The witness said he feared that the Daly might "get hold of Mr. Woods" by "getting his mortgage and then squeeze him into voting against Clark."

"No, sir. You do not expect any compensation other than the law allows you, for your testimony here?" "No, sir."

"Did you give the letters from Mr. Bickford to Mr. Woods?" "No, sir. Mr. Whiteside came to me and said he understood I had some important letters, and under his advice I sent them to Judge Whiteside, and he gave them lawfully acquired."

At noon the committee adjourned till 3 o'clock.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Senator Allison Gives His Opinion on the Refunding Clause.

A number of Republican Senators have expressed the belief that the refunding provision of the Currency bill will pass the Senate without serious opposition. While it has been strongly attacked by the minority, the hope of defeating the bill is not so far as the refunding clause is concerned. The vote on the Republican side will be almost unanimously in its favor, and it is known to have a few supporters on the other side.

The members of the Finance Committee have admitted that they have no objection to the refunding provision and that they are perfectly willing to see it incorporated with the original bill framed by them. The refunding provision of the House bill creates difficulty in the quality of Government securities and for that reason met with strong opposition, even on the Republican side, but the House in the Senate bill that refers to the refunding clause, which has been raised, and is especially satisfactory on the question of Government securities.

Senator Allison in speaking of the matter this morning said that in his opinion the refunding clause would be incorporated in any bill which might pass Congress. Mr. Allison does not attach importance to the objection which has been raised that the 2 per cent thirty-year bonds will go to a high premium. The idea that the Government will be compelled to redeem the 2 per cent bonds at a large premium he regards as absurd.

"In my opinion the bonds will never exceed 4 per cent premium, and in all probability there will be times when they will go to par. The refunding proposition is the wisest and safest that has been made in the history of the country. It is a thoroughly beneficial to the Government. Almost \$100,000,000 of bonds become due in 1901. It makes it better to have a standing bond in a manner which will be thoroughly beneficial to the Government. Almost \$100,000,000 of bonds become due in 1901. It makes it better to have a standing bond in a manner which will be thoroughly beneficial to the Government. Almost \$100,000,000 of bonds become due in 1901. It makes it better to have a standing bond in a manner which will be thoroughly beneficial to the Government."

Senator Allison, it is understood, expressed the views not only of Senator Aldrich and leading members of the Senate Finance Committee, but also of the Administration.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Senator Ross Discusses the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The Flag of the United States, Already Planted There, an Emblem of the Country's Policy Regarding the New Possessions—Elevation of the Natives the Primary Object.

Mr. Ross of Vermont addressed the Senate today on the resolution relative to the provisions of the Constitution as to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. He spoke in part as follows:

"I have always thought it wise to give attention to present conditions, and to the discharge of present duties, rather than to dwell upon transactions passed and closed in a quiet manner, or to find fault, or to point out how they might have been more wisely conducted, and have brought better supposed results. Early I learned that criticism and fault-finding could be set up on very limited capital, and that the 'better supposed results' are more imaginary than real. In forecasting his supposed results, the critic rarely foresees, or can foresee, the new and important factors which would be brought into the problem, if the charges demanded by his after-date criticism had been made. Always I prefer to engage the attention of the Senate briefly to considering what I deem to be present conditions and duties."

"First, I wish to enquire if the Constitution of the United States, extended by treaty or act of Congress, extends to, and covers the inhabitants of the Territories acquired by the United States. This is an important question, and one of great determination, especially by every Congressman, whose action may help determine the laws which shall govern the inhabitants of such Territories."

"By the treaty with Spain, sovereignty is ceded to the United States over Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, with this provision: 'The civil and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States, shall be determined by Congress.'"

"I do not propose, in this connection, to discuss what the relations of the United States to these islands are, further than to observe that the ceding power has imposed no conditions, nor reserved any rights, defined and secured by the Constitution, to the inhabitants of those islands. This distinguishes this treaty from all others which the United States has ever made, in which she has acquired territory occupied by inhabitants."

"Cuba, over which Spain relinquishes sovereignty to the United States, is occupied by the United States, and while such occupation shall continue the United States will assume, and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property."

"The questions of open ports and money are first and foremost. The first ceded territory of Porto Rico, and the islands in Porto Rico," said Mr. George Finlay. "In talking of his adopted home, Mr. Finlay, who is an Englishman by birth, stated that Porto Rico produces much more of certain commodities than it consumes. Like the United States, it is an exporting country. Its articles of dress, much of its food and its implements of machinery must be bought outside."

"Hence, as Mr. Finlay and the Chamber of Commerce which he represents, look at the question of Porto Rico, they will well afford to open the ports to coffee, tobacco, and sugar, and become in turn the source of supply in the commodities working out of the principal of reciprocity," said Mr. Finlay.

"The statement of the delegates to the President also takes ground that the merchants of Porto Rico are in much of a predicament as matters now stand. They occupy the place of banks, they are the agents of trade, and without them agriculture and every material interest would languish."

"They have aided the government at all times, and have been powerful co-workers in everything pertaining to the prosperity and welfare of the island."

"The members of the delegation expressed their gratification at the manner in which they had been received in this country," said Mr. Finlay. "Including the President, Senators, and Members of Congress seen not only ready, but anxious to do the right thing."

"The cases following the Dred Scott decision refer to this territory. By its treaty is treated not as a part or portion of the United States, but as property belonging to the United States, and Congress is given plenary power to dispose of it, which it has no power to do, if it constitutes a portion of the United States covered by the Constitution. If it were a part of the United States within the meaning of those words as used in the Constitution, on the fundamental principles on which the Government is founded, the inhabitants of such territory should be clothed with the power of legislation under the Constitution, be represented in Congress, and have a voice in altering and amending the Constitution."

"In whatever light it is viewed it is manifest that the Constitution, with the exception named, unaltered, does not extend to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, and that Congress, with this exception, is clothed with plenary power to legislate in regard to them; to make such rules and regulations respecting them as it regards needful, considering their situation and circumstances, untrammelled by the other provisions of the Constitution, which secure the rights, privileges, and immunities to citizens of the United States, whose property these islands are."

"Don't these citizens fully imbued with the principles of the Constitution, will see to it that Congress will ever exist which will not confer upon the inhabitants of these islands all the rights, privileges, and immunities secured by the Constitution, so far as they are applicable to their condition and circumstances."

"The Nation's Policy. 'It is urged that this nation should announce the policy of its purpose in the administration of sovereignty. The flag of the nation has been planted on those islands. That is the emblem of its policy, and that policy has been announced by the flag, mourning the loss of her sons slain in its defence. The flag never did, and I hope never may, represent but one policy. That policy is individual manhood, the right to enjoy religious and civil liberty; the right of every man to believe in, and worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; the right to stand protected equally with every other man before the law, in the enjoyment of freedom, of personal rights, and of property."

"Let the flag, as the representative of these principles, be planted and become dominant and over every island and ever inhabitant. No other, no better policy can be proclaimed. In no other way can this Congress and nation discharge its duty to the people of the United States and to the people of the islands. Congress should proclaim this policy by its acts, and make no attempt to do what it has no power to do—to pledge, or limit the action of future Congresses."

"The primary object to be attained by the discharge of this duty, is the elevation of the inhabitants of the islands physical, mentally, and morally; to make them industrious, honest, intelligent, liberty loving, and law-abiding. This end attained, the secondary object, commercial and material growth, among them and among the surrounding millions, will surely follow. The first unattained, the second, at best, is spasmodic and a little north."

"Then let the nation take up the duty, which the Ruler of men and nations has placed upon it; go forward in an honest, unselfish, intelligent, earnest, endeavor to discharge it for the highest interest of the nation, and of the islands, in the fear and under the direction of the Supreme Ruler, who said the nation will not, cannot, encounter failure."

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President Receives a Delegation From Porto Rico.

The President was attended in his walk this morning by Senator Allison of Iowa. They walked around the White Lot, returning to the Mansion a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the hour for the Cabinet meeting. The two were in earnest conversation during the walk, and were discussing matters of legislation in Congress, particularly in the Senate.

On the return of the President to the White House four members of the Porto Rican delegation, representing the Chamber of Commerce in San Juan, were waiting for him. They were received immediately and stated briefly to the President their object in visiting Washington, and their wishes regarding the future government of Porto Rico. Their views were embodied in writing and left with the President for his reading and consideration.

The delegation was presented by Dr. J. J. Herma, of New York, who was the spokesman of the party, and the delegates were George Finlay, J. D. Luce, and Fernando Cordero. Their views were embodied in writing and left with the President for his reading and consideration.

The delegation also asks the Government to take the one end of advancing the material and political interests of their country. The statement made to the President asks first and foremost that the ceded States. This the delegates regard as the key to the situation, and with free trade in American ports they expect the rehabilitation of industry in the island to follow rapidly.

The statement also mentions the fact that wages have been materially raised in the American occupation, and that the cost of producing sugar, tobacco, and fruit has been increased. The delegation admits that this will work to the benefit of the whole people, but that the planter, who reserves any which can be effectively relieved only by free trade with the United States.

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